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# NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Registered at the P.O. under Class B. | Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News" | (Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期週刊)

VOL. CXCII. No. 3497. | SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934. | CHINESE $18 PER ANNUM, $0.40 PER COPY

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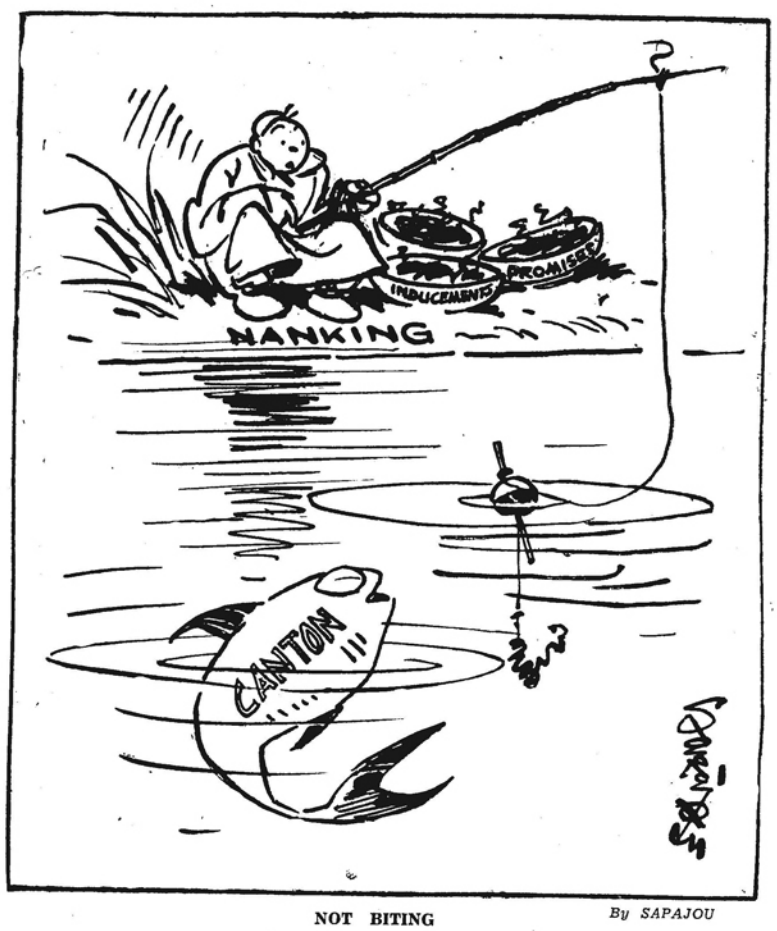


NOT BITING

By SAPAJOU

## CHINA'S SORROWS

General Chiang Kai-shek is wrathful at the feeble efforts of the authorities of the principal Yangtze provinces to prevent the floods and droughts which have visited this formerly prosperous area in recent years and has issued what amounts to a telegram of rebuke to those responsible. Gen. Chiang is perfectly correct in his complaint that the situation has been given insufficient attention and that more could have been done to remedy it. The serious Yangtze floods of 1931 should have served as a lesson to the authorities in this district to prepare for natural calamities by organizing all available resources and studying the frequency of occurrences. These floods caused tremendous losses and the recent drought, if accurate figures could only be obtained, will relatively equal these losses. Thousands of square miles of farm land has been stricken by the drought which has killed the crops and delayed the prospects of harvests. People who have toured the agricultural areas of the Yangtze describe in pitiful terms the parched, brown soil which cannot be planted and the young rice plants dried up before any possibility of transplanting. The whole Yangtze delta, with its shallow creeks which normally provide ample irrigation, has been turned into barren land and only a fraction of the rice yield has been made possible, resulting in tremendous losses which the Chinese farmer, living so close to the soil and with little margin for bad seasons, must struggle long to overcome. But while it is easy to issue telegrams of condemnation and criticism the vital question of carrying out the suggestions made by Gen. Chiang is a much more difficult matter. It is hardly to be expected that the slender revenues of most agricultural provinces will suffice to finance remedial schemes when far richer countries like the United States are spending hundreds of millions of dollars to ensure their own peoples against such natural calamities. What is needed is a definite government scheme, financed from national revenue, to solve this problem which has such an important bearing on food resources. While the bulk of revenue is dissipated on military establishments of problematical value it is useless merely preaching rural economy. To achieve any result, the problem of drought must be tackled with the same vigour and the same amount of government and national support as the Yangtze floods of 1931 and the subsequent dyke-building programme. This was a definite government effort which took the matter out of the hands of private organizations and the results plainly indicated what can be achieved if the national authorities can be induced to obtain a proper perspective and act instead of talk.

## HANKOW CURFEW

Readers who from time to time write to this paper complaining of the noise made by cabarets in the vicinity of their houses, will read with envy the report appearing on another page of what the authorities in Hankow are doing in the matter. Music in all the cabarets must close at midnight, and, even before that hour, the strains from the various orchestras must only be of a classical nature. It is reported that cabaret owners are transgressing with regard to the character of the music played, and a certain amount of sympathy can be felt for them in their wrong doing. The "Peer Gynt" suite, admirable music though it may be, is hardly suited for dancing, and after all what else are cabarets for? They appear to be on safe ground, however, in their offending if the decision, as to what is or is not classical, is to be left to the police officers who prowl the limits within which the order applies. They would be on even safer ground if they instructed their musicians to play only such dance music as has been used ceremonially by Chinese brass bands for some years past. Thus "Over There" which so often is played as processional music in Shanghai, might still provide adequate accompaniment for terpsichorean exercise up to midnight, on the ground that Chinese use of it justified the contention that it was no longer common dance music but something of a rather more sombre import, though providing sufficient rhythm for the moving feet of the dancers. In a very short time, of course, it would "date" Hankow dancers when they spent their holidays in the gayer atmosphere of Shanghai, and might even endow them with a technique which might strike the onlooker as somewhat antiquated. In the meantime wives in Kuling and Kikungshan will be able to turn over in their sleep contentedly at night fully sure that after the witching hour there would be little to keep "hubby" from seeking an early rest, and thus being able to stand the discomforts of the summer in better order.

## A NEW MISSION

Considerable interest is evinced in England in the report that the Federation of British Industries is to send a mission of business men to study conditions in Manchoukuo and to investigate the possibilities of co-operation between British industries and the local authorities in the development of the new state. The position as it seems to stand at the present time is that there is plenty of potentiality in the Manchoukuo market, but that the opportunities of being able to reach it effectively constitute an aspect of the situation which may require a great deal of study by home producers before they entirely realize exactly what the position is. It is doubtful whether any assistance proferred by British business to Manchoukuo would be acceptable to Japan, and if not, there is very little prospect of it being accepted by the Manchoukuo authorities. It is a matter for constant complaint that if the open door policy is still being maintained it is so little open that to secure entry requires practically all the efforts of a contortionist. There is, of course, no reason why such a mission should not leave England in search of the information which they require, but whether its members will return with any impression, other than the difficulty of getting the door wide enough open to do any trade, is a question to which there is an answer which is already foregone. On the face of things the possibilities appear to be so small that it is doubtful whether the results to be obtained from such a mission will be sufficient to offset the irritation which such a venture is likely to arouse in other quarters. It is not suggested that the trip should be abandoned, but it is urged that this is not the time for such an investigation, which pleasing as it might be to Manchoukuo is not likely to afford satisfaction in other quarters.

## STRANDED AT AMOY

On another page will be found an article describing the experiences of two British mercantile marine officers who were left stranded with their Chinese-owned ship at Amoy nearly two years ago, and through a peculiarly complex combination of doubtful ownership claims they remain in virtual possession of the 4,000 tons steamer and nobody seems to know what to do about it. In the meantime, the crew deserted after helping themselves to various saleable fittings and the two British officers, loyally assisted by two Filipinos, continue to live on board endeavouring to find some way of satisfying their claims for twenty months' arrears of pay. Captain Going, the aged master of the steamer, finally collapsed under the strain and had to enter a Hongkong hospital but the chief engineer, Mr. R. C. Pass is "carrying-on" and the outcome seems doubtful. Stripped of her fittings, the steamer has made water which cannot be pumped out as the pumps have gone and one day last week she threatened to turn turtle but as the chief engineer remarked: "Davy Jones damned near got her but I've done him in the eye." All these are incidentals to a story of unpaid ship's officers and a vessel which is caught in a maze of Chinese judicial procedure in which the only hope lies in the fact that possibly the Amoy court may decide to auction the steamer and meet the claims of the officers. The incident has probably no parallel in maritime history but the tenacity with which the officers are remaining on the job is the brightest phase, and their desire to keep the vessel afloat amidst great difficulties is a credit to the great profession to which they belong. Whether they ever will be paid is another matter.

## C.E.R. PROPAGANDA

Too much importance need not be attached to the reports suggesting an increased tension between the Soviet and the Japanese Government over the question of their relations in and around Manchoukuo. The immediate cause for the present spate of propaganda is the inability of the Soviet to accept the terms offered by the Japanese for the sale of the former interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. In this connection it will be noticed that the stories emanating from Moscow all deal with the disorders met with in the railway districts and along the line. The fact of the matter is that, though the most recent Japanese offer for the railway has not been divulged, it is probably just as contemptuous in relation to the real value of the interests which it is sought to purchase as were the original offers. There has always been trouble along the railway line in question, though undoubtedly there has been more since the secession of Manchoukuo from China. Banditry has always existed to some extent, though again it may now be greater than in the days of Chinese control: it certainly seems to be less now than it was immediately after the Mukden Incident of 1931. Travelling on the Chinese Eastern Railway is accompanied with a risk which it has been sought to reduce to a minimum by only running passenger trains during the daytime and under the escort of armoured cars. How much the Soviet hopes to make out of the present propaganda it is difficult to estimate; doubtful indeed whether it can ever expect to secure any particular advantage, and the publication of all these stories can have no other effect than to exacerbate feelings which have been strained for no little time past. It may certainly not be expected to lead to war, though it does serve to keep the pot boiling, and though Russia may not like it, the interpretation of the present situation seems to be that Japan, for Manchoukuo of course, is bent on securing the Soviet interest in the railway at knock-down prices, which *faute de mieux* Moscow would, perhaps, be well advised to accept.

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# CHINESE POLITICS

## JAPAN AND HER CHINA POLICY

### Hirota Sincere in Attempts to Improve Relations: Foreign Office and Army Difference

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

What exactly is the Japanese government's policy towards China? That is what a lot of people, who have been led astray by a number of occurrences in the past few months, would like to know. The answer is simple, albeit strange and perhaps incredible to those unacquainted with the real situation here. It is a sincere and earnest desire to improve the relations between Japan and China.

In the face of the things which have recently occurred, this bland statement needs some explanation. The Saito and Okada governments' policy towards China was and is what the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, chooses to make it, because neither the former premier nor the present one, or even the War Minister, General Hayashi, professes to be acquainted with Chinese affairs. This policy is an earnest desire to improve relations with China. It has always been, and continues to remain, the basic prudence underlying the policy of Mr. Hirota, indications to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a sad fact that this man, who is one of the few influential Japanese who is striving heart and soul to foster Sino-Japanese friendship, has been singularly unfortunate in the events which have transpired since he took office. Nothing like the record which has marked his efforts to improve Japan's relations with Russia has crowned his Chinese endeavors.

And yet the remarkable thing is that the public, which made it almost a habit to criticize ex-Premier Saito for his do-nothing policy, has let out not a peep against Mr. Hirota who has been in office practically a year and whose record in this time has been comparatively bare of solid accomplishments. Even the press, which in Japan is ever-critical of its officials, is solidly behind Mr. Hirota. He is, therefore, in a way, a remarkable man.

#### A Man of Peace

The only civilian member of the Saito cabinet to retain his old post in the present government, he is now regarded as indispensable. Perhaps the reason is his record as a man of peace. Assuredly there has been a noticeable improvement in the relations between Russia and Japan and between Japan and the United States since he took office. The agreeable effect of this peaceful diplomacy gratified the public all the more as it came directly on the heels of the warning, sounded by his predecessor, Count Yasuya Uchida, that Japan would stick to her militant policy even though she were reduced to ashes. Already a bit fed up on martial matters, the idea of living amidst the blackened memories of their homes if the worst came to the worst, did not appeal to the public.

In came Hirota. With commendable impatience, he crumpled up and cast aside the dismal picture drawn by Count Uchida. The programme which he brought forth was radiant throughout with security.

Hirota is the type of man who is easy to praise and difficult to criticize. He never "blows his own trumpet," and always seems light-hearted and friendly. The last thing he will knowingly do is stir up trouble or cause offence. His doctrine is peace.

#### Opposed Twenty-One Demands

As for his record as a liberal and a seeker of better relations with China, he not only was one of the few Japanese who openly opposed the presenting of an ultimatum to China following the submission of the Twenty-One Demands, but went to the extent of pleading with the liberal leader, Mr. Yukia Ozaki, at that time a member of the cabinet, to persuade the Government to reverse its decision. That Ozaki did his best but failed, casts no discredit on Hirota.

He also strenuously urged the Foreign Office to oppose Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to ascend the Dragon Throne. He was against the Siberian expedition. More recently he refused absolutely to lend ear to the pleas for support of the Fukien separatists and it was for this reason, more than anything else, that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was able to squelch the revolutionary movement.

When, as in the case of the pronouncement of Japanese policy towards China, made by the foreign office spokesman, a hornets' nest was stirred before he could do anything about it, he displayed a spark of brilliance in soothing the frayed nerves of the foreign nations. It should be added, of course, that, strange as it may seem, the so-called Amau statement almost perfectly reflects Hirota's views on China. But the manner in which the foreign nations have interpreted it is not the spirit underlying his policy.

The remark of Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, that a diplomat should appear like a duck—calm and composed above the surface, but with its legs working rapidly beneath it—which, by a sad coincidence, was made just before the Kuramoto kidnapping case, caused a good many people to be deceived regarding the Japanese Government's policy and to put two and two together.

The truth, however, is that despite the unfortunate and unexpected turn events have taken, two men more ardently seeking to improve Japan's relations with China as Hirota and Ariyoshi would be difficult to find in this country.

#### Indispensable

In other matters Hirota has been more fortunate. An expert on Russian and Chinese affairs, he has been indispensable to ex-Premier Saito and to Premier Okada, both of whom are naval experts. This, in turn, has been a decided advantage to Hirota for, with the arms conference nearing, naval matters have begun to assume major importance. More and more people are beginning to feel that the combination of Hirota and Okada is an ideal one.

This much, however, must be added. While Hirota formulates the government's attitude towards China, it does not necessarily stand that the army will abide by this policy. It so happens that in Chinese matters the army always has its own policy and this may or may not coincide with that of the foreign office. At present it appears that the military policy is much milder than it has been during the past few years, but the wholehearted trust which the foreign office, outwardly at least, reposes in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese leaders, is not shared by the army. Never trust a Chinese, especially if his name happens to be Chiang Kai-shek, is the army's advice.

The press, which has preferred always solidly to back the army's stand towards China, has recently, to its everlasting regret, suffered a severe setback. This was due to the Kuramoto incident. Almost without exception the newspapers clamoured for ultimatums and action. Even the army men must have been surprised.

## NANKING'S POLICY UNCHANGED

### Declaration To Be Issued To The World

Nanking, Aug. 13.

According to information from reliable quarters, the National Government will shortly issue an official declaration, reaffirming its decision that no changes will be made in its fixed policy vis-a-vis the Sino-Japanese situation, which consists in non-impairment of the territorial and administrative integrity of China and non-recognition of the puppet state "Manchoukuo."

This is said to be the most important decision reached at the political discussions at Kuling held end of last week. In order to apprise the foreign countries of this attitude on the part of the Chinese Government, it is understood that the declaration will be issued in the name of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The outcome of the Kuling parleys, according to the same information, is said to be highly satisfactory. The proposals made by General Huang Fu for the settlement of the various outstanding issues in the Luantung demilitarized zone and for the stabilization of the situation in North China as a whole are reported to have been approved by all the Government leaders who participated in the discussions. General Hung will remain at Kuling for a brief stay, but Mr. Ying Tung, Managing Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, is expected to return to Peking in the next few days.—Chekiai.

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To better the financial condition of Kuangtung, the Provincial Finance Department is going to float $2,000,000 short-term treasury bonds. The regulations governing the flotation have been approved by the Provincial Government and promulgated by the department.

## LEADERS ARRIVE IN KULING

### Huang Fu to Resume Duties in North China

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Ambassador to Moscow, arrived from Tsingtao yesterday morning in the China Merchants ss. Poo An on private business. Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, also arrived on the same steamer.

According to Dr. Yen, he is not to proceed to Kuling, but will return to Tsingtao in a few days. He denied the rumours that a conference had been held with Dr. Wang, Dr. Wellington Koo, and Mr. T. V. Soong in Tsingtao on China's foreign policy in relation to the Manchurian question. He also denied that Dr. Wang, Mr. Soong, and he were nominating Dr. Koo to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs now being held by Mr. Wang Ching-wei concurrently.

Dr. H. H. Kung and Mme. Kung, who delayed their trip to Kuling on Friday, left for the resort by aeroplane on Saturday.

Among those present at Kuling are Gen. and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, Mr. Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peking Political Council, Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, and Mr. Tseng Chung-ming, Vice-Minister of Railways. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Vice-Commander of the Bandit-Suppression Forces, and Gen. Chang Chun, Hupeh chairman, were also reported to have reached Kuling.

Nanking, Aug. 13.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and Acting Foreign Minister, left Kuling at six o'clock this morning for Nanking, according to a message received here this afternoon.

Mr. Wang is returning by the cruiser Haiyung, and is expected to arrive in time to-morrow morning to preside at a meeting of the Executive Yuan.

Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, is leaving the capital to-morrow by steamer for Kuling to address the officers' training camp upon the invitation of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, is also proceeding to Kuling, but the date of his departure has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

According to a Chinese report received here yesterday, the discussion in Kuling proved to be satisfactory, and Mr. Huang Fu is leaving shortly for Peking. During the meeting, Mr. Huang was reported to have submitted several proposals in connection with the improvement of the situation in north China and the solution of the outstanding Sino-Japanese issues in the demilitarized zone, which were approved by the two leaders. It was also decided that a statement reaffirming China's attitude towards the Manchurian problem—non-recognition of Manchoukuo should be issued in order to dispel any wrong impression, according to the Chinese report.

## BRITONS HONOURED BY CHINA

Nanking, Aug. 8.

In appreciation of their generous donations to medical work, three gentlemen, two of them Britons, are to be specially commended by the National Government. They are Mr. Yeh Tzu-heng, a member of the Chekiang gentry, Sir Elly Kadoorie, and Sir Victor Sassoon. A resolution to this effect was passed at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Yuan upon the recommendation of Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Minister of Interior.—Kuo Min.

## WAGE CUTS TO ASSIST DROUGHT VICTIMS

Nanking, Aug. 12.

In view of the gravity of the drought situation in the country, it is reported that the National Government is contemplating a 20 per cent. cut in the salary of all public functionaries employed in the Central, Provincial and Municipal Governments. The amount saved will be devoted to relief work.—Kuo Min.

## BELGIAN ORDER FOR GEN. YU HSUEH-CHUNG

Peking, Aug. 9.

Baron Jules Guillaume, the Belgian Minister to China, will leave for Tientsin to-morrow morning to be present at a ceremony to be held at six o'clock to-morrow evening in the Belgian consulate, when, on behalf of the King of the Belgians, he will invest General Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Government, with the Order of Leopold II.—Reuter.

## S.-W. CO-OPERATION BREAKS DOWN

### No Delegates to Kuling Conference

Canton, Aug. 9.

Negotiations for an early rapprochement between Nanking and Canton have come to a deadlock, resulting in the postponement of the Kuling conference which was to be convened this month to discuss "national unification", it is revealed in official circles here.

Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, who had been instructed to proceed to Hongkong and Canton while on his way back to Nanking from his holiday, to arrange details regarding Nanking-Canton co-operation, still remains in Honolulu, "awaiting developments." It is indicated here that General Chiang Poh-cheng, General Chiang Kai-shek's delegate in Canton, is keeping both the Generalissimo at Kuling and Mr. Sun Fo in the Pacific island closely informed of the attitude of the Canton leaders. It would seem that Mr. Sun Fo will not make his trip to South China until he receives a favourable message from the Nanking envoy here.

#### "Military" Rule Opposed

It would appear that Canton still strongly demands the restoration of Kuomintang rule in place of "military" rule as a condition of support for the Nanking régime. It is this question that has caused a hitch in the peace negotiations.

Official quarters here declare that the Kuling conference had been delayed because the prospects of Canton's co-operation with Nanking have dwindled, with the result that Mr. Sun Fo has been unable yet to carry out his mission, and Canton has decided not to send any delegates to the conference and in the circumstances further efforts have to be made by Nanking to reconcile the South-west leaders and to pave the way for "national unification" deliberations.

#### Political Position Quiet

At present the political situation is quiet, with possibilities of renewed civil fighting in the near future removed.

The situation in Kwangsi also remains quiet with the provincial authorities striving, in co-operation with Canton, to achieve internal stability and economic reconstruction.

An improvement in the political outlook in Kweichow has been also reported. Rival generals in the province are stated to be making new efforts to settle their differences and bring an end to the present chaos.—Reuter.

## RELIEF MEASURES NEGLECTED

### Chiang Kai-shek Warns Provincial Authorities

Nanking, Aug. 8.

A stern reproach, that they have not been doing all that is possible to prevent droughts and floods, has been given the authorities of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh, and Kiangsi provinces by General Chiang Kai-shek.

In an identic telegram to the chairmen of the six provinces, General Chiang says that natural calamities have in recent years frequently visited very large areas because the authorities have failed to carry out adequate prevention measures and allowed nature to take its own course. He adds that this state of affairs cannot but give one a heartache.

Referring to the present drought in the Yangtse provinces, General Chiang states that, although its serious proportions are not to be denied, it appears that not all possible measures have been taken to minimize its effects by means of artificial irrigation for the lowland and by readjustment of rural credit and food supply.

The Generalissimo strongly rebukes those responsible for propaganda tending to exaggerate the effects of the drought. He says that a number of reports submitted to Nanking greatly exaggerate the conditions of the areas concerned, apparently with the object of obtaining the utmost possible relief from the Central Government.—Reuter.

## MANOEUVRE ISSUE DROPPED

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Clive, called on the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, yesterday afternoon when they exchanged views on various problems, including the question of British troops stationed in North China manœuvring outside the Great Wall in Manchoukuo territory.

A Foreign Office spokesman said this morning that the manœuvre question was dropped as a result of the interview yesterday.—Reuter.

## MOVE TO EMPLOY GRADUATES

### Universities to Set Up Special Organizations

Nanking, Aug. 10.

The movement to curtail unemployment among college graduates has found its first result in an order issued by the Ministry of Education to colleges and universities throughout China asking them to set up organizations to help their graduates find employment.

The Ministry of Education has also announced that it is seeking the co-operation of the National Economic Council to establish an advisory office for collecting data and guiding students on the question of employment.

Meanwhile the movement against unemployment, first started by college graduates in Peking, is spreading to other parts of China. Graduates of the local Central University has issued a statement declaring that it is the duty of the Government to solve this question. The statement reads:—

"We believe that Government has not done its best to open all possible channels of employment for college graduates, with the regrettable result that many of them have been denied an opportunity to render public service."

"It is conservatively estimated that three hundred graduates of our University are without employment. We sincerely request the Government to find an adequate solution to this pressing question, and we have no objection to any work that will take us to the interior rural districts or even to the far-away North-west."—Reuter.

## ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. TANG SHAO-YI

Hongkong, Aug. 9.

According to a report from Canton, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, veteran Kuomintang leader and member of the South-west Political Council, had a narrow escape of his life some nights ago, when a burglar broke into his private residence at Tangchiawan in Chungshan Model District and attempted to assassinate him. The presence of the would-be assassin was immediately discovered by a bodyguard of Mr. Tang and a fight ensued, resulting in the killing of the bodyguard. The burglar succeeded in making good his escape before other members of Mr. Tang's house could lay their hands on him.—Chekiai Agency.

## CHINA'S DELEGATES TO LEAGUE NAMED

Nanking, Aug. 11.

The appointment of Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, Mr. Lo Tsung-yi, Chinese Minister to Denmark, and Mr. Wunze King, Chinese Minister to Netherland, as China's delegates to the forthcoming 15th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva is officially gazetted in a government mandate to-day.—Central News.

## GIFT TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Nanking, Aug. 10.

As a token of their high respect for General Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese in South Africa have sent him a beautiful silver citadel measuring eight feet on all sides and two feet in height. The presentation was accompanied by a scroll extolling General Chiang's services in connection with the Nationalist Revolution and the anti-Communist campaign.—Reuter.

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**The North-China Herald**
Published every Wednesday
PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS
(INCLUDING DELIVERY)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | $ 18 | per annum |
| China, Japan and Korea | 18 | " " |
| Hongkong and Macao .. | 21 | " " |
| Postal Union Countries | 28 | " " |

Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LD., Shanghai, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

## A SETTLEMENT

*Aug. 8.*

The rickshaw issue has been settled. Whether that settlement will satisfy public opinion or not remains to be seen, though it is claimed in at least one quarter that the compromise arrived at saves the "face" of all concerned though, perhaps, a closer examination of all the facts may not entirely justify so gratifying a statement. It will be remembered that it was originally proposed that the cost of rickshaw hire to the puller should be reduced from the existing 14 ten cent pieces to eight ten cent pieces, with allowance made for the payment of a sum toward the maintenance of relief work amongst the pullers. In order that the change should not bear too hardly upon the rickshaw owners, for whose interests there has been displayed the tender regard indicated in Mr. A. D. Bell's speech at the ratepayers meeting, it was decided that the reduction should be made in two stages—the first on August 1 to 10 ten cent pieces plus one ten cent piece for relief work, or eleven ten cent pieces in all, and a second on January 10. The owners countered with an offer of eighty-five cents big money plus sixteen coppers for relief work, and there the matter stood when an extension of the time for the registration of ownership was granted, and the last day for the taking out of licences changed from the first of the month to the thirteenth. It was apparent from that moment that the extra time thus rendered available would be used for the purpose of effecting a compromise, and it is, or is not a matter upon which the authorities are to be congratulated that within the first six days of the extended period a settlement of the issue has been arrived at on a basis which deserves a little more examination in view of the claim that "face" all round has been saved. The recalcitrant owners have now agreed to apply for their certificates of ownership and to take out the licences, and the authorities have agreed that the owners shall be allowed to charge a total of 85 cents big money—78 cent for themselves and seven for the relief fund. The owners originally offered to accept 85 cents big money and sixteen coppers, which may in fact be taken as roughly representing 92 cents big money, and the Council have compromised at seven cents big money less than the owners' original offer.

Perhaps a better method of indicating the position is to accept a figure of say 330 coppers or $1 big money, and 23 coppers or ten cents small money, and, reducing the figures to coppers all through, the following information is obtained:

| | coppers |
|---|---|
| Owners original charge | 329 |
| First reduction proposed plus money for relief purposes | 258 |
| Owners compromise offer | 296 |
| Final settlement | 280 |

Had the difference between the existing rental and the proposed reduction been split the figure which the rickshaw puller would have had to pay would have been 293 coppers, so it may be assumed that the owners' offer was based on the principal of halving the difference. The authorities have agreed to 280 coppers which is approximately halfway between the figure suggested by the Rickshaw Board and the offer made by the owners and on those figures there may be something to be said for the adjustment which has been arrived at, though it has to be borne in mind that nothing appears yet to have been made public as to what is to happen with regard to the proposed second reduction due to be effected on January 1, 1935. The rickshaw pullers will not, of course, be as well off under this settlement as it was hoped they would have been. It is unlikely, however, that the general public will be satisfied with the present adjustment, for on the face of it peace has been obtained by the sacrifice of twenty-two coppers which it was hoped would go into the pockets of the coolies. As Dr. Frank Rawlinson, rightly pointed out in his letter published in the correspondence columns on Monday last, anything in the nature of a compromise would be something for which the coolie would have to pay, and that in the ultimate result appears to be a correct summing up of the position. It is all very well to argue that, as the puller had never had it, he will not miss the money, but that is nothing as compared with the fact that the wishes of the general public have been frustrated by this compromise.

Two very important considerations arise out of the position as it is now disclosed. If the state of affairs as shown by the Massey Report was a correct picture then, it was he bounden duty of all those, who were revolted by the facts disclosed, to see that widest possible reforms were instituted. If that is so then this settlement, irrespective of what may or may not happen next January, constitutes an admission of failure which has about it certain very unappetising aspects. If, on the other hand, this present agreement represents all that should be done in equity—again irrespective of what may or may not happen next January,—then a great deal of pother has been raised, more or less needlessly, upon a report which ultimate developments, such as the one under notice, suggest might have been an exaggeration. Either the condition of the rickshaw business demanded all the reforms suggested by the Rickshaw Board, or only those which have now been effected. But they have been reached by a process of bargaining which suggests that the morals of the whole matter have been subordinated to questions of expediency arising out of the regard for the vested interests of the rickshaw owners to which Mr. Bell referred last April, or, of course, the possibility of disorder on the subject of which the owners so early gave the public a gentle hint. Viewed in any light this settlement is a sorry business. If ever the municipal authorities had the full support of public opinion behind them it was on this issue, and yet they seem to have stood in the market place chaffering away the rights of the rickshaw pullers in exchange for obedience to rules and regulations upon which they had every right to insist. There is this small grain of comfort to be obtained from the whole business, and it is that the opportunities of the pullers to secure a better income for themselves have to some extent been assured. Not, perhaps, so much as it was hoped, but at least something, and if the ratepayers are to be satisfied with small mercies extended the degree of attainment in the present instance may justify a complacency in inverse ratio.

## SAAR PLEBISCITE

*Aug. 9.*

In the space of another five months or so the question of the ultimate fate of the Saar will have to be decided by the people resident in that area, and that has been giving rise to a considerable amount of heartburning, for in it are bound up certain important hopes not only of the French but of the German nations. The Saar Basin, it will be remembered, is a portion of German territory, detached from Germany under the peace settlement for a period of fifteen years during which time it has been under the rule of a Governing Commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. The territory of 1,100 square miles has a population of 800,000 and is consequently the most densely populated portion of Europe. Its coal mines which before the Great War were of considerable importance to Germany, were as the result of the spoliation of the mines in French territory during the hostilities, made the property of the French for the purpose of reparation. The Treaty provided that at the end of fifteen years, the inhabitants were to decide by plebiscite whether they wished to continue under the existing regime, or to become French, or to revert to Germany. It was stipulated that voting was to take place by communes or districts, that all persons of both sexes over twenty years of age, who were resident in the territory when the Treaty was signed would have to vote, that the plebiscite should take place "at the termination of a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty," and that the Council of the League should fix other conditions, methods and date of polling in "such a way as to secure the freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of the voting." The arrangements for the plebiscite made by the League Council acting under the advice of experts and of the Committee of three of its members appointed for the purpose comprise the setting up of a Plebiscite Commission; the appointment of a tribunal to decide in the last resort on all questions concerning electoral lists, the validity of the voting, alleged infractions of the rules governing the voting, etc., and powers to the Government Commission to recruit its force for maintaining order from outside the territory if necessary.

It would seem that every precaution is being taken to ensure that the Saar voters shall have as free and unhampered an opportunity of expressing their wishes as it is humanly possible to secure. It is apparent from the steps which have been taken or which are still in contemplation, that those who vote will be free from influence by the fear of subsequent harsh treatment as a result of their political attitude. Consequently in addition to the Plebiscite Commission there will be established, for the period of one year after the plebiscite, a court to have jurisdiction over all complaints brought by persons having the right to vote in respect of pressure, persecution, reprisals or discrimination as a result of their political attitude, while, as for differences between the two countries immediately concerned in the decision of the electorate, they will be brought before the Permanent Court of Arbitration under the Hague Convention of 1907. It would seem then that the preparations which have been made should be sufficient to see that the greatest amount of fair play has been secured, though it is still likely that, as the result of the high feelings which are running, there will be allegations and counter-allegations of improper conduct which may in the long run be somewhat difficult to dispose of. Those factors are not entirely racial. They arise out of the peculiar state of affairs which prevail in the Saar Basin, and because the voters are given a choice between three alternatives two of which may be said to amount to decisions in favour of France, and only one which would favour Germany.

It is apparent that ownership of the mines is a dominating factor so far as France is concerned. They were granted to her to recompense her for the substantial damage done to her own coalfields during the years of German occupation in the war. Should the plebiscite show that the population wished to go under French jurisdiction, that country would not only have the mines, but would also be sure of the loyalty of the majority of the people living within the Basin, a complete proprietorial and sentimental victory. Should the voters decide to continue under the existing regime, the French proprietary status would remain exactly the same as now, with no material alteration in the political complexion of the people living within the district. Should, however, the decision go in favour of Germany, that country is required to buy back from France the ownership of the mines in their entirety. Of these there are thirty one, which Germany would probably be only too ready to purchase providing she obtains success at the plebiscite. From the French point of view the passage of these mines from their control would be regrettable, for whereas they at the present moment form an important part of the coal production of France, their passage to Germany would place them within the ranks of competitors with France, the output of which country would thereby be materially reduced. There is, consequently, already much in the situation which will give increased cause for anxiety as the time for the ultimate decision approaches. Unrest has grown considerably of late and only last year the Government Commission, which is about as an impartially constituted body as it was possible to form, reported to the Council of the League of Nations that the Nazis were embarking upon a systematic campaign with the object of intimidating the inhabitants. There were also clashes reported from time to time between the Nazis and their opponents, and a general state of affairs created in which charges of unfair practice have been levelled against both sides in the dispute which it is hoped to settle next January. With feeling running high as it must naturally do in such circumstances, it is inevitable that incidents, to which greater or lesser importance may be attached, according to the camp from which they are viewed, should arise, though it is to be hoped that the arrangements which have now been made by the League Council will enable a straightforward decision to be rendered, so that this thorny question may be settled once and for all. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether this happy result will be obtained, or that general satisfaction will be felt amongst the interested parties, no matter which way the decision goes.

## ARCHDUKE OTTO

*Aug. 10.*

Much interest centres around the doings of Archduke Otto, claimant to the Austrian throne, the mystery concerning whose whereabouts has given rise to much speculation of recent weeks. It will be remembered that only a few days ago the "Daily Mail" reported that the young man had been missing from his home and, though at the time the information did not appear to be substantiated, events since have suggested that the report was no more than an intelligent anticipation of what was likely to happen. It now appears that the Archduke has left his home in Belgium for some unknown destination, though it is suggested that he is travelling to join his mother, the Empress Zita, in Italy. All sorts of reasons are given for his trip, ranging from political to matrimonial, and any one of them might be correct, for his mother has acquired the reputation of an *intriguante*, whose many manœuvres have been devoted to the one end in view, the restoration of her son to the throne of the Hapsburgs. It is doubtful if in recent years this remarkably able woman has left any string unpulled to place her son where she considers he rightfully belongs, and her loyalty to the cause of her offspring is not only the reason for, but the justification of, the lengths to which she has already gone, and is still prepared to go. Short of success, it is to be believed that the Empress Zita's efforts will be continued as long as she draws breath, with the result that a continued agitation towards the sole end in view may be expected during her lifetime. In her endeavours she is aided by a party in Austria, inspired with loyalist motives, while there is undoubtedly a large section of the Austrian populace which would like to see the monarchy restored, rather than endure any progress towards Communism through improperly conceived ideas of republicanism. Added to these there are those followers of the late Dr. Dollfuss who see in the state of affairs in Italy, a reigning monarch supporting the dictatorship of Signor Mussolini, the best model for the future government of Austria, so that it might be safely asserted that for one reason or another a majority of Austrians would like to see the old throne again filled.

There are indications that such a restoration would be favoured by Italy, and, what is, perhaps, more singular, there is a possibility that reversion to a monarchy would not be unsympathetically regarded even in Germany, where there is a strong feeling in some quarters for the adoption of a similar course of action. Nevertheless, with all this sentiment apparently in favour of the young Archduke, or, perhaps, someone else, occupying the throne, it is doubtful whether the idea can pass from a purely speculative dreaming into the realm of definite action. There is powerful opposition to the idea in France and throughout the Little Entente, opposition which it would not be well to regard lightly. Nevertheless that is something which might be surmounted if Austria and Italy felt that the time had come for the taking of a step so much favoured by the Empress Zita. That, however, is something very much different from the suggestion appearing in yesterday morning's issue to the effect that the ground for eventual restoration should be prepared by Italy. It is stated that that country does not seem to be willing to undertake such a task, and the reason is not far to seek. Just as Italy would object to the establishment of a German dominance in the state of Austria, so also would Germany object to Italy assuming the same commanding position. It is apparent from recent events that anything leading towards the fulfilment of the *Anschluss* by Germany quickly arouses the resentment of Rome, and anything of a similar nature undertaken by Italy calculated once and for all to secure control of the Danube Basin, would just as quickly stir Germany to action. For because of this it is easy to understand that while Signor Mussolini might sympathize with the restoration desire, it would be going a long way to expect him to embark upon a course of action calculated to imperil the peace of Europe.

From the foregoing it would appear that the only real chance for Otto to regain his family's throne lies in the individual action of the government of his country, uninspired and unaided by either Germany or Italy. It is felt by the immediate entourage of the Archduke that the time for such a step is not yet, that public opinion in Austria has still to be developed to an extent which would ensure the success of any restoration movement that was attempted, for it is clear that failure of the initial endeavour would render any subsequent trial less likely to be successful. In the meantime the declarations of Dr. Kurt Schusschnigg indicate that the policies of the late leader will be followed by the present government. How far that entails support for any restoration scheme it is not at the moment easy to estimate, though there are indications that Dr. Dollfuss had by no means discarded the idea of the possibility of such a move turning out an advantage to the country. There are grounds for believing that the spirit of Austria is more adapted to a monarchy than to the modified form of republican government which exists since Dr. Dollfuss assumed control. In its modification it has assumed certain qualities of a monarchical regime in that it places a figure at the head of the state whose continuance in power depends greatly upon the loyalty of those who are supporting him. It need not be a constitutional monarchy. Such things are rare nowadays, but, if at some comparatively near date the Government of Austria decides in favour of placing Archduke Otto on the throne, it may be able to do so without endangering the peace of Europe, though it is apparent that the effort of any outside Power to do so would have precisely the opposite effect.

## SILVER SURPRISE

*Aug. 11.*

It is not the immediate results of the nationalization of silver in the United States which will cause considerable anxiety, but the possibilities which such a step envisages. At the moment it is not to be expected that the taking possession of the silver in the country at the rate of 50.01 cents an ounce will do more than stabilize the price at that figure, at a time when the price of the metal had already reached 49½ cents. The action of the United States is probably best explained by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary to the Treasury, when

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he stated that nationalization was necessary owing to the rising cost of new silver and because the Treasury cannot pay over 50 cents for the metal. The scheme to maintain one quarter of the monetary stocks of the United States in silver will necessitate the purchase of a very large number of ounces, very much in excess of the 45,000,000 ounces which it is anticipated will be brought into Government ownership as a result of this latest order, and it is only to be expected that the price will rise well above its present fixed level as soon as the United States goes into the markets for her requirements. If, on the other hand, it is the intention of the United States merely to acquire domestically produced silver and to leave the foreign production severely alone, there is a possibility that the price for the domestic product will be considerably higher than that prevailing in the rest of the world, with the result that there will be two prices as there was in connection with gold. There is also the probability to be considered that a certain amount of relief from the effects to be feared from an unduly increased world price would be secured, in which event the repercussion may not be felt so severely in such places as China as was originally anticipated. Indeed the opinion in London favours the thought that for silver there will be a United States and also a world price, which should minimize the bad effects of too great a rise. Nevertheless the removal of considerable stocks from the market must have the usual effect on price levels, even in the near future.

What is to be feared in China is a rapid increase in value of silver which would render to the trade of this country a definite disservice. Silver protagonists have for some years past contended that the best thing for China would be an increase in the value of silver, an argument the fallaciousness of which has been insisted upon continually by bankers in the Far East. It is not known what recommendations have been forwarded to President Roosevelt by the expert he sent out to China to investigate the matter on the spot, but it seems to be clear that whatever that gentleman sent back to Washington either served to confirm the President in what he contemplated, or relieved him of any major fears as to what might be the outcome in the Far East. It is not to be believed that an increase in the price of silver will have the beneficial effect upon China's trade which one school of thought insist on. It may prove directly harmful, China pays for her imports by her exports, except for the amount of the adverse trade balance which has of late been giving so much concern. It is upon the quantity of her exports that her importing capabilities depend, and not upon the price of silver. The latter is merely a medium of exchange the intrinsic value of which is of purely temporary importance. If indeed the increased price of silver did have the effect of increasing China's importing powers, it would also lead to a reduction in China's exports, for the Chinese exporter, endeavouring to obtain the same number of dollars for his produce, would require the payment of a higher price for them, with the result that exports which are already lamentably low would drop still further, so that an even greater adverse trade balance might be anticipated, whether the change increased China's purchasing powers or not.

Whatever is the ultimate result of the embarkation of the United States on this present silver policy, it is clear that at the present moment the prospects must give rise to much anxiety. It is true that the anticipated evil effects may be offset in some degree by the existence of two prices as suggested above. But what may prove to be the most important factor is the possibility that a degree of stability may be obtained which may prove for the good of the trade of the whole world. In any event it would now appear that the United States has adopted a bi-metallic policy the necessity for which has been urged by many authorities for a large number of years past, and which may ultimately be adopted by the whole of the world. The opinion that by his action President Roosevelt has removed silver out of the commodity class, does not appear to be well founded. The fact seems to be that by artificial means he is giving to silver a value which may not in the long run be justified, or at any rate may be endangered directly it reaches a price which would bring mines at present idle into full operation again. The danger to China of too high a price may be seen in considering what is likely to happen to Customs revenue. Imports at present quoted in silver dollars, would be reduced in price in terms of those same dollars. Reductions in price would consequently mean a drop in the amount to be collected under the tariff from the importers with a consequent detrimental effect upon revenue. That the Chinese Government might tend to offset either by an increase in the tariff, which is already high enough, or it might adopt the tragic expedient of debasing the silver content of the dollar, thereby maintaining the price level in terms of currency if not of actual silver. Without taking too gloomy a view of the situation it seems apparent that this decision of Washington is not likely to have any beneficial effect either upon American trade with China, or China's own trade, and all that can be hoped is that, though the United States is operating its monetary policy on a day-to-day basis, sufficient forethought will be taken to see that whatever damage has to be done shall be kept down to a minimum.

## THE AFTERMATH

*Aug. 11.*

It was only to be expected that there would be some sort of disorder with regard to the rickshaw trade reforms, no matter which side was to concede most in the nature of a compromise, and the incidents of yesterday and the day before go to show that such an anticipation was particularly well founded. Up to the present the demonstration seems fairly moderate, the agitators confining their activities to letting air out of the pneumatic tyres, and thereby forcing the pullers, whom they victimize, off the streets, at any rate for a short time while their tyres are being again blown up. Whether the middle-men who are reported to be incensed over the losses they sustain by the changed hiring rate, or the new would-be rickshaw owners whose ambitions have been thwarted by the arrival at a settlement, are to blame, really does not matter, for the real point of the whole disturbance is that it is the puller who is made to suffer. The unfortunate fellow pays his usual sum for hiring the vehicle, and naturally expects to get it back by plying the streets, when the agitators prevent him getting his original outlay back and earning the wherewithal to live. It is a particularly mean sort of business and it is to be hoped that sooner or later the police will be able to reach those who are engineering the whole business behind the scenes. It is they who deserve punishment even more than the ill-advised men who busy themselves stopping their fellows from earning a living.

The police are to be congratulated on the manner in which they are handling the whole matter. It is naturally somewhat difficult to deal with for the instances of molestation of the rickshaw puller are sporadic and not necessarily confined to any one locality, though the centre of the whole trouble appears to be in the Sinza district. Dealing with the agitators naturally keeps the police very much on the move, and it cannot be expected that they should capture every one of the guilty parties. Nevertheless the number of arrests made indicate that they are doing their work extremely well, while the District Court appears to be inflicting punishments adequate for the offences with which the prisoners are charged. It is to be hoped that the trouble will not spread or pass out of the present control which seems to be admirably exercised by the authorities, who deserve every credit for the patience with which they are handling the affair.

At the same time these minor disorders serve to indicate the manner in which the rickshaw puller in his ignorance may be made the sufferer from the thwarted ambitions of others who either have seen a source of regular income passing from them, or failed to enter the business which they considered, even under the originally proposed reductions, offered them a chance of making profits well worth while. Judged from this point of view the strictures passed on the compromise effected last Monday seem to have been perfectly justified, while it also supports the view that when the time comes for the further reduction in January there should be no occasion for a departure from the original scheme. If those who were ready to come into the business on the scale of hiring originally suggested found they could do it profitably, it is clear that the present rickshaw owners have been more than generously dealt with, and that a period should be put to any further concessions which must obviously be at the expense of the rickshaw puller.

## ON TROTTING

*Aug. 13.*

The importation of a number of trotting horses into Shanghai during the last few days has already attracted a certain amount of public attention and is likely to attract more. At the moment the public is apparently more concerned in discussing whether trotting races will pay in Shanghai, than with the other questions and considerations which must ultimately arise. It is, perhaps, just as well to be forthright in what has to be said on the subject at this juncture. There can be no doubt that trotting itself, unattended by any of the usual concomitants will not pay any more than greyhound racing would return a profit were it not for the system of betting which goes with it. The vast Chinese public, who go to the dog races, do not go there for the purpose of watching the grace of the animals, in a sort of post-prandial aesthetic enjoyment; they go for the gamble. It is also expected that the grace of trotting horses will provide no more of an attraction unless attended by the pleasurable hazarding of money in order to gain more. Consequently, as an artistic treat, trotting can be definitely dismissed as a money-making business. Whether it will prove remunerative as a gamble remains to be seen; the public, especially the Chinese public will have to be educated in the finer points of the sport, after which it is possible that it may prove attractive to them as a game of chance. It is, therefore, impossible to escape the conclusion that this importation of trotting horses is the forerunner of the establishment of another form of gambling, if not within the limits of the foreign concessions, at least near enough to render it easy of access from them. Trotting races cannot exist in Shanghai—at least the reasonable man thinks so—without the attendant gambling, and these arrivals from Australia indicate that there is afoot a movement to foist another gambling undertaking upon the public of Shanghai. It is the only conclusion to be drawn, and it is an unfortunate one.

Particularly is it unfortunate for reasons which follow, when it is to be believed that the racing will take place, not within foreign areas, but in districts subject to Chinese control, and while it is to be feared that arrangements must by now be cut and dried, it is still to be hoped, in view of the past history of gambling in this locality that something may be done to prevent the scheme coming to fruition. It is only a little more than three years ago that an agitation originating amongst the Chinese led the Municipal Council, rightly or wrongly, to decide to put an end to greyhound racing over which they had a certain amount of control. It is believed by this journal that the decision was a correct one. The origins of that agitation is still a mystery, though at this late date it would be interesting to discover the connection between it and the endeavour of certain Chinese interests to establish a track of their own within the International Settlement, and the failure of the scheme. Whatever were the motives underlying it, the agitation succeeded. Attention from time to time has also been paid to the Canidrome, and though the closure of that institution could not be secured owing to the legal basis upon which it was set up, the Chinese Government in order to bring about its demise as early as possible banned the importation of greyhounds, hoping thereby to deprive it of a properly maintained stock of dogs, since when, of course, none of these animals have ever been imported into Shanghai. Of late there have been rumours concerning the intention of certain interests to set up dog racing outside the foreign areas, and though that scheme does not appear to have materialized up to the present, the advent of these trotting horses, indicates an endeavour to run another form of gambling against which the Chinese Government does not yet appear to have set any machinery in motion. It may do so, of course, at any time, and it will be interesting to see what steps will ultimately be taken.

Whether present existing gambling institutions should ever have been established or not, or whether those which have been abolished should ever have been allowed to operate is a moot question. The changed attitude of the Chinese Government with regard to gambling as evidenced in the establishment of the National State Lottery imports new factors into a consideration of the point which did not exist in 1931. There is, however, a growing feeling that certain interests—whether they be entirely foreign, sino-foreign or wholly Chinese—having witnessed the restrictions which have been placed upon gambling within the two foreign areas—though complete elimination was not obtainable—have for some while past considered the time ripe for the setting up of new means of catering to this form of amusement in districts where, perhaps, the same amount of strict control cannot be exercised. It is cause for cynical comment that a decent period having elapsed since the demise of Luna Park, and the Stadium, schemes are afoot to perpetrate exactly those evils which were so vociferously agitated against in the case of those two institutions. It is not, as has already been emphasized above, that any criticism of the authorities of the International Settlement for the action they then took is intended. They followed a correct course and one on which they deserved all the support they obtained. But if it is alleged that the agitation was conceived and fostered for the purpose of eliminating greyhound races in the Settlement and allowing others elsewhere to take their places, there is not only considerable ground available in support of that belief, but there is also a peculiar light thrown upon the motives of those who were too clamant in their demands for reform. It is, of course, hoped that the importation of these trotting horses is solely for the purpose of giving Shanghai a chance to see a really beautiful sight, but as to whether this is true or not, readers will, surely, forgive the expression of more than a little scepticism.

## C. I. M. REPORT

*Aug. 14.*

It is probably not the best way of endeavouring to read a missionary report, but the annual account of the year's working of China Inland Mission, which has just come to hand, tells the story of its activities not only in terminology of the missionary, but also in statistical tables, which give a very fair idea of the enormous amount of energy which is being put forward by the mission for the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity, in such a way that the statistical method must come first. The C.I.M. has 333 stations throughout China, served by 1313 missionaries, of whom 276 were on leave during 1933, the year under review. There were 1,988 outstations; 7,221 converts were baptized, bringing the total for the mission during its whole existence up to 149,212. At the end of the year there were 43,840 men and 37,088 women communicants. In addition to the foreign missionaries there were 58 ordained Chinese pastors, 3,012 men and 819 women workers, 329 schools cared for 10,156 scholars with the aid of 449 teachers; 21,774 scholars attended 543 Sunday Schools, while, 11,496 attended Bible Schools. The Mission ran sixteen hospitals, 106 dispensaries, and 46 other institutions. The figures are impressive and afford some idea of the immense amount of work which is done, not only for the spiritual welfare of the people amongst whom the mission works, but also of the attention to the bodily needs of the Chinese who come to them for help. There is a leper colony, a leper hospital, an opium refuge, a blind school, orphanages, medical and nursing schools and one old folks' home. The total income of the mission during the year under notice was £138,396 or $586,179.31 and owing to the anomalies of exchange the total of G$10,000 more than the previous year though in sterling £26,000 less.

One of the interesting features of the report is the short review of the political situation as it existed through the year and its bearing upon the propagation of the Gospel. The campaigns against the Reds in Kiangsi are referred to, after which the report deals at some length with the Moslem Revolt in Sinkiang and then gives the following graphic account of the evacuation of Paoning in Szechuan on June 16, of which Dr. Max Gray writes in part:

"We had decided the night before that ladies and children and valuables must leave again and had got four boats ready, but by midday the military headquarters took fright and seized all boats and coolies for evacuating themselves and their belongings, and threw the whole city into one tremendous panic. The river-side was soon one struggling mass of humanity, men, women and children, soldiers and civilians, trying to get across the river and away. No one knew how near the Reds were. Quickly the rumours followed each other—200 *li*, 100 *li*, 30 *li*, on the river side! This last was between us and safety, yet we could clearly hear the firing there. Scarcely had we realized what this meant when we found it was only rival factions in the military deciding whether civilians be allowed to leave, or if they must stand aside till all the military had reached safety!

"In that short day, I had to push-bike 75 *li* in torrential rain (till a pedal came off and I had to walk) to fetch the car up to evacuate women and children, while others had to get all the patients out of hospital, pay wages, give out medicine, pack valuables, collect up all the thousand and one hospital things, and be across the river before dark, with practically only what we stood up in. Darkness fell before our work was half done, and the boat bridge over the river had been repaired, so some of us stayed the night, only to find in the morning that the bridge had been washed away again!

"It was a fortnight before we knew the Reds had not actually reached Paoning, and Mr. Jackson was able to return for just long enough to collect a proportion of everybody's belongings and hospital stuff and bring it to safety. The military allowed us two boats to get it away on, but asked if we would in exchange give them some medicines for their wounded. Of course this was readily allowed, whereupon they scooped in some $600-700 worth of drugs, many having rather slender connections with wounds—santonin, tonics, hookworm medicines and even baby foods!

"But it was another month before some of us ventured back to see how things were and found that the Reds had never come within 100 *li*. We found too that our big compound, left for seven weeks without so much as a gatekeeper or watchman, for they had fled even before we left, was just as we left it with the exception of a little minor thieving. Compounds all round were looted clean, but not so those kept by an unseen Hand.

"With the end of August and the break in the worst heat, however, the Reds started to advance again and the city steadily began to empty for the third time, and we began to go across the river to sleep in a loft each night, only venturing into the city in the day time. On September 3rd, after receiving warning from the Chief of Police that the Reds had reached the river-side at Ho-chi-kuan, 30 *li* from Paoning, and that the military there were out of ammunition, so that there was imminent danger of the Reds getting across and cutting off Paoning, we again left the city.

"Another three and a half months have passed and the position on this side is much the same. The Reds have occupied all the

*(Continued on page 233.)*

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# THE WAY OF THE WORLD

## THE DEBTS AGAIN

The manner in which the "Izvestia" the Soviet semi-official organ prides itself on the fact that Russia is the only state really able to pay its debts as "a merciless truth of history," may be regarded as a delightful example of the manner in which "truth," whether merciless or not, can be twisted to suit an argument. The facts are that Russia has repudiated the large indebtedness which it owed other countries, including a sum to Great Britain, which with accrued interest would enable that nation to pay its debts to the United States, without having recourse to the enormous sums which are owing from other countries. The facts are that the Soviet Government led the countries of the world in the art of repudiation as well as expropriation, as witness the case of the Lena goldfields, and its credit is such at the present time that it is only able to purchase abroad on terms which practically amount to cash on the nail. As distinct from the action of the Soviet, which was one of out and out repudiation, there is the fact that Great Britain did meet her commitments until it became impossible to do so, and at the moment it would be improper to say that she has done anything more than suspend payments until such time as they can be resumed under very much more favourable terms. The easiest method of dealing with the colossal system of indebtedness which according to the newspaper is becoming a "shapeless monster" would be to follow the classic example of the Soviet, but there is still a standard of honour in the world which requires that these debts shall be paid as soon as possible. That they will be is clear, unless the suggestion contained in the Balfour Note for the all round cancellation of war indebtedness is ultimately adopted, in which event the Soviet might be relieved of at least a portion of its dishonour.

## INCITEMENT TO MURDER

Radio has invaded a new field in France where the first libel action, through the medium of the radio, has been dealt with and damages awarded to a meteorologist who proved that he had been libelled in a broadcast programme by a rival. Apparently, the two were at what is described as "daggers drawn" on the subject of broadcasting, each accusing the other of monopolizing the neighbouring radio station programmes. The worthy meteorologist maintained his rivalry in check until one night when he went out to dinner he turned on the radio and was astonished and chagrined to hear his rival delivering a violent personal attack on him. The court ruled that a libellous statement broadcast over the radio was as actionable as any other form of libel. This is another triumph of justice but it is a pity that it cannot be stretched another point to include criminal penalties for the commission of public nuisances so that some of the Shanghai stations might be involved. The old complaint of breaking up programmes to inform a largely disinterested public of the latest New York Stock Exchange quotations has been ventilated so frequently and so hopelessly in recent months that it is insulting one's patience to refer to it again but the lead of the French court might be taken and its possibilities examined. Otherwise, it can logically be argued that all claims by dealers describing the marvellous fund of entertainment available through the purchase of a radio may be misrepresentations in view of the condition of the local broadcasting situation.

## SALVATION ARMY

There will be growing excitement in Salvation Army circles as high officers gather in London from all parts of the world for the purpose of selecting a successor to General Higgins who is resigning on account of his health and age. A number of names have been suggested as possible successors, but for the most part those who appear to have the greatest claim to the succession are of an age which would only permit them to officiate for a very few years. It will be remembered that the election of General Higgins was attended with considerable feeling, especially on the part of those who believed that family ties should give them a strong claim upon the generalship, but there was a very definite movement against dynastic control of the Salvation Army, and despite the claims of some of the members of the Booth family, the High Council eventually went outside it and selected General Higgins. It is unlikely that the bitterness which was displayed on that occasion will be exhibited on this, though undoubtedly there are some aspirants whose claims it will be a little difficult to set aside. Thus nothing in the constitution of the Salvation precludes a woman from ascending to the principal office, and consequently a daughter and a grandaughter of the great leader General William Booth, both high ranking officers and members of the High Council, are expected to enter as candidates for election. The fate of the immense organization undoubtedly depends upon the selection not only of a leader well fitted for the arduous task he is called upon to perform, but also generally acceptable to the rank and file of the Salvation Army. Thus the question of the choice to be exercised is a difficult one, though it is hoped that the High Council will proceed to the work of election animated with the same good principles which enabled them to choose so fine a leader as General Higgins.

## BLACKSHIRT'S POLICY

Comment which was made in these columns on the telegraphic report of the schism which had arisen between Sir Oswald Mosley and Viscount Rothermere is borne out by the full text of the communications which passed between the Fascist leader and the newspaper magnate who, for a while, had extended powerful assistance to the Blackshirt movement. By whatever terms Sir Oswald expresses his policy with regard to Parliament it ultimately means the substitution of a Fascist dictatorship in place of the constitutional government which at present exists, for he suggests that a Blackshirt majority would certainly confer upon the government the complete power of action which they believed was necessary to meet the present situation. "This," the letter continues, "is not tyranny, because the people will place the Government in power, and the Parliament they have elected will be able to dismiss the Government by vote of censure if it abuses that power—the dictatorship of the will of the people expressed through the Government they have elected." The spectacle of a Blackshirt majority passing, or allowing the passage of a vote of censure against its own government borders closely on the ludicrous, and it is obvious that once Sir Oswald and his followers obtained power they would no more expect to be unseated by constitutional means than any other dictatorship which has, up to the present, been established. Where British Fascism is likely to fail is in the fact that this form of tyranny, benevolent or otherwise, is contrary to the genius of a people in whom the principles of constitutional government have been engrained for centuries, and it is doubtful whether, even if Lord Rothermere had not withdrawn his valuable support, the policy as set out in Sir Oswal's letter would ultimately have commended itself to the British voter. There was a danger that for a time it might have, but, if it had, Britain would have found itself saddled with a form of government as difficult to dislodge as Sinbad found the Old Man of the Sea.

## MR. HANNI'S PLANS

A certain Mr. Hanni Ito, a young Japanese who had himself photographed wearing a morning coat, grey striped trousers and a Chinese hat with traditional button, has offered his services to China through the medium of a full-page advertisement in the "Japan Advertiser." By his New Orientalism, which includes the expulsion of Communism and western capitalism, he frankly admits that General Chiang Kai-shek and himself between them can solve the problem of Far Eastern happiness and prosperity and he appeals along these lines to General Chiang to co-operate with him. "My fiery hope," he states, "is to awaken China from its dream of over-estimation of Europe and America and to aid in the emancipation of the Orient." There are a few difficulties in the way. Mr. Hanni is somewhat regretful of General Chiang's education. He states he is always thinking that if General Chiang were less educated how happy it would be for China, for Hitler, Mussolini and Ramsay MacDonald are all uneducated and yet they have been eminently satisfactory in their administration of their respective countries. Yet "President Roosevelt is educated but American politics are terrible. A hero is the flower of the nation, whose sentiment is ever warmed by the flower. Look at the faces of the Japanese people! They look sad, because of the lack of a hero among their leaders," he continues and this is probably one reason why the "Japan Advertiser" the next day published an announcement that henceforth they would accept no advertisements of a political character. Another reason is probably one of the four songs at the foot of the page, two of which have been made into gramophone records. The song reads:

HERO COMES FROM THE ISLAND

Song with words by Hanni Ito

I like Napoleon Bonaparte
Who adorned the history of his time.
O! Corsica Island, that produced the great hero, a
New Hero of the Orient is a young man
Who has the mission to save thousands of millions of Orientals.

O! Nippon Island, that produced this new hero,
Flowers of the Occident wither on Hongkong Island
Where ominous clouds overhang.
The new hero is destined to write
The History of the New Orient.
I will bury myself in China.

That is enough of the epistolary Mr. Hanni Ito.

## SHORT FOR NIPPON

One of the arguments brought forward against the use of "Japan" for the Japanese empire has been the corruption to "Jap", which has caused some heartburnings among the more fervid patriots of the islands. A review of problems and the agitation for the solution by the adoption of the word Nippon for Japan was published on Monday, and in it this argument was set forth. To those who support it, the suggestion is humbly made that they may possibly be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. It is possible to sympathize with them in their objection to "Jap". But it should be pointed out that, with the present craze for speed in this world, Nippon will undoubtedly be corrupted in just the same way—and with what result? Are the Nipponese to face with equanimity the prospect of being termed "Nips"? Or alternatively, must they be called "Nippers"? There is another alternative, of course—"Nippy"—but the estimable firm of caterers known as Lyons has already got a lien on this for their waitresses. Thus the would-be abbreviators might find themselves up against the complications of the law of copyright. With the popular meanings of "Nip"—something like a pinch or something one takes out of a flask to keep the weather at bay, it is hardly to be considered that the Japanese would prefer this nomination to "Japs". A reference to the dictionary would show that the connotations of "Nipper" are hardly more pleasant. Perhaps it would, after all, be better for the Japanese to stick to "Japan", for there the worst the abbreviators can do is already known; whereas a change to Nippon might produce horrors beyond imagination.

## C.I.M. REPORT

*(Continued from page 232.)*

area up to the Kialing river from north of Kwangyuan to south of Chowkow—a distance of some eight days' journey, yet in the centre stands the one exception, a little area of land held by the military on that side of the river, and containing Paoning and all that that means."

Indeed when all the accounts of the difficulties which missionaries have to encounter are considered, those of the C.I.M. as well as of other missions, it is remarkable to the layman how so much fortitude can continue to be displayed year in and year out, by people who could, if they would, cast their lots in much pleasanter waters. During the seventy years of its existence, the Mission has sought ever to open new stations. So much is this the case that since 1884 not a year has past, except for the Boxer Year of 1900, in which new stations have not been open somewhere or other, and 1933 has set a new record in this branch of the Mission's activities. No less than nineteen cities in nine provinces were occupied as mission stations and in addition several other cities have become centres of evangelism, with resident missionaries, although, as their connection with the older stations is still maintained, they are technically described as sub-stations. It is only faith which enables these things to be done, a faith which, perhaps, some laymen find it difficult wholly to understand, but without which no such progress as is being reported could ever have been obtained. The whole report is written about the text "In season, out of season," from 2 Timothy iv, 2 and as is intended by the text, gives a picture of the tireless work, the selfless endeavour which is necessary to success along the lines which these men and women have chosen to follow during their lives. The figures of attainment may be small compared with the vastness of the total of China's population. The work may seem slow. It is undoubtedly attended by much discouragement, but the China Inland Mission has no reason whatever to be anything but proud of the results which it has obtained during the last year, which should be an augury for even greater success when the happy day comes in which China will be more capable of absorbing the doctrine which is being spread.

# SHANGHAI NOTES

## TROTTING RACES

From what can be gathered, the scheme to introduce trotting races to Shanghai is not as advanced as some had believed, and, if so, it would be well for those who have thought of becoming interested in it seriously to consider the possibilities. Trotting races have been considered for a quarter of a century past, all schemes until this latest one having had a Settlement track in prospect, and all were turned down—some of them most amazingly quickly. It might be timely to ask what are the attractions far beyond the Settlement between 9 p.m. and midnight, and what the guarantee of transport, that will outweigh the conveniences of the Settlement area. Again, are the owners of the trotters to hold just a nominal interest in them, as in the case of the greyhounds—and just as they might in any particular number on a roulette board—or are the horses to be bought outright, trained, entered, and run at their owners' discretion, just as they are in pony racing? If the latter, and if there is to be racing every week, and two or three times a week, then 150 horses will not go very far. If the former, assuming only ten races a night (which is moderate for Shanghai "sport"), and six horses in a race, there will be an early collapse, for horses cannot be run that way. After all, who in Shanghai wants trotting races added to the list of animated roulette outfits? Surely the two already permitted can take all there is out of the pockets of those who still think they can do what it was proven 2,000 years ago was impossible—to beat the bank. Very few people in Shanghai even have seen a trotting race. Are there a half-dozen who will invest money in it purely as a sport, and another half-dozen who will go to watch it as a sport?

## DIRTY STOKING

An interesting point has been raised by a reader regarding the enormous amount of black smoke which launches using the jetties along the Bund emit at different times of the day to the great discomfort of occupiers of offices situated along that thoroughfare. Smoke nuisance is a matter with which every port has at one time or another had to grapple, and perhaps, the time is fast coming when an important port like Shanghai will have to consider what is to be done to preserve the few amenities which exist in the central part of the city. At times launches when preparing to leave the jetties on their various errands commence to stoke up, emitting huge clouds of dense black smoke and generally causing considerable annoyance to those who have to endure the nuisance. It is true that in most, if not all cases soft coal is used, against which in some ports there are definite regulations, but it is suggested here that the abuse arises not so much from the nature of the coal, as from the methods of stoking, which well-informed persons state result either from ignorance or sheer laziness. It appears that instead of feeding coal to the fires at a rate which will permit the cleanest possible combustion, large quantities of coal are thrown in, which cannot be consumed at a rate which should reduce smoke to a minimum, with the result that thick clouds of obnoxious smoke are vomitted into the air. It is not necessary to specify any particular offenders, but there are one or two launches who are particularly bad offenders in this respect, whose trips up and down the river are marked black plumes of unconsumed carbon, which might very well have been devoted to its real and better purpose. It is not known whether the authorities could do something in the matter immediately to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs, which has continued for all too long, but it is hoped that those owning launches may in the public interest see that their employees do their work in a manner best calculated to create the least possible annoyance.

## QUOTATION

A morning contemporary yesterday while for the most part endorsing the leading article in this paper on Monday morning, on the subject of S.M.C. Publicity refers to its own article on Sunday

> "In which reference was to 'the disgraceful solution that was reached by the authorities.' Perhaps the language used by our contemporary in the same connection is to be preferred in the following terms: 'the course adopted by the Municipal authorities has about it all the qualities of a wayward eccentricity to which very much stronger terms could be with justice applied.' We're broadminded, so we leave it to our readers to take their choice."

The quotation taken from these columns did not refer in any way to the solution of the Hongkew incident under review, but to the manner in which the municipal authorities had handled the question of publicity on the matter, as witness

> On the other hand the Japanese consular officials were quite frank as to their side of the matter, and it was possible to publish accurate information as to what steps they had taken for the punishment of their own nationals involved in the trouble. In the light of their conduct, the correctness of which cannot in any way be gainsaid, the course adopted by the Municipal authorities has about it all the qualities of a wayward eccentricity to which very much stronger terms could be with justice applied.

The wresting of a phrase from its context and applying it to an entirely different subject may indicate broadmindedness on the part of the contemporary in question, though it is suggested that it is a broadmindedness of a kind which does not have too narrow a regard for the necessity of being accurate.

## WICKED SHANGHAI

Shanghai comes in for more than its fair share of criticism on account of its low morals and its wickedness which furnish abundant material for sensational newspaper articles and thrilling magazine stories but a writer calling himself "Hypo Bill," writing in a bright little paper called the "Fukien Tribune," throws lurid light on the fate of the young man who seeks the high life of this wicked city. "Why young men go astray in Shanghai" is the question he poses and answers it in the following manner:

> In the first place there are too many cabarets, and the young Russian and Chinese dancers are too alluring. Young men who wish to be in the fun of the fair must harness enough energy to do so. But nature is too true to her promises. One cannot expect to regain one's cheerfulness and buoyancy after one has been out for a few nights running. Well, then the "gun" comes in useful. You may not like it, but your dear pals would advise you and they would even insist that a shot of the "coke" would do you more good than anything else in the world. Well, you may have a mind of your own, but the odds are that you would fall a victim to that gentle persuasion. In short you join the Hypo gang. You will learn to shoot yourself once in a day, then you will increase it to two shots, and so on, until you lose your manhood, and everything that is respectable. Even your own family would shun you.

It is accounts like this which tempt one to regret that the shooting in question did not refer to the injection of drugs but to the extinction of the author.

## PROGRESS

Young China is surely and resolutely advancing along the path of progress. Shorts, once the exclusive pride of the British troops, have been adopted in common with the rest of the foreign population. One large shop in Shanghai is selling hundreds of pairs, all ready made. The new semi-nautical cap is finding thousands of wearers. It looks a cross between an engineer's cap and the long-peaked variety introduced by Mr. Bradman and his colleagues with such devastating effect in English cricket although, at the risk of offending national susceptibilities, Japanese student inspiration might be suggested. But progress does not end there. During the first six months of this year chewing gum to the value of $238,000 was imported into China; presumably from the United States, according to statistics in the Chinese press. It is difficult to calculate the number of masticating jaws this huge amount of gum represents but it must run into millions bringing joy to the chicle producers and probably help to stem the flood of oratory to which some of China's youth are addicted. As long as the habit does not fall foul of the New Life Movement it should be tolerated on this account with appropriate penalties for those who "park their gum" on the back of seats in cinema houses.

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# NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

## GRAVE RUPTURE IN C.E.R. NEGOTIATIONS

### International Complications Regarding Disposal of Property Causing Anxiety

Changchun, Aug. 13.

RUPTURE in the negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway is believed here to be inevitable. International complications regarding the disposal of the railway are causing anxiety.

Meanwhile, the Manchoukuo Government has given an assurance that the present situation will not affect other questions pending between Manchoukuo and Soviet Russia.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office, in a statement to-day, said that the C.E.R. negotiations had now proceeded for fourteen months. Throughout, he added, the Soviet delegates had showed lack of sincerity, while the new state, on top of accepting the Hirota plan for the sake of Far Eastern peace and at great sacrifice, had done everything possible to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

The spokesman said that the Soviets should have accepted a compromise. Should the parleys break down, he declared the responsibility must be laid at the door of Soviet Russia and also for what might ensue.—Reuter.

#### Manchu Delegates Withdrawn

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

Negotiations for the transfer of the C.E.R. from Soviet to Manchoukuo ownership reached a deadlock to-day after an unsuccessful two-hour conference held between Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo, and Mr. Constantin C. Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador to Japan. A complete breakdown of the conference was feared.

Mr. Ohashi, who is concurrently chief delegate to the negotiations, is to leave here to-morrow for Changchun.

Late this evening, the Manchoukuo delegation received orders to return to Manchoukuo sailing from Kobe on August 16, confirming rumours that an impasse had been reached.

Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, summoned Mr. Ohashi on Saturday to transmit to him the gist of the conversation between Mr. Hirota and the Soviet Ambassador on Friday.

At this interview, Mr. Yureneff is understood to have requested Mr. Hirota to suggest to the Manchoukuo delegate to make further concessions.

What the proposal and counter-proposals consist of is unknown outside as strict secrecy is being maintained regarding the whole negotiations.—Rengo.

#### Further Allegations

Moscow, Aug. 12.

Further allegations that Japanese officials were impeding operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were made in reports received to-day from Habarovsk.

The allegations are made by M. Rudy, general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who asserts that the Japanese authorities have alienated a zone of the C.E.R. in the area of Pogranitchnaya into which entrance, excepting along a narrow strip of the railway, is forbidden under pain of strict punishment.

M. Rudy declares that, as a result of this high-handed action by the Japanese, C.E.R. agents are unable to supervise in the alienated zone in order to make necessary repairs.—Reuter.

#### Railway Club Closed

Moscow, Aug. 12.

It is reported that the Japanese-Manchurian police have started a new campaign against the clubs belonging to workers and employees of the C.E.R., which re-opened only a few days ago, after persistent demands on the part of the Soviet Consul.

A police detachment effected a close search of the Railway Club at Hengtaohetze station and later closed and sealed it although nothing compromizing has been found.—Tass.

#### Tokyo Denial

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

A Foreign Office spokesman categorically denied the Soviet press allegation that Japanese newspapers were making a drive against Soviet Russia.

Falling back on his experience in Moscow where he had stayed a long time as counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, the spokesman said that anti-Japanese press campaigns in Soviet Russia had invariably been connected with new political moves contemplated by Soviet Russia.

He referred to the anti-Japanese press campaigns which preceded Gen Ma Chan-shan's revolt and the explosion of the military train on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The spokesman also referred to the statement of the American Senator, Mr. W. F. Borah, favouring formal recognition of Soviet Russia.

He said that he wondered what political moves were now in the minds of Soviet leaders in conjunction with the present anti-Japanese press campaign.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

The Soviet-Manchoukuo negotiations for transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo came to another deadlock to-day when the Soviet delegation rejected the compromise plan offered by Mr. K. Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, who is acting as mediator.

The Manchoukuo delegation quickly decided to reject the Soviet offer and Mr. Ohashi telegraphed the Changchun Government requesting approval of this decision.

The attitude of the Manchoukuo delegation was outlined as follows:

1. The present Soviet proposal is identical with one rejected by Manchoukuo two weeks ago.
2. Manchoukuo, while prepared to accept the compromise proposed by Mr. Hirota, can make no further concession.
3. The Manchoukuo delegate doubts if the Soviet Government really intends to sell the railway to Manchoukuo.
4. Unless the Soviet delegation displays greater "sincerity," the Manchoukuo delegation will return to its original proposal regarding purchase of the railway.—United Press.

#### Manager Criticizes Guards

Moscow, Aug. 11.

It is reported from Harbin that the general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, M. Rudy, has submitted to the board of the railway a report dealing with the recent raids and the train accidents and complaining of inadequate protection, or in some cases the complete absence of protection. Guarantees of protection and safety are requested.

M. Rudy states that sixteen train accidents took place between January 1 and August 6 this year, due to wilful damage to the track, 91 armed attacks were made on stations and railway barracks, 116 railway employees were kidnapped, 46 killed, 102 injured, and a number of robberies and cases of arson committed.

As a result, 21 locomotives and 207 railway carriages were destroyed or badly damaged. The losses in connection with damage to the rolling-stock alone exceeded 300,000 gold roubles.

M. Rudy blames the railway guards for their negligence and inaction and says that his demands for action have been ignored by those in command of the guard.—Tass.

## GLOOMY PICTURE OF C. E. R.

### Operating Under Tremendous Difficulties

Moscow, Aug. 11.

Reports received from the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin, reveal startling facts about the conditions under which the railway service is maintained. For instance from January 1 to August 6, 1934, sixteen railway accidents were caused by bandits, 41 cases of damage done to the railway system were reported, 91 armed attacks on trains, 116 railway servants were taken prisoner, nine cases of damage to telephone and telegraph lines, 46 murders (nine being railway officials), 102 woundings, 42 robber attacks and 22 cases of incendiarism.

Several locomotives and 207 carriages were destroyed. The material damage exceeded 300,000 Gold Roubles. Every time before a train was sent off, the railway line had to be scrutinized. Trains are run only by day.

These precautionary measures cost the administration many hundred thousands of Gold Roubles. Furthermore all passenger trains are now always accompanied by armoured cars.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Numbed by the cold and exhausted from clinging to their almost submerged craft, six Chinese were rescued by the I.-C.S.N. ss. Suiwo on Tuesday afternoon, the day the typhoon passed close to Shanghai.

## SOVIET MURDER PLOT DISCLOSED

### Japanese and Manchoukuo Officials as Victims

Harbin, Aug. 13.

A great sensation was caused here to-day by the publication of an official report giving an account of the discovery of an alleged plot by Soviet citizens to conduct a wholesale murder of Japanese and Manchoukuo officials.

The discovery, according to the report, was made following the murder of a Russian watchman employed by the Japanese military mission at Suifenho, about 25 miles east of Harbin on the Siberian border.

The persons alleged to have been marked down for assassination were the chief of the Japanese military mission, the chief of the Japanese gendarmerie, all important Manchoukuo government officials, and the superintendents of the C.E.R. police at Suifenho.

More than thirty Soviet citizens, it is added, have been arrested in connection with the alleged plot.

The Japanese military authorities also claim to possess documents proving that the Soviet military headquarters at Habarovsk instructed Chinese bandits operating in the vicinity of Imienpo to wreck all C.E.R. trains.—Reuter.

## WAR PREPARATIONS IN MONGOLIA

### Soviet Arsenal at Kulung Says Tokyo Report

Mukden, Aug. 8.

Military preparations of the Soviet Russia in Outer Mongolia have been rushed recently, according to reports current in Japanese circles here.

A large arsenal is reported to have been completed at Kulung, and is expected to begin operations in September. Major-General Eriuedmoff and 30 technicians are said to have arrived at Kulung on July 26 to manage it.

The flying forces at Kulung are also understood to have been increased by the arrival, a few weeks ago, of 21 bombing and 23 scouting plants. A hangar built recently at Kulung is said to be large enough to accommodate 200 planes.

Chita, it is reported, has been made the principal base of Soviet flying squadrons in the Far East. Eight new aeroplane hangers were completed there recently and the total number of planes now at the new base is said to be 220.—United Press.

## NOODLE MERCHANTS ON STRIKE

### Sequel to Continued Rise in Price of Flour

Nanking, Aug. 12.

In consequence of the continued rise in the price of flour, caused by the drought, a "strike" was declared by the tea houses and noodle shops in Hualyin, northern Kiangsu yesterday, according to a message received here. All shops closed and refused to serve customers.

Rain has not fallen in Hangchow for a fortnight; the temperature in the city yesterday reached 105 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

With the enforcement of the labour relief programme by the Chekiang Provincial Government, 30 per cent. of the autumn harvest in Chekiang may yet be salvaged.

The Chekiang Provincial Government, besides organizing a Committee for Agricultural Guidance and sending technical experts to assist the people in dry farming, has despatched a delegate to North China to purchase 5,000 piculs of buckwheat seeds for planting.

Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, is also sweltering with a temperature of 106 degrees yesterday. To combat the drought, the Kiangsi Provincial Government has formulated measures governing the immediate cultivation of hardy cereals, installation of water pumps and the opening of wells and canals.

According to a report received by the General Relief Committee under the Executive Yuan from the Shansi Provincial Government, a total of 18 districts near Pingyao, central Shansi, are seriously affected by flood. Thirteen districts near Yutsu in the east have been swept by hailstorms, while another 23 districts around Taiyuan are suffering from both flood and hailstorms. Deputies of the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs are continuing their investigations into conditions in other districts, the message says.—Kuo Min.

## MANCHOUKUO AGAIN TO PROTEST

### Hunters Carried Off by Red Troops Near Border: No Big Issues Yet

Tokyo, Aug. 7.

Formal protest against the use of poisonous gas by Soviet troops in the vicinity of the Russo-Manchoukuo border will soon be made by the Manchu authorities to the U.S.S.R., the War Office here was informed to-day.

This follows repeated complaints made by villagers in the neighbourhood of Heiho that scores of persons have been made violently sick by "mysterious clouds" that blew over the border from Soviet territory, the dispatch stated.

The Manchoukuo authorities, the report says, have asked the Soviet authorities to investigate the matter with a view to preventing its recurrence in the future. Soviet officials recently replied, according to the dispatch, that the villagers' sickness was probably caused by an epidemic and in no way concerned the Soviet government.

The "faithless attitude" of the Soviet authorities has aroused the Manchoukuo officials into drafting a strong and vigorous protest.—Rengo.

#### Unfriendly Acts Denied

Moscow, Aug. 9.

Emphatic denials were made in official circles to-day of reports in the Manchoukuo press accusing the Soviet authorities in Siberia of various unfriendly acts, such as violations on the frontier by troops and military aeroplanes.

It was suggested that an anti-Soviet campaign was now allegedly being carried on by Manchoukuo; and the Japanese press, which was designed to bring pressure on the Soviet to accept a lower price for the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter.

#### No Big Issue, Says Okada

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

Regarding alleged recent incidents on the Russo-Manchoukuo frontier, the Premier, Admiral K. Okada, to-day said it may be true that small incidents had occurred between Russian and Japanese soldiers from time to time, but this did not mean a straining of the situation between Russia and Japan.

He emphasized that there was no big issue which would threaten war between the two countries.—Reuter.

#### Another Protest

Harbin, Aug. 10.

Another protest against an alleged violation of Manchoukuo territory by Soviet troops was being planned by officials here to-day following the receipt of government dispatches from Manchouli which stated that a group of Manchoukuo subjects who were out hunting in a forest in the neighbourhood of Manchouli on August 4 were accosted by Soviet troops who had crossed the border.

The Manchurians, it was said, were taken prisoners, blindfolded and taken by this Soviet patrol to Dauria, in Siberia, where they were subjected to questioning by Soviet officials. The prisoners, it is alleged, were then compelled to perform two days' forced labour.

Yesterday, the captives were brought back to Manchoukuo territory by four Soviet guards who handed them over to Manchoukuo border police at Manchouli.

A serious view of the incident is being taken by local Manchu authorities.—Rengo.

## U.S. SUSPICIOUS OF JAPAN

### Tokyo Regarded as Violator of Nine-Power Pact

Tokyo, Aug. 7.

The United States regards Japan's activities in China with deep suspicion, Prince Fumimaro Konoe, President of the House of Peers, stated in an unusually frank memorandum which he submitted to-day to the Premier, Admiral K. Okada, other Cabinet Ministers and members of both Houses.

Japan is still regarded as a violator of the Nine-Power Treaty as a consequence of her activities in Manchuria and there is no apparent trend in America towards recognition of Manchoukuo, the Prince declared.

His memorandum was prepared on the basis of his recent trip to the United States on a good-will mission lasting two months, during which he conferred with President Roosevelt and many high U.S. government officials.

Prince Konoe advised that future negotiations between Japan and the United States should be confined in scope to Manchoukuo recognition as it would serve no good end for Japan to touch upon Chinese questions in view of America's suspicion of Japan's policies towards China.

For the present, the American public is watching Japan's activities in China rather than her activity in Manchoukuo, he added. Some circles in the United States are prepared to urge recognition of Manchoukuo when the time comes that non-recognition will become an obstable for the maintenance of Pacific peace or settlement of naval limitations questions, Prince Konoe said.

The recent informal statement of the Japanese Foreign Office which the press described as the "Hands Off China" statement, caused considerable retardation of the growing friendship in the United States and its effect has not yet worn off.

The statement created widespread suspicion that Japan attempted to secure the control of power in China, said Prince Konoe.—United Press.

## MANCHOUKUO REDEEMS OLD REGIME NOTES

Changchun, Aug. 7.

Redemption of fifteen forms of banknotes issued by the former regime in Manchuria is rapidly nearing completion, the Central Bank of Manchoukuo announces.

Up to the end of July, the bank had redeemed 93.7 per cent. of all old notes, the total value of which was estimated at 142 million yuan, and notes valued at Y.8,848,416 have yet to be redeemed.—Rengo.

## HUPEH DROUGHT LOSS ENORMOUS

### Nearly 3,000,000 Affected By Calamity

Hankow, Aug. 11.

The seriousness of the drought situation in Hupeh is causing considerable anxiety in official quarters, and the intense heat of the last few days has in no way improved matters.

The latest statistics compiled by the Provincial Civil Affairs Commission show that 2,800,000 people have suffered in one way or another from drought, flood or natural calamities.

It is understood that relief activities are proceeding apace, and the Commissioner of Civil Affairs is planning to make an inspection trip through the affected districts. Another cause for uneasiness is the rice supply in Wuhan. According to investigations, the amount of rice now stored in Wuhan is only enough to last the populace for the next twenty days.

In spite of a warning issued by the Government regarding any rise in the price of the grain, the lowest grade rice has gone up to $8.80 per picul, compared with the usual price of $6.00. In this connection it is reported that the authorities have plans for a big purchase of rice to cope with an emergency.—Reuter.

## SOVIET MANOEUVRES ALONG AMUR

Moscow, Aug. 8.

Tass has been authorized to deny, as an idle fabrication, a Japanese report regarding the alleged forthcoming "grandiose manœuvres of land and air forces of the Red Army" in the Far East, which are supposed to last from August to November of the current year.—Tass.

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# RED SCARE IN FOOCHOW NOW OVER

## Planes Drop Forty Bombs Near City: Attack on Suburb: Communist Bands in Neighbourhood

From Our Own Correspondent

Foochow, Aug. 8.

Panic spread over a section of the city this evening when the sound of a succession of explosions from a district only two miles outside the boundaries gave rise to reports that the Communist-bandits, who had been driven off by the prompt action of the Government troops rushed to Foochow when they captured Paisha, had returned and were again threatening. Inquiries revealed that a band of Reds had, apparently, come within a few miles and aeroplanes had been sent out to bomb them. Altogether about forty bombs were dropped.

The news which filtered through later that the Communist bandits had been repulsed eased the tension, but throughout the night until now there are signs of general uneasiness. It is reported that many of the well-to-do Chinese have sent their families to Nantai, the foreign settlement, to be under the protection of the foreign warships there assembled. The families of some of the Government officials have been sent to Tsangchienshan, where a force of Chinese marines has been landed.

Exact information as to the movements of the Reds is difficult to obtain, and there are many conflicting rumours. The city, however, is generally regarded as safe against anything but the most flagrant treachery. There are 3,000 soldiers inside, with another regiment in the fortifications outside, and two more regiments at Paisha and Tahu, whence they have driven the Reds. There is an unconfirmed report that there are 300 Reds at Hungshanchiao, near the city. It is, however, generally believed that whatever Red troops are in the neighbourhood, they are only small bands, the main body having been driven off by the advance of the Government reinforcements.

According to information received in Shanghai last night the Communists, a small band of less than 200 in number, attempted to storm the suburb of Hsintien, outside the North Gate of the city. The defenders brought artillery and bombing aeroplanes into play and repulsed them with severe losses.

### Canton Co-operation

Canton, Aug. 7.

After remaining tranquil for the last seven months, the Kuangtung-Fukien frontier has again become the scene of considerable military activity on account of the tense situation in Fukien caused by the Communists' threat to advance on Foochow. Under orders from General Chen Chi-tang, who has agreed to co-operate with the Nanking forces in Fukien in the fight against the Reds, Cantonese troops in the East River region are moving close to the border and should the necessity arise, will march into Fukien.

The authorities are also making arrangements to despatch an air squadron to Fukien in the event of emergency.

The Cantonese troops ordered to the Kuangtung-Fukien border include the 1st Division under General Huang Yin-huan and the 4th Division under General Teng Lung-kwang. The 2nd Independent Division under General Chang Sui-kwei is proceeding to the border towns of Tapu and Jaoping to reinforce the garrisons there.

The Canton authorities are paying close attention to developments in Fukien and the reassuring reports received from the Foochow authorities to the effect that the invaders have been routed and that Foochow is completely safe have been received here as most welcome news.

### To Seize Munitions

It would appear that the Red forces menacing the Fukien capital belong to the Communist 9th Army under Lo Ping-hui. The band is estimated 3,000 strong and succeeded in capturing the principal towns of Suikow and Paisha on the Min River after a drive from northern Fukien, routing government forces which attempted to check their advance. The capture of Foochow by the outlaw band would have created an extremely serious situation as it would not only have enabled the Reds to gain an outlet to the sea but also would have caused a number of aeroplanes and a large quantity of arms and ammunition to fall into their hands. At present Foochow is out of danger, but the situation in the east and north-east of the province remains grave, the outlaws moving in a northerly direction towards Kutien.

Two full divisions, the 87th and the 56th, have been rushed to Yenping to reinforce the garrison there, and the authorities are confident that the Reds will abandon their attempt to invade Foochow.

Meanwhile the Reds are still holding Changting, a strategic city in western Fukien. A portion of the Reds who attempted to attack Foochow, are falling back on this area and plan to make a stand there.—Reuter.

### All Quiet at Foochow

Washington, Aug. 7.

Foochow is quiet and the city is in no immediate danger of attack by the Communists, the U. S. S. Sacramento advised the Navy Department by wireless, to-day.

The American gunboat, which was sent to the Chinese city from Shanghai when the "reds" were reported to be only twelve miles away, radioed that Government troops had pushed back the Communists and held the Min River south of Suikow.—United Press.

### Churches Burnt Down

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

The French sloop Tahure left Mamoi, the sea port of Foochow, on Wednesday for Santuao in Fukien to investigate a report that two French Catholic churches had been looted and burnt by Communist-bandits at Fuan and Funing in the north-west of the province, according to usually reliable reports from the Fukien capital yesterday. No details of the alleged outrages had been received here late last night.

The Catholic Church, represented by Spanish Dominicans, have a large mission in Funing, where an apostolic vicariate has its headquarters under the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Theodore Labradore, vicar apostolic. The sisters of St. Paul de Chartres also have a convent in the city. Funing is about eighty miles up the Fukien coast from Mamoi, while Santuao is situated in a large bay about fifty miles to the north. Fuan, an interior city, is accessible from Santuao.

In spite of reports of perfect peace in Foochow, the scare raised by the near approach of the Communists appears to exist still. According to the same reports, a number of plain clothes Red emissaries were reported to have made their way into the Fukien capital with the idea of embarrassing the Government forces pursuing the main body of the retreating Reds from Suikow. The rumour of the presence of these plain clothes men caused a minor financial panic in the city, but it does not seem to have been very serious in effect.

### Communists Surrounded

From Our Own Correspondent

Foochow, Aug. 10.

Reassuring news on the Communist situation here has reached the city. It is reported that the 87th Division has surrounded a force of 1,000 Communist troops five miles north of the city and that they are slowly forcing them into surrender despite severe resistance. It is also learned that government reinforcements are arriving late this afternoon.

Fairly heavy fighting is still continuing in the Santuao district between the Reds and the Chinese marines who were landed to cope with the intensified situation since August 7. It is believed that there are still some 2,000 Communists scattered over the districts of Tahu and Peiling.

The local defence forces were reinforced on August 8 and 9 by the arrival of one regiment of the 87th Division and a part of the 49th Division from Hupeh. Many Chinese residents have taken refuge in the foreign settlement of Mantai and Tsangchienshan. A recent official order, however, has probibited a further evacuation of the native city, stating that the city is now quite safe for all.

### Wounded Pour Into City

Foochow, Aug. 12.

More than 1,000 wounded soldiers belonging to the 87th division of the Chinese National Army were brought here last night from the north-west following a fierce combat between government and Communist troops at a point about 20 miles from here.

Communists estimated at about 2,000 launched a vigorous attack against marching columns of the 87th division but were repulsed with heavy losses, official reports stated. The battle took place between here and Lienkiang.

Curfew is being enforced from 9 o'clock in the Tsangchienshan district here where many foreigners reside.—Rengo.

### Exodus Starts

From Our Own Correspondent

Foochow, Aug. 8.

The local situation has been very tense during the past 24 hours due to the persistent rumours that communists were very near the city. It was reported last night that a large band was within seven miles of the city on the north. This caused great uneasiness among the populace, and many began moving their household effects out of the city to Nantai island where the foreign business houses and the consulates are located.

One fact which increased the anxiety was the action taken by the Central Bank of China yesterday afternoon when all cash and securities was transferred from their main banking institution in the city, across to the godown of a foreign firm on Nantai Island.

Shortly after midnight last night an attack was made on a village just outside of the North Gate of the city, and a great amount of firing ensued. It was feared a general attack was being made upon the city, and great excitement followed. Word was despached to the gunboats at Pagoda Anchorage to land marines. The attacking force was driven back, however, by the military. The moving of household goods from the city is continuing this morning.

### Gen. Chiang's Visit

General Chiang Kai-shek arrived by aeroplane last Saturday and spent two hours in close conference with leaders here. His coming and going were kept a close secret for several days.

The three scouting planes which have been here for the past week are crippled in their activities by lack of gasoline. The local oil companies have refused to sell them motor spirit without cash in advance, and the local authorities refuse to advance the cash, evidently thinking it is the business of Nanking to furnish the money for her air force.

# CENSUS OF CHINESE ABROAD

## Eight Million Living in Other Countries

Nanking, Aug. 6.

Nearly 8,000,000 Chinese, scattered throughout the world, are living under foreign jurisdiction, according to figures released by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the National Government.

By far the greatest number of Chinese abroad live in the Malay Archipelago and southern Asia. Siam alone claims a Chinese population of 2,500,000; Annam, 381,417; Burma, 193,598; and India, 15,000.

British Malaya has a Chinese population of 1,709,392; British North Borneo, 75,000; and the Netherlands East Indies, 1,232,650.

There are 110,500 Chinese in the Philippine Islands, 27,179 in Hawaii, 15,500 in Australia, 2,854 in New Zealand, and 4,500 in South Africa. A total of 1,200 Chinese are classified as living on small Pacific islands and another 5,000 on islands in the Indian Ocean.

Japan exercises jurisdiction over approximately 100,000 Chinese—20,074 in Japan, 46,691 in Formosa, and 41,303 in Korea.

### In Western Hemisphere

In the Western Hemisphere 74,954 Chinese live in the United States, 42,100 in Canada and 25,000 in Mexico. The Central American countries together have a Chinese population of 9,400, while in South America, Peru has 5,704 Chinese within her borders, Chile 2,700, Brazil 820, Argentina 600, and Venezuela 2,826. The West Indies have a total of 36,400 Chinese.

Comparatively fewer Chinese live in Europe, though they are to be found in every European country. France has the largest Chinese population in Europe with 17,000, Britain and Holland come next with 8,000 each; Germany has 1,800 Chinese residents; Portugal 1,200; Denmark 900; Belgium 550; Italy 274; Switzerland 149; and Poland 139. The number falls below 100 in the other European countries, the Baltic States and Scandinavian countries having less than ten Chinese each.

Soviet Russia has 251,500 Chinese residents, while in Turkey there are 7,000 Chinese, though the majority of them have acquired Turkish citizenship.

Portugal holds jurisdiction over 119,875 Chinese in Macao, in addition to 3,500 in Timor island. The Chinese population of Hongkong is placed at 825,635.—Reuter.

# STARVING FARMERS RAID VILLAGE

Nanking, Aug. 10.

The situation in Anhwei province caused by the prolonged drought is becoming very serious.

On Wednesday, a mob of over 1,000 farmers whose crops have been ruined by the drought, raided a small village near Anking, the capital of Anhwei. All foodstuffs found in the village were carried away by the hungry farmers who departed before a detachment of troops arrived on the scene.

It is reported that 28 districts of 36 in Anhwei province are affected by the drought.—Reuter.

# KWANTUNG GOVERNORSHIP ABOLISHED

## Fight for Control in Tokyo Between Militarists and Foreign Office: Reorganisation in Manchoukuo

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

Abolition of the post of Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, placing that area in an administrative district under the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo has been decided by the Japanese Government, well informed circles stated to-day.

This decision was reached at a series of conferences between authorities of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War and Overseas Affairs.

Government leaders, it is said, have also agreed to the following:

1. Restoration of the administrative, police and taxation rights in the South Manchuria Railway Zone to Manchoukuo as soon as possible without, however, immediate abolition of Japanese extraterritorial rights.

2. Organization of a Japanese-Manchoukuo Financial Conference comprising government and civil representatives of both countries.—United Press.

### Army Plan Opposed

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

Plans proposed by the Ministry of War for a reform in the Japanese Official organs in Manchoukuo and the Kwantung leased Territory will find stiff opposition from high Foreign Office officials, it was indicated to-day.

The military's plans call for the abolition of the present "three-in-one" system in Manchuria, whereby the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Gen. T. Hishigari, is simultaneously Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and Governor of the Leased Territory. Substitution by a new "two-in-one" set-up is suggested by the militia.

Under the new scheme, the post of Governor would be separated from the two others, with a simultaneous curtailment in the powers hitherto conferred upon the Governor.

At present, the Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory exercises supervisory powers over the Oriental Development Co., the South Manchuria Railway Co. and its various subsidiary organizations, which are controlled by the Government, various Japanese enterprises in Manchoukuo, and the Japanese police in the S.M.R. zone. The War Office plans call for the transfer of these powers to the Japanese Ambassador in Manchoukuo.

### Military Man Wanted

If adopted, the projected measures would relegate the Governor of the Leased Territory to the rank of a mere administrative official equivalent to a prefectural governor.

Because the Japanese Constitution provides that Japanese troops can only be commanded by a military officer, the Ambassador, by combining the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, will automatically have to be a military man, it is pointed out.

The War Office also proposes to establish a special governmental organ in Tokyo under the direct supervision of the Premier to handle all matters in connection with Manchoukuo.

The Foreign Office is opposed to these plans on the ground that they are not in keeping with the spirit of the Imperial Rescript of March 27, 1933, when Japan announced its withdrawal from the League of Nations. The Rescript stresses the fact that Manchoukuo is an independent nation.

So long as Manchoukuo is an independent state, Japanese interests should be represented by civilian Foreign Office officials, it is argued.

Gaimusho officials also express the view that all judicial and administrative powers at present held by Japan under treaty rights in certain parts of Manchoukuo should be handed over to the new state as soon as conditions warrant such a step.—Rengo.

### Conference This Week

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

A conference will be held next week by the Ministries of War, Foreign Affairs and Overseas Affairs in an effort to normalize Japan's administrative organizations in Manchoukuo.

The three Ministries, it is stated, are agreed in principle that the independence and sovereignty of Manchoukuo should be fully respected. There is a difference of opinion, however, regarding the post of Ambassador to Changchun.

The Foreign Office maintains that the Ambassador to Changchun should be under control of the Foreign Minister, while the War Office contends that he be placed under direct control of the Premier. It is generally believed that the view of the Foreign Office will prevail.—Reuter.

### Under Three Ministries

Tokyo, Aug. 7.

As Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Hishigari comes under the control of the Minister of War.

When he exercises authority as Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, he is answerable to the Ministry of Overseas Affairs.

As Ambassador to Manchoukuo, and virtually High Commissioner, he acts under instructions from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Virtually, he is three officials in one, and one in three, in an involved position in which the interests of any one Ministry frequently conflict with those of the other two.—Reuter.

# HISHIGARI DOWN WITH DYSENTERY

Changchun, Aug. 9.

Gen. T. Hishigari, Japanese Ambassador at Changchun and Commander of the Japanese Kuantung Army, is reported to be suffering from dysentery.—Rengo.


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# BRITISH MISSION TO MANCHOUKUO

## Industrial Conditions to be Studied: Favourable Comment on Basic Idea

London, Aug. 9.

The Federation of British Industries to-day decided to send an industrial mission to Manchoukuo in the immediate future to study conditions there and to ascertain whether British industry can co-operate with local inerests in its development.

The mission also pay a short visit of courtesy and goodwill to Japan with the object of establishing friendly contact with representative organizations of Japanese industry and commerece.

The mission will be composed of Lord Barnby, a director of Lloyds Bank and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Sir Charles Seligman, a director of Messrs. Seligman Brothers Ltd., bankers, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Export Credits Department of the Board of Trade; Mr. Guy Harold Locock, director of the Federation of British Industries; and Mr. Julian Piggott. The last named, who was born in Japan, will represent the British Iron and Steel Federation.

### Far East Not Ignored

Aug. 10.

The Federation of British Industries mission to Manchoukuo was welcomed by "The Times" to-day as a proof of the possibility of finding new markets, and as signifying that the Far East was not being ignored by British manufacturers.

The paper says that it might be taken for granted that members of the mission would take the opportunity to visit also some of the principal centres of Chinese trade, and to establish friendly contacts with leaders in Chinese business and finance.

The idea of the mission was also welcomed by the "Morning Post," which said that friendship with Japan could best be confirmed by mutual understanding, and by seeking common solutions of common problems.

In this spirit, continued the paper, the mission promised to be a source of political as well as economic gain to both countries.

The "Daily Herald," however, thought that the success of the mission depended upon political concessions from Great Britain, and said that, in the circumstances, the mission appeared to be a very questionable manœuvre.

### Political Aspects

Official circles point out that the Federation of British Industries mission is a private one engaged in business, adding that, since the independence of Manchoukuo, Great Britain had maintained consulates at Harbin and Mukden in order to support British trade. It is emphasized, however, that this support is not connected with the political aspects of Manchoukuo.

Reuter learns unofficially that, should the question of a British loan for the development of Manchoukuo arise, it will probably be governed by the wishes of the Treasury irrespective of political considerations.—Reuter.

### Change of Policy Predicted

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

A change in British policy towards Manchoukuo in the near future was predicted by Foreign Ministry leaders here to-day, following the report from London yesterday that a British business mission will visit Manchuria and Japan soon.

British investors have been hesitating to send their representatives to the new state owing to the non-recognition policy of the British Government, it was said, but finally decided to send an inspection party as other nations are ready to invest.

Foreign Office leaders also expect that British business circles will seek friendly relations with Manchoukuo by co-operating with Japanese business men.—United Press.

### Changchun Welcome

Changchun, Aug. 12.

All Manchoukuo government agencies will co-operate in aiding the investigators being sent here this autumn by the Federation of British Industries, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman declared to-day.

Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes, former officiating Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs and now adviser to the Foreign Affairs Department of Manchoukuo, who is now in London, will accompany the mission, it was announced.

Local officials attach particular interest to the coming of the mission in that it will be the first group of qualified investigators to visit the country since the League Commission of Inquiry under Lord Lytton came here in 1932.—Rengo.

# BANDIT ATTACKS ON C. E. R.

## Manchoukuo and Japan Show Serious Concern

Harbin, Aug. 6.

The increasing number of bandit attacks on trains operating on the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway is occuping the attention of the Manchoukuo and Japanese authorities.

It is believed that the attacks are not isolated but the result of a well-organized gang. On July 25 an east-bound train was derailed and six wagons overturned near Imienpo, while three days later a west-bound train was wrecked by bandits near Wuchimiho.

On July 31 another east-bound train was derailed between Liutaohotze and Kaolingtsze, while on August 2 a train with nine wagons full of military stores was attacked by bandits near Weishaho. Dynamite was used by the bandits and seven of the wagons were blown up, while four Manchoukuo guards were killed and two others wounded.

### Another C.E.R. Train Wrecked

Harbin, Aug. 6.

One member of the train crew was wounded and another is missing as the result of bandits to-day wrecking a Chinese Eastern Railway freight train which was proceeding west about 40 miles east of Imienpo.

The bandits destroyed a section of the tracks, which was not noticed by the engineer until too late. The locomotive and six wagons fell over an embankment and were smashed. A withering fire was poured into the train by the bandits prior to the train being wrecked.

It is reported that the bandits have informed the railway authorities that henceforth, they will not allow breakdown gangs to salvage wrecked trains unless $7,000 is paid as ransom for each locomotive.—Reuter.

### Another Train Derailed

Harbin, Aug. 10.

Another Chinese Eastern Railway train was wrecked near Imienpo to-day by bandits.

The train, a freighter which was travelling west, ran off the tracks, a section of which the bandits had pulled up, about 50 miles of Imienpo. Two locomotives and nine wagons were smashed. A fusillade of shots was fired into the wrecked train by the bandits, but no one was injured.

Five members of the train crew, however, were kidnapped by the bandits.—Reuter.

# MANCHOUKUO GARRISON MUTINY

Harbin, Aug. 10.

The Manchoukuo garrison at Tzilinghe, a town 30 miles west of Progranitchnaya, mutinied to-day, 80 well-equipped and mounted cavalrymen escaping to the hills.—Reuter.

# KOREAN SWINDLER ARRESTED

## Five-Year Search Ended: The Tsar's Treasures

Newchwang, Aug. 7.

After a search which lasted for five years, the Japanese police to-day arrested a Korean named Chai Lin-chong, at Tsinanfu, on a charge of swindling.

In 1929, Chai, aided by spurious documents purporting to show where treasures valued at Y.700,000.000 belonging to the late Tsar of Russia were buried, collected nearly Y.500,000 for "necessary expenses" from a number of prominent Japanese business men in Tokyo.

After collecting around Y. 500,000, Chai left ostensibly for the island. His backers, however, eventually received news that he had been captured and killed by bandits. The matter was brought to the attention of the police. Investigations eventually disclosed Chai's whereabouts and his arrest was effected to-day.—Reuter.

# JAPAN TO REMEMBER ADMIRAL TOGO

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

The Togo Shrine, which will enshrine the late Fleet-Marshal Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Japan's national hero, will be established in Tokyo and Kagoshima Prefectures, it was decided to-day.

It was also decided that a memorial museum will be built in Tokyo, where a giant bronze statue is to be installed.—United Press.

# ANTI-FOREIGN MOVE IN WENCHOW

## Port Closed to Foreign Trade by The Kuomintang

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

It was learnt from a reliable source yesterday that the Wenchow Kuomintang with the approval of Mr. Hsu Pan-yun, Special Supervisor of Civil Administration of the 3rd District of Chêkiang Province, has launched an anti-foreign movement since the beginning of this month.

Foreign goods like cigarettes and fertilizers are forbidden to land, and holders of stocks on the market have been forced to put them away. Several dealers in these lines have been arrested and detained in the Tangpu and Police Headquarters. One retailer is still detained on the false charge of "counter-revolution". A sales coolie was arrested by the Tangpu and his stock was burnt. By so doing the Treaty Port of Wenchow has been declared closed to foreign trade by the Tangpu and local authorities.

# JAPANESE LAWYERS FOR HARBIN

## Russian Press Interview Mr. Maru

From Our Own Correspondent

Harbin, July 27.

Yesterday representatives of the Russian press were received by the Procurator of the High Courts Mr. Maru, who in the course of his conversation touched upon a series of important questions. He said:

"A few days ago I returned from Changchun where I had to go on personal business. During my visit to the capital I received information that in the autumn of this year a number of Japanese lawyers would arrive in Harbin, these having been specially instructed to proceed to Manchuria from Japan.

"The question of a number of Japanese lawyers coming to the Harbin Court has been definitely settled, as the budget which has been confirmed includes the cost of their services. Such court officials are absolutely necessary because the members of the Manchurian courts have much less knowledge than the Nippon ones.

"For the complete re-organization of court affairs special judicial courses will shortly be opened and students for these courses may be of any nationality provided that they are citizens of the Manchurian Empire. The courses will be similar to those of the Judicial Faculty and will require three years' attendance.

"At the same time as the organization of these courses, the question of the three languages—Manchurian, Japanese and Russian, which are required owing to the local conditions, will be discussed."

### Kaspe Murder

Some members of the press inquired into the position of the case concerning the murder of Simon Kaspe, which has been in the hands of the Police Department for about a year, and documents have not been handed over to the Procurator.

To this question Mr. Maru answered: "Shortly after my taking up the post and duties of the Procurator, I looked into this case. According to the laws of the Manchurian Empire there is a definite time during which such criminals should be handed over to the Procurator with a definite charge.

"During the term of one year the authorities concerned have more than once requested for more time to investigate the whole affair from which it may be concluded that the case is far from finished and that the authorities hope to arrest other participators who have so far not got into their hands.

"Thus the murderers of Kaspe will remain in prison until all those who participated in the case are brought to justice."

A reporter put the question as to whether Mr. Maru considered the situation absolutely normal, to which Mr. Maru replied: "Unfortunately this affair began before I took up my position but if it had been commenced after that date I should simply have given an order to hand over everything to the Procurator. Owing to the authorities having the right to get extensions of time for new investigations this case may be continued for ever. It is possible that this is not logical, but it is so.

"However, I think that, as soon as the authorities have discovered all the participators, the whole of the documents will be handed over immediately to the courts. The present situation may be explained exclusively by the fact that the authorities are not quite certain that they have all the participators in this crime in their hands."

# LEAGUE ASSISTANCE FOR CHINA

## Geneva Devotes Entire Day to Discussion of Education Collaboration

Peking, Aug. 10.

According to private advices from Geneva, the 16th annual meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation attached to the League of Nations which was held in Geneva from July 16 to July 21, devoted the whole day of July 18 to the question of collaboration with China in the field of education. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolution No. 12. Collaboration with China. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes in the first place to thank the Chinese government for the confidence it has displayed in the Intellectual Co-operation organization by continuing to request the collaboration of the organization, and further wishes to respond to this mark of esteem by assisting the Chinese authorities to obtain the information and support which they are seeking.

The Committee is fully aware of the complexity of the problems to be solved, and is primarily desirous to offer China opinions of the greatest possible variety and number from competent personages selected in different countries: it does not, therefore, propose to recommend the resolutions it considers preferable in each case, but proposes instead, to place at the Chinese Government's disposal experts capable of helping that government to make selections and take decisions in the work of reconstruction which it has undertaken:

Has noted with much interest the admirable report which M. Maurette has laid before it on his recent mission in China, and has pleasure in submitting that report to the Chinese government for consideration;

### Government Congratulated

Congratulates the Chinese Government on the remarkable progress achieved, thanks to its systematic action, in the field of public education and the organization of intellectual exchanges with the foreign countries;

Assures the Chinese government of its entire support for the intellectual and technical employment bureau which the Chinese Government has decided to establish at Nanking and in the West, in order to facilitate the vocational training of Chinese students in Europe or the United States, and its adaptation to the current needs of economic reconstruction in China;

Decides to form a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Frank Heath (England), Professor Langevin (France), M. Maurette (Vice-Director of the International Labour Official of the League), M. Pietromarchi (Italy), Professor James T. Shotwell (America) and Mr. T. L. Yuan (China) for the purpose of drawing up proposals with regard to the nature and methods of such assistance as international and national organizations may accord to the Chinese bureau.

### Report On Visit

Prior to the adoption of the resolution M. Maurette made a report on his recent mission to China. Those who participated in the discussion which ensued included Professor Langevin, the eminent French physicist, and Mr. T. L. Yuan, director of the National Library of Peking, who was the Chinese delegate to the meeting.

Altogether 26 countries were represented at the six-day annual convention. Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford, the great humanist, was chairman of the convention.

Held at the same time with the annual meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, was the Third International Conference on Public Education, which lasted from July 16 to July 20.

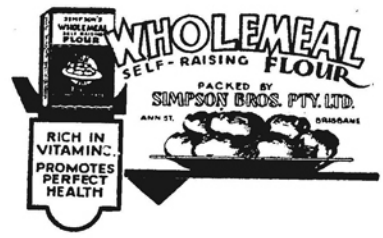
Forty governments were represented at this conference, the Chinese delegate being again Mr. T. L. Yuan. This conference held reports of ministries of education in different countries, and discussed the following topics:

1. Raising of the school leaving age; 2. Admission to secondary schools; 3. Economies in the field of education.—Reuter.

# JEHOL PALACES TO BE PRESERVED

Changchun, Aug. 10.

Plans have been completed by the government for the repair and preservation of the imperial palaces in Jehol City. Dr. Chuta Ito, a Japanese curator, has been entrusted by the government of Manchoukuo to formulate plans for the actual undertaking. He has suggested the expenditure of $5,000.000 over a period of eleven years not only for the preservation of the Imperial Summer Palace but also of all other historic places along the route from Mukden to Jehol City.—Reuter.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# HONGKONG ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

## Special Jury Returns Verdict on Gasometer Explosion: Some Canton Blue Laws

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 31.

The special jury empanelled to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the tragic gas explosion disaster at West Point on May 14 has at last returned its verdict. The disaster attracted attention that was almost world-wide, for insurance companies and technical journals in the United States, as well as interested firms and individuals in England, wrote to make inquiries into the matter. Forty-two persons were known to have lost their lives and forty-six were injured in the explosion, which caused considerable apprehension in Shanghai as the earliest reports reached people with relatives and friends in the Colony.

The main points in the verdict returned at the Central Magistracy included the following:

"The original cause of the disaster was an escape of gas from the holder, due to the failure of the side sheeting....We lean to the opinion that the original ignition was caused by sparks from the tearing of the plates as the gasometer fell....We reject the theory that a missile was thrown at the gasometer and punctured it prior to the disaster....We suggest that steps should be taken to set a higher local standard of maintenance, especially including periodical internal examination."

The inquiry, which occupied seventeen hearings, was held in the form of an inquest into the death of an Indian watchman employed at the Gasworks, Tela Ram, one of the victims, for whose death the jury returned a verdict of "Death from Misadventure."

In the course of the proceedings, four experts were called to give evidence—two for the Government, Mr. W. A. Butterfield, chief engineer of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.), Ltd., and Mr. J. G. Charlton, assistant Government Marine Surveyor; and two for the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Ltd., the owners of the holder, Professor C. A. Middleton-Smith, Professor of Engineering in the University of Hongkong, and Mr. W. J. Baker, chief engineer of the Shanghai Gasworks.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, senior magistrate, conducted the inquiry throughout, assisted by a special jury comprised of Messrs. P. Teter, foreman, L. Dunbar, and D. Drummond. They commended the steps taken after the disaster by the Gas Company, Police, Fire Brigade, Ambulance and the Goverment Civil Hospital were speedily mobilized to meet the rush of casualties.

Taking the chair for the first time as President of the Hongkong Rotary Club, Mr. M. K. Lo last Tuesday paid a warm tribute to the work done by past holders of that office. Later on in his speech he answered certain critics of the Rotary Club, for even that body has to contend with fault-finders.

"I believe it has been said against us as Rotarians that we do nothing but eat together once a week. This criticism is, of course, not true. We have done something—though perhaps we might have done more—in community service. But even if the criticism were true, it seems to me that we should be proud of the fact that people of different nationalities, creeds, and outlook should deliberately decide to meet and lunch together once a week in the friendly atmosphere of Rotary, for to my mind there is no better way of promoting friendship and understanding. I, therefore, say that such a criticism, far from condemning Rotary, constitutes its justification," said Mr. Lo in part.

The new President admitted that it was with fear and trepidation that he entered upon his duties, following as he did so distinguished a trio of heads. These were, he said, "the brilliant and genial Rotarian Hornell, one of the Colony's elder statesmen, Rotarian Tso, and the popular and energetic Rotarian, "T. B." Wilson."

### Water Supply

For the first time since 1932, Tytam Tuk Reservoir on the Island has overflowed as a consequence of the torrential rains of the past week. As a result of the deluge no fewer than 294 million gallons of water have been added to the reservoir contents on the Island and on the mainland.

Over fourteen inches of rain were recorded at the Royal Observatory during the period between midnight on last Friday and 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The heaviest fall registered in any one hour was 1.3 inches between 10 and 11 on Saturday morning, just after the really heavy showers began.

### Hongkong Dogs Isolated

In connection with the rabies menace, the authorities, in view of the many cases reported in Kowloon, permit for the moving of dogs from Hongkong to Kowloon. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon made this announcement last week.

It was explained that in view of the large number of cases on the mainland, especially in Mongkok and Kowloon Tong, that it would be much better for dogs in Hongkong to remain isolated.

### Alice Memorial Hospital

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals on Wednesday of last week, the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso made a strong appeal for funds to enable the committee to put up a new Nethersole Hospital. That hospital had to be demolished last May because the damage caused by white ants was such that further repairs were out of the question.

"The earlier we are in a position to build," said Dr. Tso, "the quicker will the poor receive the benefit of such donations."

Dr. Tso stressed the fact that Western medical treatment is being more and more appreciated by the poorer Chinese of the Colony. In the medical work of the associated hospitals the number of in-patients and out-patients show an increase over previous years. It was revealed in the Matron's report that the first examination of the Hongkong Nursing Board was held exactly 40 years after the first Chinese probationer nurse was received into the Alice Memorial Hospital for training.

As for the need of building immediately a new Nethersole Hospital, Dr. Tso said that for 40 years the old institution had been dispensing medical aid to poor women and children. The name of Nethersole Hospital has been indelibly imprinted in the minds of the poor in the Colony, who now have no place to go for aid. It is estimated that $130,000 is needed to complete the plan adopted in 1931, when the sum of $70,000 was raised to build the first unit.

### Football Association Meets

The first monthly meeting of the Hongkong Football Association Council for the 1934-35 season took place recently at the Sports Club, when Major C. M. Manners, O.B.E., chairman of the Association, presided. Mr. G. T. May, the retiring Hon. Secretary, was asked to carry on with his duties, and there was discussion as to the possible selection of the Assistant Hon. Secretary. Mr. Alves, Secretary of the Sports Club, was asked to fill the position.

The following Committees were elected for the coming year: Appeals' Board: Sir Thomas Southern, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. M. K. Lo and Captain C. E. Elliott-Heywood.

Emergency Committee: Mr. Wong Ka-tsun, Captain F. R. Williams and Mr. R. Hall. League Management Committee: Mr. H. K. Lee, Mr. A. R. Hughes, Mr. A. Goldenberg, Captain E. Hague and Mr. R. Gingham.

Referees' Committee: Captain E. Hague, Commander Hussey, R. H., and Mr. F. H. Barnes.

Much amusement was caused at the South China Athletic Association's recent swimming gala by a novel 50 metres breast stroke event—each entrant carrying a baby all the way. While parents looked on and anxiously hoped for the best, Shek Kam-pui, a versatile swimmer by all accounts, won the race, with Wong Yuk-pui a close second.

The gala was the second of a series of monthly functions and the competition throughout was very keen.

A water-polo game between a team from the 4th Submarine Flotilla and South China ended in a win for the latter by four goals to one.

Mr. Yip King-fan of Messrs. Melchers and Company distributed the prizes at the end of the evening, he having offered a trophy for each event.

### Blue Laws for Canton

Admiral Chang Chi-ying is Commandant of the Pearl River Patrol. He is being proclaimed a second Nelson, or perhaps a Togo, but it is not for the brilliant discharge of his accustomed duties. Far from limiting his activities to those usually allotted a naval man, the Admiral has gone in for social reform. It was his agitation which caused Canton to place a ban on mixed bathing.

Now other officials are imitating his puritanical campaign in their own way. It seems to be a sure method of gaining public acclaim. Recently a director in a local shipping bureau has decided that what is beneficial on water should prove equally so on land. He is petitioning the Southwest Political Council to prohibit all "dating."

In suggesting that men and women should be separated in public places, steamers, theatres and buses, this reformer has made a name for himself over night. But the Canton informant of the local press does not say what sort of name that is.

"Western influence is bad," says he, going on to elaborate on the glorious future of the Kuomintang and the nation, if the young folk are set apart according to sex. They, with their taste of western education and their constant models in the film world, are not to be expected to seize eagerly on the plans of their elders.

Even the Canton press sees little hope for enforcing the new movement. It is at best a philosophical thought, they say.

Meanwhile, the emancipated youth of Canton continue to haunt the picture house in twosomes and foursomes. And afterwards they hie them to the nearest American soda fountain for a chocolate soda or a double banana split.

### Swimming Gala for M.C.L.

Hongkong's sub-debs are to have an opportunity to show off their smartest beach wear at the coming swimming gala to be sponsored by the Ministering Children's League at Repulse Bay on September 4.

The date is being announced well in advance, for misses between six and fourteen will want plenty of time to prepare for the Pyjama Parade.

Very young guests will take part in sand-castle building competitions, while other diversions will include a chute, hoop-la, lucky dips, a slide, fish pond, and, of course, Aunt Sallies. Races, mostly of the handicap variety, have been arranged for both girls and boys.

### Old Residents Depart

Mr. C. L. Sandes, accompanied by Mrs. Sandes, left the Colony last week by the Empress of Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Sandes were departing from the East because the former's health has not been very good latterly, and they took with them the best wishes of many friends for years of happiness at Home.

During Mr. Sandes' fifteen years in the Colony he was for a time manager of the local office of the Mercantile Bank of India. Two years ago he joined the firm of Messrs. Layton and Co., exchange and bullion brokers, with whom he remained until his retirement from Hongkong. Mr. Sandes was for a time Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Golf Club, and for two years he has been secretary of the Peak Club. He also took a keen interest in local racing.

### Sawtow Notes

Not even the intense heat could keep foreign and Chinese residents of this port away from the traditional Bastille Day celebration at the French Consulate. The reception was enjoyed by a large gathering who drank to the health of the French Republic.

Newcomers to Swatow are Mr. and Mrs. Angus. Mr. Angus is the commander of one of the Customs Revenue cruisers operating from this port.

Mrs. J. H. R. Hance, formerly a resident of Swatow, now living in Hongkong, with her daughter Barbara, is a guest of Captain and Mrs. Stocker at Masu Island.

Swatow has been represented at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. When an announcement was made over the radio that the first millionth visitor to go through the gates of the Fair was a Mr. J. Speicher, inquiry revealed that he is the son of Mrs. Speicher, for many years connected with the Baptist mission in Swatow. Mr. Speicher was born in Kityang.

Local friends of the family found an article in an American paper which convinced Mrs. Speicher that the honoured visitor was indeed her son. He was welcomed by the Fair officials, and as has been the custom on these occasions, received many gifts from individuals and firms connected with the Exposition.

### August Bank Holiday

New York and Easter cruises have been popular in Hongkong for a long time, for many residents like to run off for an extended week-end and get a glimpse of Manila as well. It is hot there, too, but the heat is of a different sort.

Now there is an Empress trip to Manila available for the coming bank holiday week-end. Passengers will embark here on the evening of August 2, arrive in Manila on the morning of the 4th, and have three full days in port. The Philippine Tourist Association will co-operate with the Canadian Pacific in planning sight-seeing for the vsitors, who will probably favour seeking out some vine-clad verandah of the sort that surround all hotels and clubs in Manila, and remaining there. The ship will arrive in the home port on the morning of August 8.

### School Closings

The air is full of farewells to school for the current term, and speech days and prize-givings occupy the attention of most parents and well-wishers of the Colony's young just now.

The annual prize distribution of the Central British School took place on last Friday morning in the School Hall, when Mr. G. R. Sayer, Director of Education, distributed the awards.

A high standard of efficiency among the students both in the schoolroom and on the playing fields was remarked upon by the headmaster, Mr. J. Ralston, who assumed his duties seven months ago.

There was a long list of prize winners, the "J. R. M. Smith" Scholarship going to Walter Kennedy Pryde and Kenneth Baxter. The following won Government Scholarships: Robert Provan, Peter Simon, George Ainslie, William Pryde, R. McCubbin Stalker, Ruth Kehr.

Lady Southorn was present at the annual prize distribution of the Kowloon Junior School last week, when a large gathering of friends met on the school lawn for the closing ceremonies.

Preceding the distribution of prizes, four delightful short plays were enacted by groups of boys and girls who did their parts well, causing parental hearts to swell with pride and admiration.

The acting Headmistress, Mrs. E. M. Clark, welcomed Lady Southorn before reading her report for the year. The latter recognized many Kowloon Brownies in the assembly, and spoke briefly to them all, inviting those who had not joined the Pack to become members. Later two tiny children presented her with a bouquet and the entire gathering gave her three hearty cheers.

# AND THEN THEY ALL WALKED OUT

## Lovers' Emergency Exit in Harbin Cinema

Harbin, July 29.

Harbin is laughing at a number of self-declared erring wives.

A wild-looking man entered a local cinema and asked for the manager. He poked a gun into the manager's ribs and said, "I know my wife is here with her lover: turn up the lights, so that I can shoot her."

The manager calmed him down and then went round to the stage. Stopping the show and turning on the lights, he announced that an outraged husband was in the foyer, that he believed his wife was there with her lover, and that he was threatening to shoot her. He advised any woman who thought it was her husband to leave immediately by the emergency exit.

Without any hesitation no less than eight couples rose to take advantage of the chance to make a good getaway.—Reuter.

# HUNDREDS FLEE FROM BANDITS

Yingkow, Aug. 11.

More than 515 persons residing near here, are now within the town walls seeking refuge from frequent bandit attacks in the outlying districts, a survey revealed to-day.—Rengo.

# BIG SUM DEMANDED BY JAPAN'S NAVY

## Draft Estimates Total Y.714,720,000

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

The draft naval estimates for the next fiscal year were submitted to the Ministry of Finance by the Navy Office to-day, after securing the approval of the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Ohsumi.

They total Y.714.720,000, an increase of about Y.35,000,000 over the draft estimates demanded last year.

The new demands represent Y.300,000,000 in next year's naval estimates the salient features of which are the upkeep for newly-built ships totalling Y.76,200,000, expenses for the establishing of new air squadrons and reorganizing air forces totalling Y.27,600,000, expenses for the modernization of warships totalling Y.44.500,000, and expenses for the replacement of destroyers totalling Y.15,000,000.

The draft military estimates for next year, though they are not ready, are believed to reach Y.560,000,000, including large appropriations for air defences.

In a press interview to-day, the Premier, Admiral K. Okada, admitted the difficulty attending the adjustment of the national defence estimates, adding that it would be difficult to enforce increased taxation for revenue purposes, although taxes may eventually have to be increased.—Reuter.

### Aerial Demands

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

Japanese aviation, both civil and military, will make big strides if the estimates to be presented to the Ministry of Finance to-morrow by the Ministries of Communications, Navy and Army are approved by the Diet.

The Army's estimates "will be on the increase but never on the decrease," according to Gen. S. Hayashi, Minister of War.—Rengo.

*(Further details on world reaction to the Japanese naval demands on page on 255.)*

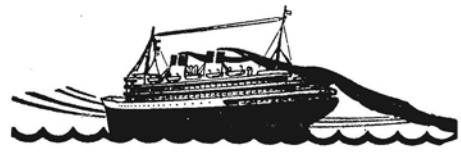
# FLYING OFFICER'S TRAGIC DEATH

Hongkong, Aug. 9.

The death occurred here this evening, in tragic circumstances, of Flying Officer George R. Murphy, who shot himself with his own revolver.

The shooting, which is alleged to have been accidental, took place in the R.A.F. Officers' Mess at the Kaitak Aerodrome. He was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital at 7.45 p.m. and died two hours later.

Flying-Officer Murphy, who was 27 years old, arrived here three months ago. A military funeral will be held to-morrow.—Reuter.

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# *Reform For Cabarets*

## Hankow Cafes Must Play Classical Music

Hankow, Aug. 11.

Hankow husbands, whose wives are holidaying on the heights of Kuling and Kikunghan, are bemoaning their fate as the result of a new curfew order, issued by the City Government recently, in connection with the closing of the local cabarets.

Music in all the cabarets, according to the order, has to cease at midnight, while the music played until that hour has to be of a classical nature. Hard-hit proprieters, while transgressing as regards the type of music played, have been most scrupulous in their observance of the time limit.

A portion of Hankow's younger set continue "going the rounds" until the early hours of the morning, but much of the gilt is taken off the gingerbread without the accompanying music.—Reuter.

## BRITONS CONGRATULATE CHINESE CHURCH

London, July 11.

A resolution, congratulating the "Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, the Church of our Communion in China," on the election and consecration of the first Chinese Diocesan bishop, has been passed at the meeting of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly.

The diocese of Shensi, to which this bishop has been appointed, is a missionary diocese of the Chinese Church itself, entirely supported by that Church and in no way by foreign money.—Reuter.

## YUNNAN TO BUILD NEW ELECTRICITY PLANT

Mr. Liao Yung-tai, Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Yunnan Provincial Government, has arrived in Shanghai to solicit expert advice on the construction of a large electricity plant to the north-west of Yunnan, capital of the province. According to Mr. Liao, the province has enjoyed peace during these few years, and the authorities have lost no time in the promotion of reconstruction work.

## FLOOD PREVENTION IN MANCHURIA

Harbin, Aug. 7.

Steps were taken to-day to seek the financial assistance of the Manchoukuo Government to carry out Harbin's flood prevention programme.

The Harbin Flood Prevention Committee, which has arranged for the Municipality of Harbin to provide $190,000 of the $450,000 necessary for the work, will ask the national authorities to subscribe $175,000, representing 30 per cent. of the total required.

The general public has already contributed $83,000 out of its allotted quota of $85,000.—Rengo.

## KOREAN FLOOD'S TOLL

Seoul, Aug. 7.

The Governor-General, Gen. K. Ugaki, left here last night on a week's inspection trip along the flooded valleys of the Rakuto and Eizan Rivers, extending over the three provinces of Keisho Nando, Keisho Hokudo and Zenra Nando.

According to the investigations of the Government-General, more than 350 persons are dead or missing and a loss estimated at Y.30,000,000 was caused to property as a result of the floods. More than 12,000 houses were swept away, about 53,000 others being inundated, and 345,175 acres of farming land were affected. Considerable damage was also done to bridges, roads and embankments.

Emergency relief to sufferers is being given by the provincial authorities, while rehabilitation works will be undertaken by the Government-General and provincial offices joinfly to eliminate the causes of the floods.—Reuter.

## BEER FOR CANTON

Canton, Aug. 10.

In order to meet the increasing demand for beer, the provincial department of reconstruction is planning to establish a brewery at Tsangpu, the north-western suburb of Canton. Brew masters have been invited to Canton to take charge of the brewery. Construction work is expected to start some time this month.—Reuter.

IN HANKOW NOWADAYS *By SAPAJOU*

# SUPREME COURT IN HANKOW

## Foreigner Sentenced for Fraudulent Conversion: New Life Movement Busy

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, Aug. 3.

Still the drought continues as far as this place is concerned. Last Monday night at 7 o'clock it seemed that the welcome rain must come, for heavy black clouds loomed up from all directions, and torrential rain could be seen falling all round. But there was one little blue patch in the middle of it all, and that was over this city, or rather the concessions and Race Club, as the native city did get a downpour.

This blue patch seemed to break up the clouds, as they dispersed to where they came, and by 9 o'clock all was clear again. Sitting at the Race Club heavy thunder and vivid flashes of lightning were almost overhead, but although fervent prayers were offered for the rain to come to soften the parched ground, they were not answered.

Since then it has been cloudy but the temperature has gradually risen again until it is now over 100 degrees. There have been a lot of deaths among the Chinese from heat stroke, one of the old mafoos at the Race Club, "White Eye", being one of the victims. He will no doubt be remembered by some of the old Hankow racing people.

### New Life Busy

The New Life Movement is very busy here, and an order has been secured from the Hankow Municipal Government for all cabarets to be closed at midnight, while no Chinese are to be allowed to dance. This has put an end to one of the main features of the Metropol Garden, which was opened opposite to Whiteaways in the S.A.D.2. this summer, and was the happy stamping ground of the young bloods, who took their girls for a round of wee golf, a bottle of lemonade and a dance. The proceedings were always orderly enough, and certainly there was nothing to complain about, but the moralists in the New Life Movement feel otherwise about it, and so that is that.

This same movement was the cause of a woman's death in Woochang, and aroused rather a storm in consequence. It appears that the woman in question was sleeping out of doors, when a sergeant in the gendarmerie considered that she was indecently dressed, because she had on short trousers. He consequently ordered her to put on long ones, which she flatly refused to do. This led to an altercation which ended in the police station, where she was aparently manhandled, and finally thrown into jail.

She died shortly afterwards, and then it was found that she was the wife of one of the minor officials, and he came on the scene demanding satisfaction. Although I cannot get confirmation, it has been reported that the sergeant responsible in the first instance, and the inspector of the police station have been executed.

### Supreme Court Case

There was a Supreme Court Case at H. M. Consulate-General on Tuesday when Judge Mossop had before him Sidney Harry Goodwin, charged with converting to his own use $4,769.06 the property of Messrs. Tan Kah Kee & Co., Ltd. of Singapore and North China. Mr. Victor Priestwood, the Crown Advocate, prosecuted, while the complainants were represented by Mr. Leslie Hutton, liquidator of the North China branch. The prisoner was undefended, and five local men sat on the jury. At the opening of proceedings the prisoner acknowledged taking the money, but pleaded that he had not been guilty of fraud and consequently put in a plea of not guilty. The Crown Advocate then opened the case for the Crown and, after calling several witnesses, the accused was allowed to make his plea from the dock.

Here he acknowledged all the charges brought against him, with the exception of some personal matters brought in by one of the Crown witnesses. He then pleaded that the judge take into count the 37 days he had been in custody, and then placed himself at the mercy of the Court.

After a careful summing up by the judge, the jury found it unnecessary to retire, in view of the admissions made by the accused and they therefore brought in a verdict of guilty. The judge then addressed the prisoner and told him he was liable to the maximum penalty of seven years hard labour, but in view of the frank manner in which he had made his admissions, and thus saved the Court a lot of time, he sentenced him to seven months hard labour.

### Opium Seizure

The s.s. Whangpu was delayed in leaving here on Tuesday night and from the information I have received it was apparently due to an opium seizure by the Customs. Apparently there was quite a fracas in connection with the seizure which ended in one man being arrested. The matter has however been carefully hushed up, and actual facts have not been obtainable.

News has just reached here that on July 28 a small station 90 miles from Wuchang on the Canton-Hankow Railway was attacked by Reds about 800 strong. The station—Chaolichiao—was staunchly defended by the station guards, and the Reds were driven off, but they raided a small village near by and after looting it, carried off seventeen of the occupants as hostages. Traffic was not interrupted and troops have been despatched to the spot.

# SOLDIERS FIRE ON BRITISH SHIP

## Incident Reported On Canton River

Canton, Aug. 10.

According to reports which reached the British Consulate to-day, the British steamer Kwongtung of the British-Canton line, while proceeding down river on August 4 was fired upon by soldiers aboard a sugar monopoly launch which was towing four lighters loaded with sugar to Canton.

It appears that the steamer was going at slow speed and was hit by two shots fired in succession from the Chinese launch, one penetrating the saloon, while the other lodged in a bulkhead. Fortunately there were no casualties.

It is understood that steps are being taken by British authorities to ensure that there will be no recurrence of the shooting in the future.—Reuter.

# PROGRESS MADE IN YUNNAN

## $20,000,000 Worth of Tin Exported Annually

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

From a bandit-infested province, poor and undeveloped, to an industrial and self-supporting region—such was the gist of a glowing exposition of the progress of Yunnan made by Mr. Liao Yung-tai, Industrial Commissioner of the province, in an interview with local press representatives yesterday.

According to Mr. Liao, Yunnan, as an interior province, has set a precedent by establishing direct trade relations with Europe and America, to which countries $20,000,000 worth of tin is being exported annually. These dealings are greatly facilitated by a radio station, through the aid of which huge contracts are being entered into with foreign firms in New York and London.

Tin has been produced in Kokiu, southern Yunnan, for a number of years, but due to the backward method of handling this mineral, all the tin to be sent abroad had first to pass an inspection of the Hongkong Government in former years, Mr. Liao said. As a result of improvements made by the authorities in the manner in which tin is produced, and the building of a railway linking Kokiu with Tongking, this mineral product is now being shipped directly to America and England from Haiphong.

### Industrial Developments

Among other products which are being exported annually in large quantities, according to Mr. Liao, are tea, medicine, leather, raw material for paint, etc. With a view to developing industrial enterprises, the authorities have decided to build a large electricity plant in Futse Hsien, to the north-west of Yunnan, capital of the province, at an estimated cost of $20,000,000. Mr. Liao revealed that, with the progress in commercial and industrial developments, the economic situation in the province is sound and the provincial treasury can afford to finance the construction of such a plant.

Yunnan, Mr. Liao continued, is now manufacturing soap and matches, but is still dependent on other provinces for cotton and building materials. Immediately after his arrival in Shanghai several days ago, he said, he discussed with officials of the National Economic Commission the question of improving cotton products in Yunnan. The Commission has now decided to send two experts to the border province to assist in the work.

All the progress on the construction work in Yunnan is made possible by the peace maintained by the authorities, Mr. Liao stated. After the revolution, he said, the province was infested with bandits. With the installation of Gen. Lung Yun as Chairman of the Provincial Government, a vigorous bandit-suppression campaign was carried out and completed in a comparatively short period of two years.

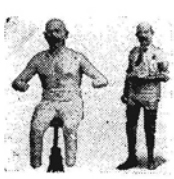
In order to carry out a large scale construction programme in the province, a construction commission has been organized by the authorities, while many technical experts have been invited to serve on the commission. The authorities have also built a number of new motor roads linking the capital of the province with border towns. There are at present eight omnibus companies operated by merchants, and one by the provincial authorities.

## TERRIFIC FIRE IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Aug. 8.

Hundreds of homes were destroyed here to-day by a fire which ravaged the Chinese quarter of the city.

The flames spread rapidly over a two-mile front and were only checked at the edge of the city. Hundreds of volunteers aided the firemen in flighting the blaze.—Reuter.

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# INVESTMENTS FROM OVERSEAS

## Assurance of Protection for Interests of Chinese Abroad: Local Paper's Comments

Shanghai, Aug. 7.

That the overseas Chinese should first be assured of protection for their interests before they are invited to invest in their motherland is the gist of a leading article appearing in the "Sun Pao," local Chinese daily, yesterday. The paper says that the overseas Chinese are more patriotic than the people at home, and have contributed millions of dollars to their home country for various purposes, but all they receive in return is some spiritual comfort. If the Government can restore their confidence in the authorities, guarantee safety for their investments and encourage their trade abroad, the overseas Chinese undoubtedly will be willing to invest their money at home.

"Those who know well the situation in foreign countries will readily see that there are Chinese nearly in every corner of the world even in poor and isolated small countries. Isolated and far away as they are from their motherland, these Chinese have never forgotten China and they care for China more than they do for any other country," the paper says.

### Many Disappointed

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen once said that Chinese overseas are the mothers of revolution. This is true in only one respect. As a matter of fact, these overseas Chinese have done many things in their motherland other than support the national revolution. Chinese overseas have done everything they could for their country, but China has failed to live up to their expectations and in many instances seriously disappointed them.

"What the Chinese overseas receive in return for what they have done at home is merely spiritual comfort. Millions of dollars have been contributed by these Chinese to the development of their home country. Now the Government is calling upon them to invest in China. When these overseas Chinese are willing to contribute huge sums of money, naturally they will not object to making investment at home which will yield them a profit.

"But in this connection, we should not overlook the fact that in China to-day capital is completely concentrated in big cities while villages and towns are in a state of bankruptcy. Where shall these overseas Chinese invest when they want to do so? Shall they invest in cities? These cities have already surplus capital and further capital is not necessary. Shall they invest in villages and towns? This would be dangerous and the result would not be encouraging."

### Oppressed by Authorities

"We still remember that several Chinese overseas who have just returned to China to invest in their home towns complained to the Government that while in foreign countries they were oppressed by foreign governments but when they returned to China and invested at home they were oppressed by local authorities. Several overseas Chinese who came to China to investigate trade possibilities were also molested by bandits. Ontop of thus discouraging news, many unscrupulous Chinese went abroad to solicit contributions and investments and disappeared with this money.

"In view of the above we cannot make these overseas Chinese invest unless we can assure them of protection. If the Government could attend to this problem in earnest we have no doubt that these overseas Chinese would invest in China because they are much more patriotic than the people at home."

# SUICIDE WAVE IN PEKING

## Railway College Student Swallows Opium

Peking, Aug. 10.

Peking is experiencing one of the worst suicide waves in many years. During the last few weeks not a single day has passed without a suicide case being reported in the vernacular press.

Following the attempted suicide of a Chinese girl artist early this week, a student of the Railway College has killed himself by swallowing an ounce of opium because he failed in the annual examination last June.

This student, named Cheng Shousung, was a freshman of the Railway College. He came from a poor family in Hunan and was supported by several relatives in Peking. Since it became known that he had failed in the annual examination and would have to spend another year in Freshman work, his behaviour had begun to change. He had more than once spoken to his friends and relatives about his weariness of life.

On Wednesday he visited a relative and asked for a loan of $8. In the evening he went to a hotel in the East City and engaged a room. He locked himself in and took an ounce of raw opium. Yesterday morning he was found dead in bed by a hotel servant. He left a note saying that "owing to poor circumstances I have decided to commit suicide."—Reuter.

# KULING MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

## Dr. Donald G. Barnhouse to Address Chinese Leaders

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

Dr. Donald Grey Barnhouse of Philadelphia has just completed a week of Bible teaching at the Peitaiho Missionary Conference. Dr. Barnhouse is an internationally known Bible-teacher and editor, and is the pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, one of the foremost churches of the United States.

Dr. Barnhouse has now left to attend the Conference for Chinese leaders at Kuling, which will be held from August 12 to 21. Dr. Barnhouse will be the speaker at the forenoon and evening sessions daily up to Aug. 19. Other speakers will be the Rev. James R. Graham, Jr., Miss Sophie P. Graham, Mr. Silas Wong of Wuchow, and others.

Mrs. Milton Stewart, the present trustee of the Milton Stewart Trust Fund, has given over all the China properties of the Trust Fund situated at Rocky Point, Peitaiho beach, N. China, West Valley, Kuling, and Nanking to the American Presbyterian Church Mission North, which body will take over the properties at the middle of September. This, therefore is the last summer in which the China Evangelistic Committee of the Milton Stewart Funds will have charge of the Conferences.

# BIG SUGAR MILLS FOR CANTON

## Industry Being Developed as Quickly as Possible

Honolulu, Aug. 7.

Evidence that China is carrying forward her plans to develop a sugar industry as quickly as possible was seen in Hawaiian sugar circles today by the announcement of the Honolulu Iron Works that it had received a contract to build a sugar mill at Swatow, China.

Mr. William G. Hall, general manager of the company, said the contract calls for completion of the mill in time to begin grinding a crop of cane in December, 1935. It will be a duplicate of the large, modern mills being erected by the Honolulu Iron Works for the Chinese Government near Canton.

Machinery for the mill will be manufactured in Honolulu.

Mr. Hall, who just returned from China, has been commissioned by the Chinese Government with wide authority to organize China's sugar-industry-to-be. The three sugar mills, he said, will be equal to the finest sugar mills in the world.

The Canton mills, he said, will be ready to begin harvesting the 1934 crop next December. The first, which the Chinese have named Canton No. 1, is located at Waichow, north of the city on the banks of the Pearl River. The second unit is about five miles up-river from No. 1 in the Shunchow district. The third will be at Swatow.—United Press.

# CHINESE TROOPS IN KASHGAR

## Aeroplanes Expected in Near Future

Simla, Aug. 7.

Four hundred Chinese and 2,000 Moslem troops under command of Gen. Kung Chen-han, head of the peace commission from Urumchi, entered Kashgar to-day.

Officials of the British Consulate at Kashgar were much relieved by the arrival of the government troops, as, due to depredations by marauding bands, a somewhat precarious situation prevailed in the city since the defeat of the Tungan forces under Gen. Ma Chung-ying, the rebel Mohammedan leader, there being an absence of all authority to maintain order.

A number of White Russian troops are reported to have arrived at Aksu and Masalbashi while a number of aeroplanes are expected to reach Kashgar shortly. Small garrisons are being posted by the Chinese authorities in the direction of Yarkand.

There is strong evidence of Soviet support for the victorious Chinese forces. It now transpires that the Russian Consul-General at Kashgar was the intermediary in the negotiations prior to the defeat of the Tungans, and following the clash in which the Tungans were routed, Gen. Ma Chung-ying was escorted across the Russian frontier by Russian consular guards.—Reuter.

# RED LEADER TAKEN PRISONER

Hankow, Aug. 11.

An official communique, issued by the Bandit Suppression Headquarters in Wuchang, states that Kuo Tze-min, a notorious Red leader of South Hupeh and chief of staff attached to the so-called 16th Red Army, has been captured by the farmers of Yuehshan, south of Wuchang. He is beng detained in Fenghsinhsien for questioning.

With the capture of Kuo Tze-min, the communique adds, the 16th Red Army is now completely disorganised with only a few hundred bandits left and practically no ammunition. General Kuo Feng-ou, who commands troops along the Hupeh-Kiangsi border, is credited with having killed the commander of the red army, Kuo Yun-sen.—Reuter.

The Order of the Day

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# *Peking Women Astonished*

## Opposition to Mayor's Anti-Bare Leg Move

Peking, Aug. 9.

Local Chinese women's organizations are busily organizing opposition against the campaign recently launched by Col. Yuan Liang, the local Mayor, against bare feet and exposed legs on the part of young women.

Interviewed by Chinese pressmen, a Chinese woman leader expressed amazement at the action of the Mayor. She defended the practice of women in Peking of wearing no stockings in summer, on three grounds.

In the first place, she pointed out that the practice was beneficial to health, for by exposing their legs to the sun, people could get their skin tanned and, therefore, be in a better position to resist disease.

Secondly, it was pointed out that, as the practice of footbinding was still lingering among a section of women in Peking, it would go a long way toward the elimination of this undesirable and vicious habit if the present movement for bare legs and exposed legs was popularized.

As to the suggestion that the ban on bare feet and exposed legs was necessitated by considerations of good morals, the informant stated that, if it were considered detrimental to good morals for women to appear in public without wearing stockings, then the Mayor should first pay attention to mixed bathing in the Municipal Swimming Pool in the Chung Hai Park.

It is stated that a joint meeting of the various local Chinese women's clubs will be held shortly to discuss measures to be taken to fight the Mayor's order.—Reuter.

## ENGINEER KILLED AT NEWCHWANG

### Bandit Attack on Foreign Oil Installation Frustrated

Newchwang, Aug. 9.

A Chinese engineer was killed here last night when bandits attacked the installation works of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation. Following a short but fierce engagement, the bandits were repulsed by Manchoukuo police.

The attack was anticipated, as, on August 6, officials of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation received a letter signed by seven self-styled "chieftains" demanding $10,000 in cash.

"Should you fail to carry out our demand, no mercy will be shown when the installation works are on fire and the slaughter is under way," the letter read. The "chieftains," after expressing the greatest contempt for the authortiies, concluded by stating: "Take care of your oil and your lives."

Following receipt of the letter, the Newchwang Municipal police chief instructed the Mukden police and the Newchwang magistrate to send policemen to guard the company's tanks which are located on an exposed location on the north shore of the Liao River.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY

### Mr. Lin Chih-mien

Canton, Aug. 9.

The death occurred here to-day, following a prolonged illness, of Mr. Lin Chih-mien, reserve member of the Control Yuan and member of the South-west Political Council.

Mr Lin was one of the leading spirits of the Kuomintang and one of the closest associates of the late Sun Yat-sen. He participated in practically all of the revolutionary movements, and, during the coup by General Chen Chiung-ming in Canton in 1922, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his associates were driven out of the city, he escorted the revolutionary leader to a gunboat in the harbour despite the gravest personal danger.

The South-west Political Council, in a mandate issued this afternoon, eulogized Mr. Lin and ordered that an appropriation of $1,000 be set aside for his funeral expenses.—Reuter.

### Dr. Rudolp Bolling Teusler

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

The death occurred here to-day of Dr. Rudolf Bolling Teusler, American founder of St. Luke's Hospital. Death was due to heart disease. Dr. Teusler succumbed in the hospital he founded.

A graduate of the Medical College of Virginia, Dr. Teusler was appointed medical missionary of the American Episcopal Mission in 1900. While in Tokyo, he served as surgeon of the British Embassy and for three years served with the American Red Cross in Siberia. He was a cousin of the widow of the late President Woodrow Wilson.—Reuter.

## HONAN POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

### Drought and Floods Severe in Province

From Our Own Correspondent

Kaifeng, Aug. 2.

Gen. Liu Chih, chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, will leave for Nanchang next week to report to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on political and military conditions of the province, and ask instructions concerning important affairs.

Gen. Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army, left for Sinan, his native town, in Western Honan, yesterday. He declared to the press that he will go together with Gen. Liu Chih to Nanchang next Monday, and they will meet at Chengchow.

In order to unify matters, all taxes here in the city, about 21 in number, will be collected by the Kaifeng Municipal Council, instead of by the Public Safety Bureau and the Magistrate is Yamen, respectively, beginning from this month.

According to the financial authorities, the contract for the rehabilitation loan for Honan was signed on July 27, in the Financial Bureau yamen of the province, when the head of the Government Salt Bureau was invited as witness.

About $210,000 has been spent for the building of the Yellow River dykes at Lanfeng in Eastern Honan. The Kiangsu Government has promised to pay one-third of the sum, while the Anhwei Provincial Government, refused to supply the funds.

In Honan province, there are two big cotton mills, namely, Sinhua, established at Weihwei in Northern Honan, and Yu Feng, established at Chengchow, at the juncture of the Pinghan and Lunghai Railways, in Central Honan. On account of the dispute between the mill and the workers, the Yu Feng Cotton Mill suspended its operation last year, with the result that more than 4,000 workers became unemployed. The mill is expected to resume operations in the middle of September.

#### Natural Phenomena

On July 31 night, at 11 o'clock, when the moon was just rising in the east, a white rainbow suddenly appeared in the sky from the south to the north. It remained until the next morning. The Kaifeng people took it as a great wonder.

On July 26 night, the eclipse of the moon was seen here. The Kaifeng people beat drums and copper instruments in order to save the moon from the Heavenly Dog. They were obviously successful in the long run.

The Provincial Government has recently appointed eight men as board directors and four as inspectors of the Chung Fu Mining Administration, at Chiaotso, in Northern Honan. Mr. Li Ching-tsai, former civil commissioner of the province, is rumoured as the general manager of the administration.

#### Drought and Flood in the Province

The Honan Provincial Government has recently telegraphed the Executive Yuan, requesting funds to relieve people in the famine stricken regions of the province. In Southern Honan, the farmers of Siping, Suiping, Wuyang, Yehhsien, Tangho, Yencheng, Shangtsai, Junan, Linying, Sihua, Shangsui, Taikang, Cheeheng, and Weichuan, are suffering from flood, as the Sha, the Feng, the Chien, the Ying, the Hung, the Shuang Po, and the Huai Rivers burst their dykes. In Northern Honan, the farmers of Hsunhsien, Chinyang, Sinhsiang, Wenhsien, Linhsien, Huahsien, Tang Yin, and Wuchih, are suffering from drought.

The farmers of Weishihhsien, about 100 li South of Kaifeng city, are reported to have suffered from flood. More than 70,000 mow of autumn crops were destroyed, and 1,500 houses collapsed.

Gen. Li Pei-chi, civil commissioner of the province, who had gone to inspect political conditions at Sinyang, Chiaoshan, Siping, and Suiping, in Southern Honan, returned to the city on July 30. He declares to the press that it is peaceful in Sinyang, and the autumn crops are hopeful, and that in Chiaoshan hsien, the political conditions have been greatly improved. In order to inspect the road building, he also had been to Kikungshan. In conclusion, he says that several thousand people, including Chinese and foreigners, are staying now on the Kikungshan resort to avoid the heat.

Mr. Li Yi-chih, commissioner of the Yellow River Irrigation Committee, left for Tientsin on July 30, and will inspect the Yellow River dykes in the Shantung region. It is said that the Yellow River Irrigation Committee is going to be recoganized, as the National Irrigation Committee has been inaugurated. In the past few days, the Yellow River has subsided.

## WEDDING CELEBRATED IN KULING

### Swedish Couple United in Matrimony

From Our Own Correspondent

Kuling, Aug. 2.

An interesting and very pretty wedding took place last Wednesday in the Church of the Ascension when Pastor Gunnar Sjoholm and Froken Lois Ehrnstrom were united in matrimony.

The bride was becomingly dressed in white satin with a long train, and her veil was held in place by a small coronet into which myrtle was weaved according to Swedish custom.

The two bridemaids were Elsa and Agnes Dahlstrom, daughters of the officiating minister, Pastor Dahlstrom, and looked very pretty dressed in pink crepe de chine. The bridal bouquet was composed of lotus lilies and ferns. At the church door a small troop of Norwegian Scouts formed the guard of honour.

The ceremony was attended by many Scandinavian friends and acquaintances who, according to Swedish custom, stood while the service was being read. A reception, followed by a dinner, was held in the home of Pastor Dahlstrom, where Mrs. Dahlstrom and the Misses Ruth Nathorst and Laila Bjorkquist acted as hostesses to a large number of guests.

During the dinner several short speeches were made, also a number of complimentary telegrams read to the company. The bridegroom suitably replied and the bride gracefully divided the "Kranse" cake giving a small piece to each one of the guests. It was well after midnight before the party dispersed.

#### Convention Week

Sunday last saw the beginning of the usual Kuling Convention, the afternoon service, conducted by the Rev. W. W. Heady was a Commemoration service for the famous missionary, Dr. Robert Morrison.

The chief speaker for the week is Dr. Mellenbruch, followed by the Rev. Reichelt, the well-known Norwegian Missionary to Buddhists, who has made a very thorough study of the different branches of Buddhism throughout China. He has pointed out that though the temples are in decay and destroyed in many places, and the priests on the decline, yet there is a distinct revival of Buddhism amongst the laiety and that new leaders are springing up who are very influential and are proving to be leaders of the younger generation. He advised foreign missionaries to become better acquainted with the movement, as there is deep longing coming over the people for a deeper religious life and greater light.

Pastor Reichelt's addresses are well thought out, and show that he knows his subject, though many may disagree with his interpretation. He is to continue his addresses on Buddhism at the Summer School next week and we venture to predict there will be a big attendance.

#### New Life Movement

Some mention has been made in your paper of the movement at Kuling and we think it is only fair to say, that on the whole the movement is having a good effect up here. It is certainly much nicer to see people decently dressed, whether they are going to the swimming pool or on hikes. The modest and simple attire of the Chinese on the whole, puts many foreigners to shame. Cigarette smoking is not allowed on the streets, and the rule of the road has to be observed as far as possible. The police on point duty certainly do their best to guide the traffic, and they deserve every assistance from the foreign population. The coolies are much better controlled this year than formerly, and also the transport of material.

## BANDITS SLAY CAPTIVE

Tientsin, Aug. 8.

Owing to a ransom of $15,000 not being forthcoming, Mr. Kuo Ching-lin of the Kailan mines at Machiaokow, near Tangshan, who was recently kidnapped, was killed by the bandits yesterday. It is reported that the bandits, totalling more than 100, are now entrenching at Taoyuan Shan, a mountain some 10 li (over 3 miles) east of the mine.—Kuo Min.

## NEW SOUTHERN AIR LINE

Canton, Aug. 12.

As the work of surveying aerodromes has been completed and wireless and telegraph stations have been established, a trial flight on the Canton-Hainan-Nanning air line will take place to-morrow morning, according to the South-west Aviation company to-day. The plane to be used is called the Changkang.

If the trial flight meets with success the actual service will probably begin this month.—Reuter.

## DROUGHT ENDS IN JUKAO

### Crops May Be Saved With Improved Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent

Jukao, Ku., July 30.

The great heat and drought of the last five weeks have been broken. The rains have not been heavy. They have not affected wells and canals to any extent, but have given rain water to the people and saved the crops if continued rains come. It has now rained on three successive afternoons.

During the last few years rains have greatly decreased and the crops have accordingly been changed. After the wheat harvest in former years rice was put in. But since water has been scarce for years, very little rice is now grown. Cotton, corn, peanuts and soya bean have taken the place of rice, and the price these products brings weights up very well with that of rice.

Watermelons this year are exceedingly plentiful and sell at a very low price. Thousands are carried into the city gates each day and many piculs of their remains are carried out by farmers to feed the pigs. Notwithstanding this great consumption of melons, the streets of Jukao are kept in fair sanitary condition.

The few nearly empty canals within the city are not so well cared for—in fact they are in a very unsanitary condition. If the rains continue they may help to clean up these sources of uncleanness. Jukao still has one large canal winding its way through the city and entering and discharging its contents through water gates in the wall, thus connecting the city canal with the large canals leading to the Yangtze.

Health conditions in Jukao hsien have been good. Notwithstanding the intense heat and drought, very little contagious disease is seen at the hospitals. No cases of cholera are reported. Heat exhaustion claims some, dysentery is common, and diarrhoea claims many children.

#### Departmental Changes

The political head of the hsien is being constantly changed, and also the various department heads. One wonders how such constant changes of so many people can work out for the good of the community.

All the dragons that were seen crawling out of the canals, and water holes only a few days ago have all returned to their habitations, washed back into the canal by the rains.

Not far from Tungchow on the motor road to Jukao is a modern Pool of Siloam where people bring incense, pray, and get water from the pool to take home for their many sick. Many frequent the place and cures are reported.

## PANCHAN LAMA LEAVES PEKING

Peking, Aug. 11.

The Panchan Lama left for Kueihua at 10.10 this morning by special train en route to Inner Mongolia, where he will preach to the Mongols before proceeding to Chenghai. Accompanied by a large retinue, the Panchan Lama was seen off by many Chinese officials, including General Ho Ying-chin.—Reuter.

## YEAR'S HOTTEST DAY IN KAIFING

### Several Lose Lives From Heat Stroke

From Our Own Correspondent

Kaifeng, July 19.

During recent days, Kaifeng has experienced extremely hot weather. On July 13, the Fahrenheit thermometer ran up to 106 degrees. More than twenty persons in Loyang, ten persons in Chengchow, and several persons here in the city, were reported to have lost their lives on account of sunstroke on the same day. According to the local residents' experience, July 13 is the hottest day every year here in Kaifeng.

Gen. Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th Route Army and concurrently vice-commandant of preparatory army of bandit-suppresion for five provinces, who has been with his army in Kiangsi, returned here on July 17, when all local government officials greeted him at the railway station. Gen. Chang declared to the press that he returned to celebrate the 70th birthday of his old mother and to visit Gen. Liu Chih, chairman of the province, and that he might go back to Kiangsi some two weeks later

Mr. Li I-chih, commissioner of the Yellow River Irrigation Committee, accompanied by Mr. Chen Ju-chen, head of the Yellow River bureau, inspected the Yellow River dykes at Chengchow and Chungmo on July 16. The Chin River and Chang River, both in Northern Honan, have risen several Chinese feet in recent days.

#### Flattery Forbidden

The Honan Provincial Government has instructed all officials in the province that they are forbidden to receive tablets, flags, umbrellas, and silver shields from the common people, as it is the duty of officials to do good for the people, and the latter should not flatter them.

The capital of the Industrial Bank of the province, belonging to the Provincial Government, is $3,000,000, two-fifths of which are Government shares, and the remainder, farmers' shares. But the bank has so far collected from the farmers less than $350,000. The Provincial Government has appointed several officials to collect the shares for the bank.

The Educational Administration Conference is now being held here, at which all the principals, and important officers of the various Government schools in the province are in attendance. Mr. Chi Hsing-I, educational commissioner of the province, is the chairman of the conference. More than 160 proposals are to be discussed. One of them is that the Junior middle school students should not be allowed to be married.

With a view to improving the silk industry of the province, the Reconstruction Bureau of the province, has invited Mr. Hsu Chao-hsu, an expert on silk, to investigate the silk-worm producing conditions in Nanyang in Southern Honan.

Mr. Shao Hung-chi, a member of the Control Yuan, passed through here on his way to Chaotsao in Northern Honan on July 12. He stated to the press that he was going to inspect the Chung Fu Mining Administration, situated at Chaotsao, by order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

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# SHANGHAI NEWS

## RICKSHAWS ATTACKED BY UNRULY MOBS

### Major Disturbances in International Settlement for Three Days: Ring-Leaders Arrested

THE Dove of Peace which was believed to have settled on the Shanghai rickshaw industry was rudely put to flight on Thursday when major disturbances occurred in various parts of the Settlement and hundreds of rickshaws were disabled, some of them seriously. While the situation had somewhat calmed down last night, the authorities maintained a strict vigilance and special precautions were taken by the police to forestall fresh trouble.

Hired trouble-makers were held directly responsible for most of the disturbances, although in a few instances rickshaw coolies themselves were involved. Disgruntled "middlemen," who stand to lose a lucrative enterprise under the Council plan of rickshaw reform, were believed to stand behind the actual saboteurs.

However after further disturbances and arrests on Friday, the rickshaw "war" ceased on Saturday, as, with the arrest of the alleged ringleaders the Shanghai Municipal Police were convinced that they had struck at the root of the trouble and that the present agitation was ended. The fact that a majority of the 10,000 public rickshaws in the Settlement had returned to the streets during that morning and were still operating without interference that night confirmed this view.

A sixth alleged leader of saboteurs was arrested by the Municipal Police on Monday and appeared in the Special District Court next morning.

No rickshaw disturbances were reported on Monday and the work of issuing ownership certificates and licences continued at the Richshaw Board offices and the S.V.C. Drill Hall, respectively. Nine hundred and thirteen licences were issued during the day, making a total of 6,641 licences to date. The number of registered owners who have taken out licences to date is 616.

The issuance of both ownership certificates and licences will continue indefinitely this month until the prescribed number of licences has been granted.

Meanwhile the organization of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association, one of the important reforms instituted by the Council in connection with the rickshaw problem, is progressing rapidly.

Rickshaw owners and coolies are estimating their combined losses in the "war" at $50,000, half of which represents repairing charges. Many tyres and hoods were damaged and thousands of tyre valves stolen.

The agreement between the owners and Council provides for the payment of a maximum daily hire charge of 78 cents, big money, and an additional 7 cents, big money, may be collected by owners who contribute $1.50 per month in advance to the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association. The new hire charge is effective from August 15.

#### Chief Instigator

The five alleged instigators of the whole trouble were arrested in the Pootoo Road Station district on Friday night and charged with prompting Thursday's and Friday's disturbances. They appeared in the first Special District Court on Saturday morning and were remanded in custody for one week. One hundred and seventy-four others, who were accused of crippling rickshaws on the streets, were either fined $6 each or sentenced to serve short terms in gaol.

The man believed to have been the chief fomenter of the trouble, Zung Fah-ts, was arrested following a meeting in the Pootoo Road section at which he addressed a crowd of about 300 rickshaw coolies and idlers.

When arrested, Zung averred he was a sub-lessor of rickshaws, while the other four men said they were all rickshaw coolies. They gave their names as Chu Feng-ziang, Chong Kung-vaung, Chong Kung-sung, his brother, and Zing Vaung-chi.

#### Thursday's Demonstration

The first demonstration of Thursday was peaceful. At about 10 a.m., some 300 rickshaw coolies, many with their vehicles, poured into the compound of the Municipal Administration Building to present a series of requests to the Rickshaw Board, then busy issuing ownership certificates. A delegation of the coolies was received by the Board and interviewed by Col. M. T. Tchou, a member, to whom they presented their petition. The following six points are contained in the petition:—

(1)—That Mr. P. W. Massey, Chairman, must not resign—the pullers all support him.

(2)—That the rental be made 10 dimes per day plus one dime contribution toward Mutual Aid as originally decided.

(3)—That the owners should not participate in the management of the Mutual Aid Fund to which the pullers contribute and to which the owners contribute nothing.

(4)—That Mr. Cheng Hsieh-chun should not represent the pullers, being not a puller himself.

(5)—That pullers be licensed—four men per one ricsha.

(6)—That the Mutual Aid Association be established as soon as possible.

#### Board Replies

The Board replied that the report that Mr. Massey wished to resign was entirely groundless. The rental was fixed on a big money basis on account of the fluctuation in the rate of exchange—the 78 cents decided upon is equivalent to 10 dimes, calculated on the rates for the first half of the present year. The rickshaw owners will not be represented by a trustee of the Mutual Aid Fund. In the spirit of co-operation two representatives of the registered owners will join in the work of the Mutual Aid Association, and when the registration of pullers is completed two representatives of pullers will also take part in the management.

As to Mr. Cheng Hsieh-chun, it was further explained, he is acting in his capacity of Chairman of the Kiang-Huai Guild and is not a representative of the pullers. The Board assured the representatives that registration of pullers would be carried out in the near future, and that the Mutual Aid Association would soon be organized. The pullers expressed satisfaction at the explanations given by the Board and cheered, waving the small flags they had brought with them. The gathering then dispersed. The episode was orderly throughout, eye-witnesses said.

The first intimation of trouble was received at the Sinza Police Station at noon when a report came in that 300 coolies were fighting at Stone Bridge and Sinza Roads. Police vans were despatched to the scene and headquarters notified.

When the police arrived they found a crowd of Chinese stopping rickshaws and disabling them by removing the tyre-tube valves. Several men, caught in the act, were arrested and taken to the station.

#### Friday's Outbreak

The "rickshaw war" moved into its second day on Friday with renewed sabotage and picketing followed by wholesale arrests and the dispersing of mobs. On the whole, the absence of public rickshaws from the streets was striking and many of the pullers refused to take on fares except on the main thoroughfares. The scarcity of public rickshaws gave the "pirate" private rickshaw-men increased trade.

Upwards of 150 trouble-makers were arrested on charges of intimidation during the day. Although there were arrests in all parts of the Settlement, approximately one-third of those arrested were seized in the Sinza district, where most of the trouble occurred on Thursday also. As on Thursday, the demonstrations consisted in disabling rickshaws through removing tyre valves, puncturing tyres, or pulling them from the rims. The police estimated that about 5,000 rickshaws were disabled on Thursday. The riot van from the Reserve Unit patrolled the neighbourhood throughout the day to keep the situation in hand. No serious encounters were reported.

The police estimated that only 50 per cent. of the 10,000 public rickshaws in the Settlement appeared on the streets on Friday morning, the owners having withheld the rest. Of the 5,000 that were operated, however, some 2,000 were later withdrawn because of slashed or deflated tyres.

Private rickshaws and other conveyances were not attacked in the Settlement on Friday and in the French Concession and Chinese territory there was no sabotage of the public rickshaws licensed there.

*(Court proceedings against the arrested rickshaw pullars and others are reported on page 253.)*

*"N.-C. Herald" Photo.*

Just as the tyre had been ripped off the saboteurs heard the sound of Police arriving. They are shown just before taking to flight.

## JAPANESE EMPORIUM FORCED TO CLOSE

### Kitafuku Mart Suffered Heavy Losses

Losses suffered by Japanese residents in Shanghai in the conflict between Japanese forces and the Nineteenth Route Army in the early part of 1932, were reflected on Saturday in the closing down of the Kitafuku Mart, the Japanese emporium at the corner of Minghong and Miller Roads in Hongkew. The store has suspended business for an indefinite period.

The mart was operated by Mr. Kunitaro Tsunoda, leading figure in local Japanese circles and president of the Shanghai Investment Company, who opened the establishment in the Autumn of 1932.

Mr. Tsunoda suffered losses in excess of $1,000,000 in the destruction of the Paoshan Glass Works in Chapei during the fighting, according to Rengo.

The compensation paid to him for his losses by the Japanese government was very small, as the doles were proportioned so as to favour small losers.

## BIG FACTORY FIRE IN BOBBIN WORKS

### Flames Shoot 60 Feet Into Air in Weihaiwei Road

One of the most furious fires experienced in the International Settlement in months gutted the two-storey Shanghai Wie Dah Bobbin Works, 281 Weihaiwei Road, on Friday. The flames, which at one time shot 60 feet into the air from the roof of the building, damaged neighbouring dwelling houses slightly and caused hundreds of persons to flee from their homes and from the factory.

The fire, whose origin was not determined, started at 9.25 a.m. and burned well into the afternoon despite the efforts of firemen to extinguish it quickly. Besides engines from the Sinza Fire Station, the Central Station rescue van and an ambulance responded to the alarm and the French Fire Brigade stood by. Capt. J. G. Dyson, Chief Officer of the Settlement Fire Brigade, was personally in charge of the work. The ruins were still smouldering at 6 p.m.

One of the difficulties in combatting the flames was the low pressure in the water mains and a call was sent to the Shanghai Waterworks to remedy this situation. Another was the fact that all windows were heavily barred and that when the firemen finally broke through them they were forced back temporarily by the tremendous heat inside.

One Chinese fireman suffered slight lacerations of the back and was taken to hospital, but no other injuries were reported.

The damage, which included the loss of valuable machinery, was unofficially estimated at more than $50,000. Thousands of wooden bobbins were destroyed. Strangely, the boiler room of the factory was virtually untouched and no explosions occurred.

## WOMAN CHOPPED TO DEATH

Residents in Kungho Road district, Chapei, were agog on Monday over a shocking crime, in which a 60-year old woman, Chang Yi-sze, native of Taichow, was chopped to death in a back room in house 139, Chang An Alley, Kungho Road, early Sunday morning.

## YELLOW CAB FORCE ON STRIKE

### Sixty-five Regular Drivers Want Shorter Hours

The 65 chauffeurs of the Yellow Taxicab Co. of China, Inc., 534 Rue Bourgeat, went on strike at 1 a.m. on Saturday as a protest against the dismissal of two of their colleagues for misconduct as well as to enforce a demand for a reduction in working hours.

This garage, which employs in addition to 65 regular workers, 28 casual chauffeurs who depend upon tips from passengers for their earnings, has seven branches:—142 Yu Yuen Road, 69 Burkill Road, 122 Soochow Road, 9 Baikal Road, 49 Avenue Edward VII, 249 Boundary Road, and 28 Wei Ma Loo, Nantao.

In protest against a decision of the management to dispense with their services, 247 casual operatives in the Wha Tung Electric and Engineering Works, 959 Point Road, walked out on Friday. The regular hands, totalling some 243, with the exception of 68, also ceased work, partly in sympathy with and partly as the result of intimidation by the casual operatives.

Appeals were made during the same morning by delegates of the strikers to the local Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs, and the General Labour Union for assistance in pressing the management to abandon its decision to dismiss the casual hands. On each occasion, they were promised that mediation would be conducted in the dispute.

None of the operatives resumed on Saturday morning, and it is reported that sixteen of the casual workers have been paid off.

The services of forty-two casual operatives in the Wah Sung Electric Works, 729 Point Road, were dispensed with on Thursday. They were paid off on the following day.

A compromise and settlement was reported on Monday.

## THIRTY TROTTERS ON ss. TANDA

### Further Consignment for the Shanghai Trotting Club

Thirty more Australian trotters, consigned to the Shanghai Trotting Club, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday when the Eastern & Australian ss. Tanda berths at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf. This second consignment of animals, together with the 120 that were discharged from the O.S.K. ss. Sydney Maru, at the O.S.K. Wharf on Tuesday, makes a total of 150 animals. Special stables have been constructed for them down at the Chinese Jockey Club race course at Yangtszepoo. On Tuesday evening, the first shipment of 120 animals were stabled in the new quarters.

In a statement to the "North-China Herald" Mr. G. C. Friedgen, who is the Far Eastern representative of the United Kingdom Tobacco Co. Ltd., in Shanghai, and Chairman of the new organization, said at the moment that it was impossible to give further details of the club, and when the first meetings are expected to take place. He said that the first thing to do was "to whip the animals into shape" as at the present time they are not in good condition after the voyage across from Australia.

If the animals come up to expectations it is proposed to hold trotting meetings at night by floodlight at the C.J.C. course.

## SENSATIONAL FRAUD EXPOSED

### "Free" Coupon Tricksters: Large Sum of Money

"Practically free! Remit $8.50 and 62 samples of lovely native-made cotton goods will be sent you free of further charge!"

The above passage in a big advertisement in the Chinese papers recently proved to be an irresistible bait for a sensational fraud which was exposed by the Chinese authorities on Thursday. It was reported that the trickers had escaped with thousands of dollars.

The advertisement, inserted by two Chinese who occupied but a small room in a house at 73 Dung Chong Alley, Haining Road, first appeared in March, announcing the celebration of the twelfth anniversary of a large cotton goods manufacturing plant, and the launching of a large scale sales campaign for the promotion of native goods.

In addition to the above advertisement, the two Chinese also distributed by mail hundreds of "free" coupons of a similar nature as outlined above, together with lists of goods and their prices, in the big cities in the interior.

It was reported that hundreds of responses poured into the "office." Satisfied with the results of their "campaign," the two men quietly left the premises.

According to the landlord of the house who let a room to the two men in February, one of them was named Chang and the other Chao. They claimed to be agents of a huge cotton goods factory in the South Seas and to be planning to establish a branch factory in Shanghai.

The fraud was discovered by the Chinese authorities following the receipt of complaints from the interior against the non-delivery of the "free" samples. When the detectives visited the place, nothing but furniture and tons of mails were found in the room.

## TYPHOON CONTINUES TOWARDS KOREA

### Shipping in Yellow Sea May Be Still Affected

The typhoon, which passed close to Shanghai on Wednesday morning, is slowly crossing the Yellow Sea and on Friday should have been well over the west coast of Korea. Its intensity is still reported as violent and shipping will probably be affected for another day or so to the north of Tsingtao and in the mouth of the Gulf of Pechihli.

With the return of fair and sunny weather to the city the temperature again rose, nearly five degrees over Wednesday, Friday's maximum temperature recorded at Siccawei Observatory being 94.8 degrees Fahrenheit. Holy Trinity Cathedral instruments registered 94.0 degrees. To-day's forecast would indicate that the hot weather will continue and the skies remain fair. It is also probable that the heat will increase slightly due to this.

Another threat, or a relief from the heat, is seen in the formation of a new typhoon several hundreds of miles to sea east of the Philippine Islands. This typhoon, which is also reported to be of violent intensity, appears to be headed in the general direction of this part of China's coast and, provided the direction does not change, can be expected in a few days' time. A severe depression continues over the extreme south-west corner of the country. The highest barometric readings in this part of the world are now south-east of Japan.

#### New Typhoons Coming

Nanking, Aug. 8.

According to a report of the Central Observatory, two typhoons in the Pacific Ocean have merged at 27 degrees north latitude and 26 degrees east longitude. The combination is now swooping in a westerly direction and will hit Wenchow and Hangchow on the Chekiang coast in the next few days. The lower reaches of the Yangtze River will also be affected.—Kuo Min.

## CUSTOMS CRUISERS OFFICERS

### Associations Requests Only Chinese Appointments

Vigorous efforts are being made to induce the Customs authorities to man the five new Customs preventive cruisers with Chinese officers and crews.

The officers of the cruisers at present are foreigners, chiefly British, but the Chinese Quartermasters' Association is endeavouring to have the foreign officers replaced. A previous request to the Inspector-General of Customs was refused but, according to the Chinese newspapers, the request has been repeated in another letter by the association.

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# BUBBLING WELL FLAT DRAMA

## German Shoots Korean Wife and British Rival

The "eternal triangle" claimed the lives of a German decorator, his Korean ex-wife and a British former member of the Shanghai Municipal Police on Monday morning when the former husband fatally shot the two others at No. 1181 Bubbling Well Road, corner of Seymour Road, and then turned the pistol upon himself.

Mrs. Luboff Wessels, the ex-wife, and Mr. Donald Burton had been staying at the flat for three days. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, Mr. H. C. Wessels, wrought-iron craftsman and ex-husband of Mrs. Wessels, called on the couple, as he had done on several previous occasions. He was fully aware of the fact that they had been living together for some time and, since the divorce had been obtained through Chinese law, had not, up to yesterday, showed any particular sign of objection to the arrangement.

### Took Tea Together

After taking tea together, however, he suddenly pulled out a pistol and shot the couple, turning it then on himself.

Three shots rang out, in quick succession. A terrified house-boy ran screaming out of the flat and neighbours hurried to the scene. They found the two men and the woman lying on the floor, the men in the small sitting-room, the woman in the bedroom. Wessels, with a large gunshot wound in his right temple, was dead. The two others were breathing.

Burton and Mrs. Wessels were only partially dressed and they were lying in big pools of blood when the authorities arrived. One bullet had apparently passed through the body of the woman and then through the bed on which she had been reclining.

Both Mrs. Wessels and Burton, who were still alive, though sinking rapidly, told the authorities that they had been shot by Wessels after they had taken tea together.

### Two Die in Hospital

Neighbours summoned a Fire Brigade ambulance, which took the three to the Country Hospital. Mrs. Wessels died a few minutes after admission from a wound in the region of the heart. Burton lingered for nearly an hour and talked incoherently to attendants most of this time. He had been shot in the throat, the bullet leaving by the shoulder, and it was not possible to save his life.

A .45 calibre Colt automatic was the weapon used in the shooting and it was discovered during the day that Wessels had stolen the weapon from a friend of his who is a member of the Specials of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Mr. and Mrs. Wessels and Burton were former business partners, Burton having become interested in the Wessels wrought-iron shop about two years ago, when he resigned from the Municipal Police after some six years' service. He had joined the force in October, 1926, from Scotland.

Little is known about Mr. Wessels' antecedents save that he came to Shanghai, apparently direct from Germany, ten or eleven years ago. He was acquainted with a large number of people but was not particularly well known to any but a very few.

A few months ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Wessels became estranged, Burton and Mrs. Wessels started a decorating business of their own, in Bubbling Well Road near Hart Road, while Wessels continued separately. Both firms produced artistic work in metal, leather and wood. It was said that the Burton-Wessels concern was not financially successful and that it abandoned the wrought-iron work soon after the shop had opened.

### Identified by Detective

For the purpose of identification of Burton's body, Mr. I. T. Morris, H. M. Coroner, held a preliminary inquest at the Country Hospital yesterday. Detective Sub-Inspector Henry Willgoss, of the Bubbling Well Police Station, identified the body. He said he had known the former policeman for about five years.

Mr. Willgoss stated that he had last seen Burton alive at about 10.15 o'clock yesterday morning in the operating room of the hospital. The inquest was then adjourned until 10 a.m. next Monday.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Wessels will be conducted in the Fearon Road Mortuary to-day. Mrs. Wessels, although of Korean stock, was born in Vladivostok. She was 26 years of age. Under German law she assumed German nationality when she married Wessels.

As, however, the divorce had been properly entered she automatically resumed her Japanese nationality, and her body was, therefore, taken in charge by the Japanese consular authorities.

## ACTORS IN MONDAY'S TRIPLE SHOOTING DRAMA

A terrible shooting tragedy occurred in a Bubbling Well Road flat on Monday morning when a German named Mr. H. C. Wessels, estranged from his wife, suddenly appeared and shot his wife and his former partner, Mr. Donald Burton, ex-Municipal policeman, and then turned the pistol on himself. All three are dead. Below are seen Mr. Wessels, Mrs. Luboff Wessels and Mr. Donald Burton.

# THREE SHIPS IN COLLISION

## River Vessels Crash Off Bund Gardens

Three ships came into collision on Sunday evening in the Whangpoo just opposite the Bund Gardens.

The ss. Tung Shun, owned by the Tatung Steamship Co., was proceeding downriver, bound for Wuhu and Yangtze river ports. The ss. Kian, of the China Navigation Co., was inbound from River ports. The third vessel involved was the ss. Feng Yang Maru, of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, which was tied up to her company's wharf.

The ss. Kian was keeping well to starboard, leaving only enough room between her and the Bund to allow for ample safety. As she swung around the bend, she noticed the ss. Tung Shun bearing down on her, on the same side of the river. The skipper of the Kian, who was proceeding slowly, immediately stopped his engines, leaving only steerage way on the ship, and blew the one blast which indicates, "keep to starboard." The signal was not answered.

The Kian then blew another blast and was, this time, answered by the Tung Shun's whistle, but it was seen that the latter vessel did not alter helm. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, the captain of the Kian ordered his engines full astern. When the propellers took hold, the current swung the vessel's bow slightly to port so that when the collision did take place, she was hit on the starboard side just at the bridge and considerable damage was done to her bridge house and superstructure. The tide was ebbing very slightly.

### Feng Yang Maru Hit

Caroming off the Kian, the Tung Shun was swung by the current, with idle engines, until the port side of her bow crashed into the port side of the ss. Feng Yang Maru, which was tied to the N.K.K. wharf, in front of the Japanese Consulate-General. There she wedged held by the current. The foreign captain of the Chinese owned Tung Shun, immediately sent for tugs to haul him away from the Japanese vessel. Meanwhile the ss. Kian proceeded upriver and tied up at the upper wharf on the Pootung side.

A Chinese tug was the first to come alongside the Tung Shun and a stern hawser was attached. The tug was, however, unable to move the vessel and it was not until the tug Fuhle, of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., took hold of a bow line that the vessel was moved away from the Feng Yang Maru. She then proceeded downriver under tow, with no apparent damage except a few square feet of paint rubbed away on the port bow. The Feng Yang Maru was also, except for a few inches of varnish to her deck railing, undamaged.

### Considerable Damage

Investigations on the ss. Kian prove the damage to be much more considerable. When the latter vessel was visited, it was found that the starboard side of the bridge-house had been carried away entirely. The stanchions supporting the boat-deck along the starboard side were carried away for some twenty yards and the whole of the boat-deck had sagged until it was impossible to walk on the promenade deck.

Viewed from below, the promenade deck presented a picture of tangled steel girders and splintered wood, with broken glass strewn all over the scene. The Tung Shun's stem had hit the Kian fairly just at the starboard corner of the bridge house, between the painted Union Jacks in front and to the side of the bridge plating, and had crushed the superstructure considerably.

Although the first impression was that severe damage had been done, it was found almost immediately that no under-water plates were touched.

# HELP FOR SHANGHAI POOR

## Funds Sought for Erection of 3,000 Houses

In order to ameliorate the living conditions of the multitude of poor people living in Shanghai, the City Government of the Greater Shanghai Municipality is planning to raise a sum of $1,000,000 for the construction of 3,000 modern dwelling houses in various parts of the Municipality, such as Pootung, Kiangwan, Chapei and Nantao for the accommodation of these poor people.

According to Mr. O. K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the City Government, the Municipal Authorities are proceeding with the project and have decided to carry it out within the shortest period possible. The Municipal Bureau of Finance, Mr. Yui said, is devising measures to raise the necessary funds and soliciting the support of the local Chinese banks in the realization of the project—Chekiai.

# WORLD CULTURAL RELATIONS

## Interchange Necessary to Peace and Happiness

Members of the Shanghai Rotary Club, which held its weekly tiffin re-union on Thursday at the Hotel Metropole, listened with attentive interest to Mr. Y. S. Tsao, who gave a brief address on "International Cultural Relations."

After expressing his diffidence in appearing before a Club which he realized "represented a galaxy of practical achievement and varied experience," the speaker of the day, who is a director of the China League of International Cultural Relations, after having been introduced by the Chairman of the programme Committee, Mr. William Yinson Lee, mentioned the Mexican Art Exhibition in Berlin; the mooted China Art exhibition to be held in London next year; the British Art exhibition to be held in China later; and the formation of several cultural societies in China are conspicuous events. It has been reported that both the British and Japanese Foreign Offices are devoting a great deal of attention to this phase of work, and Japan has allotted as much as Y. 4,500,000 for such work in Europe and America, whilst the League of Nations will devote tens of millions to it.

Culture is the sum total of the crystallization of the achievement of mankind, so to encourage culture is to build upon the foundations of human civilization, and, by building upon it, people hope to obtain salvation.

Chinese recent cultural institutions, and the New Life Movement, are all the outcome of this general practical application of the cultural movement. Shanghai is the centre of cultural exchange, and in the new civic centre they are building a stadium, a museum, and a library, while, although the International Settlement, for the moment, lacks these cultural undertakings, there is every hope that the authorities will speedily awaken to the nature and the need of such.

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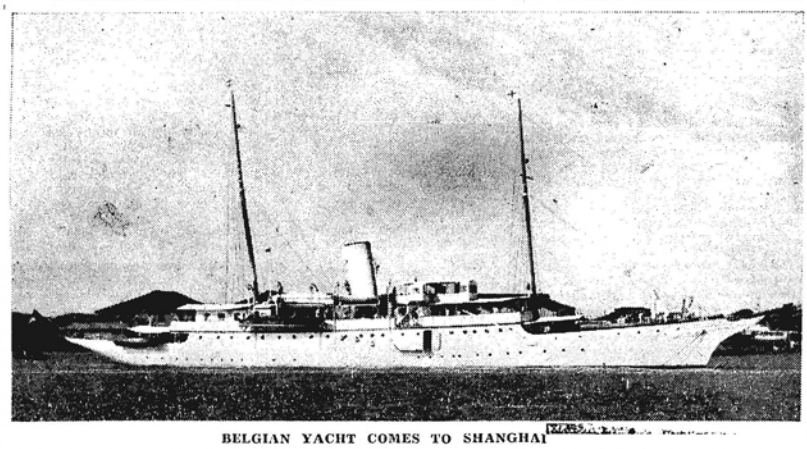
Holiday-makers who returned from Pootoo on Tuesday (Aug. 7) in the C.M.S.N. ss. Poo An told of another victim of the treacherous undercurrent off the beach in this summer resort. The victim was Mr. Ting Peh-chuan, 27 years old proprietor of the Foh Shing Tobacco Company, and general manager of the Kuang Hwa Bank.



BELGIAN YACHT COMES TO SHANGHAI

Flying the Belgian flag, the neat white painted steel yacht, Heliopolis, belonging to Baron J. Empain, cruised slowly past the Bund on Friday at 4 p.m. and moored in mid-river opposite to the China Merchants' Wharf, just above the Japanese naval buoys. It is believed his crew is entirely British and last year his yacht covered some 33,674 miles.

# HELIOPOLIS COMES TO SHANGHAI

## Two Speed Boats On Board One Capable of 70 m.p.h.

Detailed information of Baron J. Empain's steam yacht, Heliopolis, was given to reporters on Saturday by Captain H. V. Carnfield, who has been commander of the yacht for the past five years.

Captain Carnfield said the cruise had started from Southampton, whence, under the instructions of Baron Empain, who was unable to join the yacht for business reasons, he set out with eleven guests on board. The yacht came out to the Orient via Havre and Suez. The trip across the Indian ocean from Aden to Bombay had been rough since at that time it was the monsoon season. The Baron had intended to join the Heliopolis at Bombay but business again interfered with his plans. Captain Carnfield took the yacht down to Colombo as he was afraid of being held up by the monsoons. The Baron eventually joined his yacht at Madras. He came out to Bombay by the Lloyd Triestino ss. Victoria and then saved time by taking a train journey to Madras, having first wired Captain Carnfield to meet him there.

### Baron J. Empain

The Baron, who is a Belgian, is 32 years old. He inherited quite a fortune from his father, who was well-known in financial circles. The Baron, since extended his influence in banking circles. To-day he is practically a millionaire and is the head of large banking concerns in Belgium, Paris, and also in Egypt, while in his own country he is managing director of many commercial firms. Captain Carnfield paid a tribute to the Baron, saying he was capable of turning his hand successfully to anything. The Baron has owned the Heliopolis for five years, and Captain Carnfield has been her master all the time. The crew is entirely British, and they have been with Captain Carnfield for the full five years.

The Heliopolis 645 gross tonnage is by no means a new ship, she is 31 years old, and during the war served in the White Sea on patrol work. Captain Carnfield believed that she once engaged an enemy submarine but he was not quite certain. The Baron bought the ship five years ago, and keeps her at Southampton. Every year during the summer, when he is not so tied to his business he goes for cruises to all parts of the world. The Heliopolis has been along the west African coast, across to Mexico, around the South Sea islands, and also down to Australia. This is the first time she has ever visited Shanghai and that was on account of the typhoon.

### Shanghai a Refuge

When the last typhoon was coming towards Shanghai, the Heliopolis was some 400 miles north of the island of Formosa. With bad weather gaining on them Captain Carnfield had two alternatives, either to return to Keelung or run for Shanghai he choose the latter, and just managed to make a harbour at Chengtan one evening after a rough passage. Captain Carnfield later told by a pilot of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association that he had made one of the safest anchorages on the China coast.

The Heliopolis will probably stay at Shanghai till Monday or Tuesday after which Captain Carnfield is taking the ship back to Europe. At Saigon the Baron is catching the Saigon-Marseilles-London aeroplane, since his presence is required in Europe. The remainder of his party, now totalling 14 guests and a crew of 35, will return to Europe by sea.

### Two Fast Speed Boats

On board the Heliopolis are two speed boats, the one for ordinary transport in port is capable of 45 m.p.h. The other is fitted with an aeroplane engine and capable of 70 m.p.h. The Baron took out the coal burning engines in the yacht soon after he purchased it, and it is now fitted with up-to-date oil burners. On board is one of the most modern wireless plants, which can get in contact with any part of the world. Looking at the yacht no one would think it had seen 31 years service.

Captain Carnfield said the Heliopolis would be back at Southampton early in October. He hopes to take the ship up to Alaska next year.

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Industrial accidents reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council during July totalled 121, of which ten were fatal. Buildings were responsible for the deaths of seven persons, textile industry, metal products and production of gas and electricity being responsible each for one fatality. The causes of 106 accidents are known with sufficient accuracy.

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# STRANDED WITH OWNERLESS SHIP

## Amazing Plight of Two British Officers at Amoy: Machinery Sold to Pay for Food

Stranded, twenty months without pay in a steamer which might sink at any moment during bad weather is the amazing experience of two Britons in Amoy, in one of the most remarkable affairs in the history of the sea.

Delays of a Chinese court in respect of a Chinese-owned ship, offers of purchase which cannot be accepted and, in the meantime, a handful of Britons and Filipinos "carrying on" in a vessel with 300 tons of water in her bilges, all are part of the story.

The vessel is the ss. Asia, of 4,007 gross tonnage, with a long string of previous names. Built in 1890 by Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, she was originally known as the Doune Castle. Since then her name has been changed, in turn to St. Domingo, Curonia, Kaijo Maru, Susanna II and, finally, Asia, a name which is also held by other ships known in China ports.

### Veteran Captain

The master of the ship, Captain Philip H. Going, is a veteran seaman, now 74 years of age. Doing the work of deck hands in order to assist in keeping the ship clean, worrying over the ship's future and the unpaid salary of himself and others, he has stayed by the ship until a few weeks ago, when the strain began to tell on him and he had to go to Hongkong to recuperate in the Matilda Hospital.

In the meantime his Chief Engineer, Mr. R. C. Pass, who has been with him through the whole affair, has carried on, and is expecting Captain Going's return at any time.

Only a week or so ago the ship threatened to turn turtle, and it was only by the heroic efforts of Mr. Pass and his Filipino Doctor and Purser that the vessel, whose continued existence above the surface is their only hope for pay, was kept afloat.

### Manila Trade

As the Susanna II the ship was on the run from Amoy to Manila and back again, but apparently competition by faster vessels had something to do with the ship being taken off. She has been owned in recent years by An Kee & Co., of Amoy, and by the Chit On Co., Limin Ss. Co., managers.

At the end of 1932, as the Asia, the vessel moored in Amoy harbour and has not been to sea again since. Salaries of the officers were not paid, but the officers and crew continued to live on board her.

Gradually members of the crew left the ship, while fittings and brass work disappeared, to be sold ashore in order to keep those on board alive. Capt. Going, who, under British law would have a lien on the vessel in lieu of wages and Mr. Pass have remained on board, although Chinese law, which applies to the ship in view of her present Chinese flag, apparently does not give the same rights.

The bilge pumps have also been sold in the same way, with the result that the water which has gradually accumulated in the vessel and now amounts to some 300 tons, cannot be pumped out. Efforts to obtain pumps have not met with success, but a further attempt in this direction is being made by Mr. Pass, according to the latest information.

### Ownership Doubtful

On December 21 of last year a letter from Capt. Going to Hongkong stated: "I regret to inform you that we are still tied up in Amoy and the ship is now entirely in the hands of and at the tender mercies of the Chinese Court here: and this being a Chinese ship in a Chinese port, the British Consul has been unable to do anything for us. So I have no idea as to when we shall get away from Amoy, and as I have no idea as to whom the Chinese Court intends to recognise as owners of this ship, I cannot say as to how, when or from whom we shall get the pay due to us from December 1, 1932. I have engaged a Chinese lawyer to get the pay due to four of us, myself, Chief Engineer, Doctor and Purser, and his fees will be so much percentage on whatever amount he may be able to get for us: and the four of us will think ourselves lucky if we get anything at all. Of course, we four have engaged this lawyer entirely on our own account, the Chinese crew having gone their own way, according as the Seamen's Union have advised them....."

The letter concludes: "Meanwhile, I have been able to get plain food supplies from various sources, sometimes with great difficulty, but we are not starving so far, and I live in hopes of some day getting home to Kowloon and am keeping very well and cheerful, and not at all downhearted, as our lawyer is in hopes of getting us some pay, sooner or later....."

### Officers Cook Own Chow

A few days later a further development occurred, which resulted in the Captain, Chief Engineer, Doctor and Purser having to do their own cooking. A further letter from Capt. Going reads: "On December 30, 1933, the stewards' department at last struck work and refused to do anything more, their excuse being that I accused them of feeding themselves on the chow money I get weekly, and, of course, I know that they were living on our chow money: but their excuse was a very lame excuse, and really was to have free lodging on board and fresh water and fuel for their fire, and do no work, as their wages had not been paid for thirteen months.

"So the Purser and I go ashore twice a week, after breakfast. Mondays and Thursdays, and on Mondays I get $75 for our food and water for the week: I then buy stores to last till Thursday, and on that day buy stores to carry us on to the next Monday. The Chief Engineer, Doctor and Purser do the cooking, taking it in turns to get up at 5 a.m. to light the galley fire and get hot water for morning tea and so on: after meals the three wash up, and I sweep up the mess room and lay the table for the next meal, and so on.

"We have to look after our own rooms and baths, carrying water for that, so it is a constant job with no let-up: by 8 p.m. we are all pretty well tired out, ready for bed, so find little time to do anything else...."

Capt. Going details fittings stripped by the crew: these include boat falls, cargo wires, scuttles, a fresh water pump and "the most criminal offence has been the cutting of and selling all the bilge lead piping, so we cannot pump out bilges or tanks—but so far the Chief Engineer cannot find that the main engines and boilers have been tampered with—all these things were done by night and carted on shore by night, and the Courts and Police are in sympathy with the crew because they have received no pay for thirteen and a half months...."

### Offer for Vessel

"I have now an offer of $55,000 for the ship as she stands, for her to be sent to Japan for breaking up purposes, if the Courts will release her and permit her to be sold. Of course, on account of the revolution the Courts have been out of commission: the ship was to have been sold by public auction by the lower court on January 11, but the Nanking Government had retaken Amoy...."

On February 28, Capt. Going wrote regarding prevalent rumours and said "....I now believe nothing until things really materialize." A foot note states that the new British Consul had been exceedingly kind and helpful to him.

In March a letter refers to delays of the Chinese court, while two months later the position was unchanged. "The Japanese who are most anxious to buy the ship are unable to get hold of her and the Courts seem to be quite unable to decide as to whom to deliver the ship....the ship is in a very dangerous position, having at least 300 tons of loose water' that may very possibly cause the ship to turn turtle at any moment and sink." Pumping plant and piping had all been sold.

In May Capt. Going took drastic action in selling 36 tons of coal to raise money for water and food, and was proceeding to sell parts of the main engines when the interested parties took notice and handed over $50 to go on with. Capt. Going attempted to assume ownership of the ship in lieu of unpaid wages, but was not allowed to do so under Chinese law. There were then four parties interested in the ship.

### British Passports

Capt. Going then sent long telegrams to Nanking regarding the matter, while the British Consul in Amoy spent a great deal of time and trouble in the matter. The Consul got Capt. Going and Mr. Pass to take out passports and register themselves as British subjects at the Consulate, so that they might come under his direct protection, and allowed the two to store their luggage at the Consulate. This followed Capt. Going's informing all and sundry that the ship was in a very dangerous condition: she had a list of 15 degrees to starboard, and more water coming on board through constant and heavy rains.

On July 18 last Capt. Going threw up the sponge, played out. He went to Hongkong and entered the Matilda Hospital, leaving Mr. Pass to carry on, if he so wished. Capt. Going was just worn out, without strength or vitality, from his great worries and anxieties and lack of proper nourishment, not from illness or disease.

### Catapults and Music

Capt. Going has $12,000 owing to him in respect of unpaid wages and Mr. Pass $12,000, and the latter decided to stay on board the ship. He has recently had a very bad experience, but in the meantime he and the Doctor and Purser have managed to keep themselves merry and bright.

A brainstorm by Mr. Pass resulted in the formation of an "orchestra" with home-made instruments. Mr. Cruz, the Purser, is an accomplished violinist, having played in a Manila orchestra, and does well on his pseudo-violin, while the Doctor is an amateur but quite good as "Ukulele Ike." Mr. Pass is trap-drummer and vocalist.

Sport has been represented by rat-shooting, as there is plenty of this form of target on board. The catapults proved easy adaptations ... for the Y portion the ingenious ship officers use rowlocks.

July 30, however, saw this sporting-musical trio engaged in a hard task, when the ship almost capsized. The following vivid description is given by Mr. Pass, in a letter dated July 31: "Last night we had a pretty thin time of it. Of course, I must say, although I am the only British officer here, both the Doctor and the Purser I count as foreign officers and right well do they do their stuff, and I am proud of them. Well, to get back to last night: I went ashore in the afternoon in the hope of receiving some 'chow' money. I met Tan Pit-seng alright, but he had no 'chow money' to give me. We went to the Park and watched a football match, and I returned on board just after 8 p.m.: as I was approaching the ship I noticed she had an appalling list to port. When I left in the afternoon it was to starboard.

### Slowly Turning Over

"The Purser was waiting at the gangway for me with a flashlight and he said 'Thank God you have arrived,' and I proceeded immediately to investigate. The ship had a list then of about 20 degrees and was still going over. The stokehold flooring on the port side was three feet under water. I went down the No. 2 hold and that also had three feet, so I went up again to consider what was to be done. Capt. Going, before he left, showed me where the blue lights and rockets were, and, as I had other men to consider, I was pondering on the advisability of requesting assistance. Our boats are useless and I felt that perhaps the wisest course would be to abandon ship as she really was going to turn turtle: of that I had no doubt.

"However, I had a pow-wow with the Doctor and Purser, and I asked them if they would help to save her, as I knew that so long as she is above water we might receive something, but if she was under water, we get nothing. So I asked how many men there were forward, and the reply was "Three sailors." So I said 'Right, let's try and save her and if we can't, then I'll fire off the rockets for assistance."

"I roused the three sailors, Foochow men they are, and placidly asleep. The Doctor—fancy a medical man shifting stone ballast—Purser and I stripped off everything except our drawers and, with two hurricane lamps and a few candles, down we went into the No. 2 hold to labour like bally convicts. It was half past nine when we started."

### Foul Air and Water

"The three Foochow sailors were doing very well, but believe me it was hard work. The flickering light of the candles showed bodies streaming with sweat, the air was foul, also the water, in which some of the stone ballast was submerged. We had one hell of a time but by 1.30 a.m. I was delighted to see that she had come up half an inch. I knew then that we had saved her. She had a list of about 25 degrees.

"I was absolutely played out and too tired, and too worried, to sleep. The Doctor and Purser, however, said 'We're hungry, Chief' so I said 'Right, go and get something to eat,' so away they went quite cheerfully and foraged round, and soon I heard them laughing and the sound of cutlery upon plates. Stout fellas. They told me to come and have something but I couldn't eat. I was too tired, shifting ballast at night by the feeble light of flickering candles and having to walk uphill as it were, to deposit your load on the opposite side of the ship. Believe me it was no fun.

"At daylight I sent the sailor, whom I have dubbed 'The Pirate' away ashore, to get my No. 1 Fireman and 'tell him to bring coolies to shift the ballast, to bring her more upright.' He did so, and found him after some trouble and they got here at 9.30 this morning. As I write, 2 p.m., the ship has come up ten inches and I feel a lot better in consequence, but I had a hell of a night."

### Inquiry from Court

"Round about 9.30 a.m. a Court official came on board to inquire what was the matter. I fear I was not polite, for after all, the Captain warned them about the amount of loose water in the ship and the desirability of pumping it out. I told this 'bird' to get pumps and get them quickly or the ship would sink.

"With daylight, the going down below is not so bad as one can see what one is doing and the coolies are doing excellent work, so by 5 p.m. the ship ought to be fairly alright again. You see, when the ship had a list to starboard, we had shifted all the stone ballast on the port side and, of the four fresh water tanks arranged athwartship, we used the starboard ones and kept the port ones full, so that this arrangement balanced the loose water piled up in the starboard side of the ship; by some trick of the tide and the help of wind—it usually blows here in the afternoons—she went over to port where all the weight was, so why she didn't turn turtle almost immediately will always remain a mystery to me.

"However, all's well, eh? Davy Jones damned near got her last night, but I've done him in the eye: perhaps he'll get me some day, who knows? I feel somewhat shaky after last night and my writing is not what it might be, so I hope you'll excuse the scrawl.

"Tan Pit-seng told me that his lawyer told him that the Court are arranging a date to auction the ship, so there appears to be some hope again. I wish the silly blighters would get the ship pumped out otherwise there may not be a ship to auction. I must dry up now and get ashore to see if I can't get pumps."

And there, for the time being, this remarkable affair rests.

CHEERFUL DESPITE STRANGE PREDICAMENT

Although they have been left stranded for twenty months at Amoy on board the ss. Asia and nobody seems to know who owns the vessel, the foreign officers are still cheerful. Here is the Asia jazz band, equipped with home-made instruments. Left to right: Dr. P. N. Cordon, ukele; Mr. R. C. Pass, chief engineer, drums and, right, Mr. P. de L. Cruz, purser, guitar—probably.

# LUXURIOUS LINER FOR FAR EAST

## Modern German Ship Under Construction

Shanghai is soon to welcome a new modern vessel, the North German Lloyd ss. Scharnhorst, which is now being built in the Weser Shipyard, Germany. When completed, she will be commissioned on the Far East line of the company, and she will be one of the most up-to-date ships plying between Europe and the Orient.

The ss. Scharnhorst is to be between 15,000 tons and 17,000 tons. She is named after the great Prussian general Scharnhorst and is being built to accommodate 142 first class passengers, 100 in the tourist class, and 120 in a department reserved for special transport.

# S.M.C. EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

## Japan Residents Criticize Present Methods

Bringing severe criticism to bear on the methods of expending the annual appropriation of $3,000,000 set aside by the Shanghai Municipal Council for educational purposes, the Japanese Residents' Corporation, in a lengthy document submitted to the Council last Wednesday, prepared by their committee for the study of the Council's Administration Affairs, suggests abandonment of direct control and management of schools by the Council and in their place a system of subsidies to local schools controlled and managed by various foreign communities in the Settlement, it was revealed on Thursday. It is further suggested that the ratio of appropriations to each individual foreign school should be based on the number of children accommodated therein or on the number of rate-payers.

The criticism is based chiefly on their claim that half of the sum appropriated is spent on the education of roughly 1,500 foreign children, and that the balance is spent on the Council's schools for Chinese which have an enrollment of around 6,000. The memorandum claims that "the majority of school children resident within the limits of the Settlement are not given a chance of enjoying a share in the benefits of the Shanghai Municipal Council.'

### An Indifferent Attitude

In connection with the system in force at present of the various nationalities individually taking care of their own children of school age, the committee accuses the Council of assuming an indifferent attitude "as if it were taken for granted that so long as foreign boys and girls are concerned, the education of a minority of school-children was to be undertaken and that of the majority ignored."

The grants-in-aid to educational establishments of various nationalities are considered inadequate as they "are but a part of the expenditures these establishments are undertaking and that a greater portion of their expenditures are..... from contributions by some charitable person or from the treasuries of the Residents' Associations concerned."

The memorandum continues, "It must also be borne in mind, in this connection, that all these educational establishments other than those which are under the direct control and management of the Shanghai Municipal Council, are not only bearing the burden of ordinary expenses for the education of their school-children but are from time to time confronted by the necessity of either having new school-houses or of enlarging their existing buildings."

With this preamble the memorandum sets forth the following suggestions:

"That the Council abandon its present system of controlling and managing S.M.C. schools; that the Council distribute subsidies to local schools which are being controlled and managed by various foreign communities; that the fund to be appropriated yearly hereafter to such subsidies be fixed at the sum as budgeted for the fiscal year 1934, including the ordinary and extraordinary expenses, as its standard; and that the ratio of appropriations to each individual foreign school be based on the number of school children accommodated therein or on the number of S.M.C. ratepayers."

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# IN MEMORY OF LATE REICHS PRESIDENT

## Impressive Ceremony At German Church

Bells tolled in the spire of the German Church in Avenue Hague on Tuesday (Aug. 7) afternoon from 5.30 until six in commemoration of the passing of one of Germany's greatest statesmen and soldiers, the late Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, whose death occurred last Thursday at his castle estate. At the identical moment that the chimes of the Church assembled members of the Diplomatic corps, Consular body, Military and Naval officers, and Municipal dignitaries in Shanghai on the Church grounds at German Corner, the bells of Germany were tolling for the funeral cortege of the late President of the Reich, whose virtue as a soldier, statesman, and man were extolled here in extremely simple services, especially timed to coincide with the ceremonies taking place in the Fatherland.

With the sounding of the first knell, four storm troopers bore a huge laurel wreath, sponsored by the German Community and the National Socialist Party, through the crowd and without ostentation laid it upon the Iltis Memorial. An identical wreath bearing the German colours and insignia of the new flag, was placed before the tablets in the Church vestibule commemorating German sailors and soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the World War. Throughout Shanghai, Consular and all other official flags were flown at half mast in tribute to the late Field-Marshal whose patriotic virtue and nobility of character won for him world-wide respect.

### Officials Gather

Various dignitaries began to arrive at the Church grounds as early as 5.30 yesterday afternoon where Herr Elgar von Randow presented them to Lieut.-Col. Hermann Kriebel, the German Consul-General in Shanghai. Meanwhile, a small detachment of German storm troops stood at attention before the gathering, flanking an altar draped with the old German war flag and surrounded by an immense laurel wreath, the latter banked with floral tributes received at the Consulate. Representatives of the Hitler Youths silently took their places without command and awaited the commencement of services which reached the crowd of several hundred through a system of amplifiers. The official flag, centring the two national flags of Germany and ribboned with crepe streamers, decorated the church, before which officials of the Chinese and Foreign communities were seated.

Exactly on the stroke of six o'clock, a momentary hush fell over the assemblage before the orchestra broke into the solemn strains of the anthem, "How Peacefully They Sleep." Pastor E. Kreuger, taking his place before the altar, offered the prayer, and based his memorial sermon on the text from Revelations 2:10 "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee the Crown of Life."

At this point, the "Prayer" from "Zapfenstreich" (Retreat) traditional Army hymn beloved by the late Field-Marshal, was poignantly rendered by the orchestra before Lieut.-Col. Kriebel delivered the main address of the day.

In a profoundly moving speech, the Consul-General emphasized the fact that the great Field-Marshal had become, not an idol of Old Germany, alone, but, equally, an idol of the New Germany. With a full appreciation for the solemnity and significance of the occasion, Lieut.-Col. Kriebel called to the attention of those present the fact that, at the very moment he spoke, the funeral services for the great hero of Germany were being conducted in the Fatherland.

### Tower at Tannenburg

"At Tannenburg, the scene of a gigantic battle, a monument rearing eight towers towards the sky is erected," he said, "and in one of these towers, to be known as the "Tower of the Commander," the body of the hero of Tannenberg will be concealed. Thousands of soldiers who served in the glorious old German Army will stand there to pay their last respects to their former chief, while representatives of the new German Reichswehr, living up to the tradition set by the old German army, will carry the body of the great Field-Marshal with full military honours to Tannenberg. True to German history and tradition, the body of our hero shall be kept in a monument adequate to his greatness and his merit in the eyes and hearts of the German people."

"A man who served as an unknown soldier in the World War, now the leader of the German people. Herr Adolph Hitler, will deliver the funeral oration for the most famous and most distinguished soldier of that war."

For an instant, the voice of the Consul-General paused. Then, resuming his oration, Lieut.-Col. Kiebel asked, "Why should there be a new period in German history coincident with the death of the old General and statesman? There is no such new period possible, because Field-Marshal von Hindenburg lived up to the ideals of a new time in Germany. It was he who called the new leader of Germany to his office, and the leader, Hitler himself, has without doubt the same high qualities that distinguished our dead hero. Hitler shall bring to a close the work begun by von Hindenburg. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg will go down in history, not as an idol of the Old Germany, but as the idol of the new time. He is the link between the present and the great World War. He was a statesman. Herr Hitler is a statesman who will work as anxiously for the perpetuation of peace as did his predecessor."

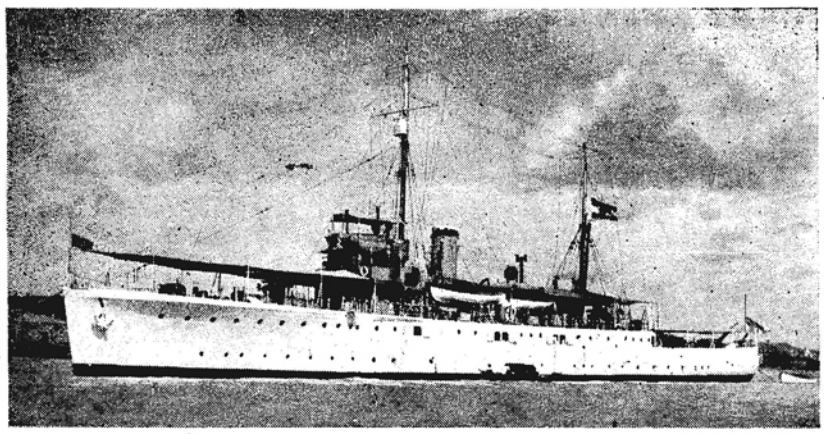
### Eulogy by Pastor

Another soldier's song, recalling profound memories of comradeship to the former service-men present was played by the orchestra which chose for its next selection, "I Had A Comrade."

If Lieut.-Col. Kriebel's address expressed the deep reverence felt for their late chieftain by all Germans, Pastor Krueger's memorial sermon equally extolled the heroism of the late President of the Reich, coupling his name with those heroes of German history who are counted amongst the immortals of the Fatherland.

Quiet reigned as the orchestra played Beethoven's Andante from the Symphonie Pathetique, at the end of Pastor Krueger's eulogy. The stirring national anthem of Germany, "Deutschland Uber Alles" was played, the assembly singing it in chorus, and to the tolling of the entire collection of bells in the Church steeple, those who had paid their last tribute to the late Field-Marshal, filed quietly away as the last rays of the setting sun lighted the grounds.

Noted among those present were Sir John Brenan, H.M. Consul-General, Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General and Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, as well as representatives of all other nationals, including senior army and navy officers, and officers of the International and French Municipal Councils.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

**BRITAIN JOINS IN GERMAN SYMPATHY**

The German ensign flew at half-mast with the Union Jack and the White Ensign on H.M.S. Folkestone at the British naval buoys on Tuesday (Aug. 7), memorial day for the late President Von Hindenburg. The Folkestone is shown at the buoys.

# OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

### Mr. R. Mein Austin

After several weeks of illness, Mr. Reginald Mein Austin, a Director of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., died early on Sunday at his home, 46 Route Boissezon. He was 46 years of age and had lived in China since 1911, in Hongkong, and Shanghai and the outports. He was a noted sportsman and held the unique distinction of having served with every volunteer fire brigade in China and Hongkong.

While in Hongkong Mr. Austin became a prominent indoor bowler and he continued to cultivate this sport in Shanghai, joining the bowling section of the Shanghai Club. He won the bowling championship of the club in 1923 and in 1927 and was the runner-up in the tournaments of other years. He was the donor of the most recent bowling championship trophy of the club. He was also an ardent fisherman and in his younger days played rugby with notable success, including interport games.

In his earlier days Mr. Austin was a keen and efficient rugger player, appearing in several interport games. As an alley bowler he was known, not only in Shanghai, but also in Hongkong, as one of the very best, because of his natural style, which won him the Shanghai Club Championship in 1923 and in 1927. He was runner-up several times, the last time in 1929, although he could not give as much time to practice as others. He was a wonderful match player and fighter. When the Shanghai Club Champion Bowling Cup was won outright in 1929, a new one, "The Austin Cup," was presented, and this cup will undoubtedly be played for during many more years to come. This beautiful cup was brought out from England by Mr. Austin in 1920.

His interest in fishing was great, and he was one of the few "who could cast and not get tired of casting, laugh bad luck off and fish the whole day through." At home he fished a lot for salmon and trout in Scotland, hoping soon to try Norway, where his brother is fishing this year, but, alas —and out here, in Peitaiho for rockbass, where he caught a 16 lb. beauty a few years ago, besides many others of smaller weights. He loved Peitaiho in his quiet way.

Late Mr. R. Mein Austin

Mr. Austin's career as a volunteer fireman was begun in Hongkong. In Shanghai he was a member of the old Victoria Company and he remained an honorary member of the Municipal Fire Brigade until the time of his death. He was a member of the French Volunteer Brigade until a few years ago and he figured prominently in the Municipal Fire Brigade Volunteer Reserve during the Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1932. He was also formerly a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and of the Police Specials.

The funeral with cremation, was held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. It is requested by relatives that no flowers be sent, but that, instead, donations be made to the Little Sisters of the Poor. The office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was closed during the afternoon.

Mr. Austin is survived by his widow, his mother, who resides in Bedford, England, and a brother, who is at present visiting Norway. Mr. Austin was a native of Scotland.

### Mrs. Eileen Wallace

The death of another old Shanghai resident, beloved by all who knew her in no matter what walk of life, occurred on Tuesday (Aug. 7) in the Country Hospital, when Mrs. Eileen Wallace died after a long and trying illness.

Mrs. Wallace was born in Edinburgh on February 24, 1894, and was the eldest daughter of Doctor and Mrs. Niven, who will be recalled by many of the city's older generation. She was brought to Shanghai at a very tender age on her parents' return here; and was later educated at Chefoo School. In May 1917, she married Mr. Grant Wallace—also a well-known Shanghailander, who, with their young son Peter Deloe, survives her.

Seldom has a woman left behind her such real sorrow at her passing as Eileen Wallace. People in all walks of life of many different nationalities, tastes and opinions all found a friend in her. Her loyalty and gift of friendship, her sense of hospitality and large heartedness, her gaiety and fun, added to very considerable intelligence, ability and common sense, made her welcome in any gathering and with all classes. Eileen had that personal charm and magnetism that everyone felt; the type of "old-world" manners so delightful and so seldom met with these days; and the loveableness that was unusual. Whether in business, sports, races or other social gatherings, quiet friendly parties or a simple tea with another woman, her illimitable charm and personality stood out. She had that vitality and zest of life that is, in itself, a charm. Her life was, alas, all too short; but all who knew and loved her and so sincerely mourn her now, know that she lived every moment of it: no matter if it were a social affair or just the simplest meeting, Eileen's natural happiness made a charming event of it.—D.A.L.

Funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon in the Hungjao Road Cemetery, with the Very Rev. Dean A. C. S. Trivett officiating. The casket was carried to the graveside by Messrs. F. A. Sampson, John Dalton, F. P. Yearley, A. F. Bowers, R. J. Eiswaldt, and M. Carswell.

### Mr. Theodore M. Rosoff

Mr. Theodore M. Rosoff, for many years employed with the Chinese Maritime Customs, passed away on Thursday morning after a prolonged illness. The late Mr. Rosoff was only 47 years of age, and leaves a wife and two sons here in Shanghai who were yesterday recipients of many messages of sympathy from their friends.

Mr. Rosoff had had a remarkable career before joining the Customs Service. Before the Bolshevik revolution he was a member of the staff of the Russian Foreign Office, and after the revolution remained for some time as a member of the White Russian Mission in Peking. Driven out of this position by the Reds, he joined the Customs Service and was posted to Harbin in 1920. There he served with considerable distinction, taking an active part in the difficult negotiations following the Japanese invasion and the subsequent creation of the new state of Manchoukuo. When the Customs stations were closed in Manchuria, Mr. Rosoff was transferred to Shanghai and has remained here since.

### Mr. Carl Ingenohl

News has just been received from Antwerp of the death on July 19, at the age of 85, of Mr. Carl Ingenohl, proprietor of the cigar factory, The Orient Tobacco Manufactory, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

The late Mr. Ingenohl, son of a cigar manufacturer and himself an expert in tobacco and cigar manufacture, established at Antwerp in 1882 a Belgium limited company under the style of "El Oriente Fabrica de Tobaccos" with the object of manufacturing cigars in the Philippines, and the first branch house was started under that name in Manila in 1883. The cigars manufactured by Mr. Ingenohl in his two factories acquired a world-wide reputation, especially under his well-known brand "La Perla Del Oriente." After the war Mr. Ingenohl concentrated upon the manufacture of his cigars exclusively in his Hongkong (branch) factory.

### Mme. Denise Gautier

News has been received in Shanghai of the tragic death in a motor-car accident on June 30 while in France of Madame Denise Gautier (née Oneille), wife of M. Jules Gautier, general manager of Messrs. Racine and Cie.

M. Gautier, who was driving the car, escaped with injuries to his forehead, both hands and one arm, while his daughter the other passenger in the car, only received a cut on her nose. Mme. Gautier was killed instantly when her neck was fractured.

The accident occurred near Valance, when M. Gautier's car was coming out of a depression. At the top of the rise the car was suddenly confronted by two lorries, one overtaking the other.

A second accident occurred a few minutes later, when a car attempting to pass the wreck of M. Gautier's hit a lorry coming in the opposite direction.

### Mr. George William Hill

Cabled news of the self-inflicted death of one of the best loved directors in the cinema industry, Mr. George William Hill, reached Shanghai on Saturday. Mr. Hill will be remembered by many in China, as he returned to America only last May, after spending several months here in the filming of scenes for his new production "Good Earth," for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Mr. Hill was born in Douglas, Kansas, U.S.A., on April 25, 1895. At an early age he started his career in the then new industry of making motion pictures. His first job was with the old Biograph Company, as a stage hand under Mr. D. W. Griffith, the famous director. He joined the group with which he has been most successful around 1914, when he became a cameraman for the Goldwyn Fort Lee studios. When the latter moved to California he stayed with them and in the course of time became a director and large stock-holder in the present firm of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Some years ago he married Miss Frances Marion, the well-known scenarist, but the marriage was eventually dissolved in 1931, the couple remaining separated since then. This separation proved to be a bitter blow to him, from which he is believed to have never recovered completely. As a curious coincidence Miss Marion was the scenarist for "Good Earth," which was Mr. Hill's last production.

At the beginning of this year he came to China in the ss. President Hoover, with a large staff, to film the outdoor scenes for the picture, which is to be the film version of Mrs. Pearl Buck's famous story on rural life in China. While here he took his company to Soochow, Hangchow, and Peking, making friends wherever he went.

He left again for America in May, where it is believed he hoped to effect a reconciliation with his wife. It is interesting to recall that, before leaving the Far East, he bought complete new furnishings for his home in Hollywood, which he intended to make entirely Oriental in motif.

His best remembered picture was "Min and Bill," for which he received an award from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in America for his direction. In addition he has directed such successful productions as "Tell it to the Marines," "The Big House," "The Secret Six," and "Hell Divers." His death has proved a sad blow to the industry in which he was universally liked from the highest to the lowest.

### Mr. Charles J. Delay

Charles J. Delay, aged 62, motor overhaul foreman for the China National Aviation Corporation, passed away at the Country Hospital on Sunday night at ten o'clock following an illness of two weeks' duration.

Mr. Delay was in the employ of the company for a period of five years. Previous to coming to China he served as engine overhaul mechanic for the U.S. Post Office Airmail Service from 1919 until the lines originally operated by the U.S. Post Office were taken over by private operators in 1927 when he became identified with the Boeing Air Transport Company which he served until his employment by China National Aviation Corporation.

Mr. Delay's home was in Omaha, Nebraska. He is survived by his widow and children. Interment will be announced at a later date.

### Mrs. Liza Roots

Word has been received in Shanghai of the death of Mrs. Liza Roots, wife of Bishop L. H. Roots of the American Church Mission on Saturday, August 4. Mrs. Roots, who came to China in 1899, died after a prolonged illness in Kuling where she was taken in the hope of saving her life. Her husband, hurrying back from leave in England, lost his race against death, and was expected to arrive in Kuling on last Sunday. Mrs. Roots spent most of her life in China in Hankow and Wuchang. Besides her husband, she is survived by three sons and two daughters.

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## OFFICIAL OF LEPER MISSION LEAVING

### Mr. T. C. Wu to See Work In Other Lands

Invited by the American Mission to Lepers to speak at their annual meeting to be held in New York City on October 11 and also in other big cities throughout the United States for the purpose of educating the American public on the serious problem of leprosy and also appointed by the National Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior as a special envoy to study the problem of leprosy control in Japan, Honolulu, and the United States, the Rev. T. C. Wu, General Secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, is sailing for America on August 21 by the ss. President Grant.

Mr. Wu plans to stop in Japan for about two weeks so as to be able to visit the principal leprosaria there and to interview the health authorities in that country in order to secure first hand information about the problem of leprosy in Japan and its control. While in the Hawaiian Islands, he hopes to visit the world famous Molokai Leper Settlement. In America Mr. Wu is going to be the guest of the National Leprosarium at Louisiana where among the large number of inmates more than twenty Chinese are being confined.

The Board of Directors of the Chinese Mission to Lepers is giving a farewell dinner in honour of Mr. Wu next Thursday at 7.30 p.m. at the Bankers' Club.

Mr. Wu expects to return before the end of the year. Mr. P. K. Chu, Secretary-General of the World Chinese Students' Federation, and Mr. J. C. Lind, General-Manager of the Shanghai Trust Company, will be the Acting General-Secretary and Assistent General-Secretary respectively during Mr. Wu's absence.

## WEDDINGS

### Allman—Phipps

A charming summer wedding took place on Friday afternoon when Mrs. Ruth Phipps became the wife of Mr. Roy G. Allman at the Community Church, the Rev. Ralph A. Ward, D.D., officiating. Mrs. Phipps is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lynn of Knoxville, Tenn., and Mr. Allman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Allman of Rocky Mount, Va. More than 200 guests attended the wedding yesterday in the church, beautifully decorated with palms, carnations, and lotuses, the latter in a shade of deep rose.

Given in marriage by Col. J. C. Beaumont, Mrs. Phipps chose as her matron of honour, Mrs. Blake Wisner.

Mr. Norwood F. Allman served the groom, his brother, as best man, and ushers were the Messrs. A. H. Driscoll, W. C. Watson, W. B. Harrington, and Paul de Bruyn Kops. Mrs. J. C. McCracken played the wedding marches and bridal music, and Mrs. R. E. Selfridge sang.

A reception followed at the Husi Country Club where friends of the couple gathered to toast their future happiness before Mr. and Mrs. Allman left for a honeymoon in Manchuria. Mr. Allman, who came to Shanghai 16 months ago, is associated with Allman & Co., the law firm. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

### Lohrer—Fahlsing

A very pretty wedding took place at 10 a.m. on Saturday at the German Church, when Miss Gerda Fahlsing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fahlsing of Cologne, Germany, became the wife of Mr. Friedrich Lohrer, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lohrer of Germany. The Rev. Ewald Krueger performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends of the couple.

The Misses Lohle and Margot Schmidt attended Miss Fahlsing as bridesmaids and Messrs. F. Frenckhaher and S. Guercke served Mr. Lohrer. Gowned in white crepe, cut on long, graceful lines, with wrist-length sleeves, Miss Fahlsing chose pink roses for her bridal bouquet. Soon after the ceremony the young couple left for Tsingtao where they are spending their honeymoon. Mrs. Lohrer wore an ensemble of light blue georgette, trimmed with white organdie.

### Lawrence—Campbell

The marriage took place on August 6 at the Catholic Church, Kulangsu, Amoy, of Mr. Edward Daniel Lawrence, youngest son of Captain John Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence of Portsmouth, and Miss Helena Marjorie Anita Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Brigadier-General G. P. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.E., and Mrs. Campbell of Wimbledon. Rev. Father Odilo Wap officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. D. A. E. Bell, had as bridesmaids Miss Ann Bell and Miss Gwyneth Smith. Mr. J. R. Cuthbert was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. H. S. Forster, R. H. Murray, A. F. Brennan, and Dr. D. F. O'Brien.

## PERSONAL NOTES

Count and Countess de Chevigné left on Saturday in the M.M. ss. D'Artagnan.

Lt.-Col. A. B. Hearle has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in Hongkong, reports Reuter.

Col. R. F. R. W. Graham, Commandant of the S.V.C., left on Sunday night for Japan in the Empress of Asia on holiday.

The Swedish Consul General and Charge d'Affaires a.i., Mr. Einar Lindquist, has left Shanghai for about three weeks. The Vice-Consul, Mr. A. H. von Hartmansdorff, will be in charge.

Col. Sabattier of the French Colonial Infantry has been appointed to the post of Military Attache to the French Legation in Peking where he will replace Col. Bonovita, who is shortly to return to France.

Dr. A. C. Bryson, accompanied by Mrs. Bryson, returned to Shanghai yesterday, having been recalled suddenly from leave. He will be resuming his practice immediately. Dr. and Mrs. Bryson have returned to their home at No. 567 Hungjao Road.

Dr. Shao-tseng Wu, the associate managing director of the N.S.R. and S.H.N.R. Administration, was the host of a farewell dinner party in honour of Mr. Huang Fe-tsiau, managing director, held on Thursday evening at Mr. P. S. Tang's residence. Mr. Huang Pe-tsiau will leave Shanghai on August 21 for a tour of observation of railways in Europe and America, which will take six to eight months.

Travellers come to China on many errands, but it is sheer romance, still lingering in the hinterlands, that has drawn Mr. Carl Shreve to the Far East. Believing that travel articles heretofore have failed to paint China in sufficiently vivid colours, Mr. Shreve, who is an illustrator, arrived here in the President Grant with the avowed purpose of penetrating into Mongolia, via Kalgan and Urga, and making "working sketches" en route.

Woe betide the individual who left Shanghai twenty-seven years ago—and hopes to discover any familiar landmark aside from the French, German and British Consulates, for nearly three decades have changed the face of the city more than they have changed the appearance of any other spot in the world. This, in brief, was the opinion expressed last Wednesday by Mrs. Clayton Sedgewick Cooper, visiting Shanghai for the first time since it faded from her vision nearly 30 years ago when, as Mrs. John Goodnow, wife of the Consul General for America at that time, she accompanied her husband to Europe in his vain attempt to regain rapidly failing health. Since his death in Spain in 1907, Mrs. Cooper has become internationally famous as an author and traveller.

Whilst sportsmen at Home will be regretting that "the Twelfth" this year falls on a Sunday, to rob them of their first day with the grouse, very many people in Shanghai will be as regretful that, through the same coincidence, they will not have the opportunity of a handshake and an expression of good wishes to Mr. J. Em. Lemiere on his 77th birthday anniversary. The veteran, just as brisk now as he was seven years ago when many hundreds of his Chinese friends feted him on what they considered the great achievement of passing seventy years, has spent over 55 years in the Far East, mostly in Japan and China, and a story of his life would stamp him as one of the most versatile men alive, for he has followed a multitude of professions and occupations, some for profit, but many as hobbies.

The Municipal Advocate, S.M.C., in his report for July states that 13,050 cases were prosecuted in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during the month, as compared with 13,658 in June. A total of 9,788 persons failed to appear in petty bye-law cases and their bail was confiscated, as compared with 10,380 persons in June. Fifty-four cases were withdrawn on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to convict, as compared with sixteen cases in June.

# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

**Hongkong & Shanghai Bank**

Tuesday, August 14, 1934

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 21 9/16 |
| Chi. dollars, per $100 | ¥71.50 |
| Native interest per day on ¥1,000 | ¥.07 |
| Copper cash per $1 | 332.5 |

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| London—tel. transfer | 1/4½ |
| New York—tel. transfer | 35 1/16 |
| Paris—demand | Francs 524 |
| India—demand | Rupees 91¼ |
| Batavia—demand | Gulden 50¾ |
| Hongkong—demand | Dollars 90½ |
| Yokohama—demand | Yen 115¾ |
| Singapore—demand | Dollars 53½ |

MARKET SELLING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| £1 @ 1/4⅝ | $14.44 |
| U.S. $100 @ 35⅜ | $282.69 |

MARKET BUYING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| £1 @ 1/4¾ | $14.328 |
| U.S. $100 @ 35 1/16 | $280.21 |
| London—demand | 1/4¾ |
| 4 months' sight credits | 1/4⅞ |
| 4 months' sight docts | 1/5 |
| 6 months' sight credits | 1/4 15/16 |
| 6 months' sight docts | 1/5 1/16 |
| New York—demand | U.S. $35 1/16 |
| 4 months' sight credits | 36 |
| Paris—4 months' sight docts | Fcs. 548 |

CLOSING RATE

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling | 1/4⅝ |
| U.S. Dollars | 35⅜ |

**National City Bank of New York**

DEMAND SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S. $1 | S'hai $2.8268 |
| Stg. £1 | S'hai $14.490 |

DEMAND BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S. $1 | S'hai $2.7972 |
| Stg. £1 | S'hai $14.275 |

**American Oriental Bank**

SELLING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S. $100 | S'hai $282.69 |
| Stg. £1 | S'hai $ 14.49 |

BUYING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S. $100 | S'hai $279.72 |
| Stg. £1 | S'hai $ 14.27 |

**Italian Bank for China**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| It. Lire | 4.05 | S'hai $1 |
| Swiss Frs. | 1.06½ | S'hai $1 |

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgas 1.47½ | S'hai $1 |
| Belgas 21.39 | £1 |

**Deutsch-Asiatische Bank**

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. S'hai $100=Rm. 87.75

**Domestic Exchange per $1,000**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peiping | $1,000 | Kiukiang | $1,001½ |
| Tientsin | $1,000 | Hangchow | $1,000¾ |
| Hankow | $1,006 | Foochow | $1,000 |
| Changsha | $1,001 | Amoy | $1,000 |
| Chungking | $ 850 | Canton | $ 795 |
| Tsinanfu | $1,001 | Swatow | $1,002½ |
| Tsingtao | $1,001 | Mukden | $ 975 |
| Chefoo | $1,000 | Dairen | $ 995 |
| Nanking | $1,000¾ | Harbin | $ 975 |
| Wuhu | $ 1,000½ | | |

**Subsidiary Coin Exchange**

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.40; p.m. 500=$83.20.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$73.05; p.m. 500=$73.10.
Copper:—a.m. 332 coppers=$1
6 silver 20cts. and 26 copper=$1
24½ coppers:—10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 7 coppers=10cts. big money

**Gold Bar Quotations**

| | Morning | Afternoon |
|---|---|---|
| Opening | $948.20 | $949.60 |
| Highest | 952.50 | 954.00 |
| Lowest | 948.20 | 948.50 |
| Closing | 950.20 | 953.20 |

**Joint Reserve Note**

Daily Discount on $1,000: 12 cts.=(4.32%)
Call Money on $1,000: 9 cts.=(3.32%)

## LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

*Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis*

INTER BANK OCTOBER DELIVERY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £ | Highest 1/4¾ | Lowest 1/4 11/16 |
| U.S. G.$ | 35 1/16 | 35½ |
| Yen | 118⅛ | 117⅞ |

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

(del. August)

| | SELLING | | BUYING |
|---|---|---|---|
| £ T.T. | 1/4 9/16 | 4 m/s. l.c. | 1/4 13/16 |
| G.$ T.T. | 35¼ | 4 m/s. l.c. | 35 1/16 |
| Fcs. T.T. | 526 | 4 m/s. | 539 |
| Rs. T.T. | 91¾ | 7 d/s. | 93½ |

BAR SILVER

| | Ready | Ford'd. |
|---|---|---|
| London pence per std. oz. | 21 9/16 | 21½ |
| N.Y. cents per oz. troy | 49¾ | — |
| Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas | 59.11 | — |

Bombay offtake 40 bars. Market steady.

London silver was unchanged for spot and 1/16 up forward at 21 9/16 spot and 21½d. forward. It was reported that America and India bought and China sold, the market closed steady. After the official fixing the market was steady and there were further buyers at the fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 49¾ and Bombay was 1 anna up at 59.11.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning quiet and steady with sellers at 1/4⅝ sterling, 35⅜ U.S.$ and 117¼ yen. There were only minor fluctuations during the day, the market occasionally lapsed to 1/4 9/16, 35 7/16 and 117, but usually recovered to the original opening rates. At the close there were nominal sellers at the lower rates but the opening rates were generally still obtainable.

## GOLD BAR MOVEMENTS

*By courtesy Dah Fash Yung*

**Yesterday's Business**

Owing to the closeness of change-over which takes place on Wednesday morning at 10 a.m., the market opened in the morning at $954.10 in spite of firmness in London silver and a rise in N.Y./London cross rate. Soon after the opening bears managed to get control and gradually forced the price down to $950, bulls rallied at this point and pushed rates up again to $952.40. Later bear raids again caused weakness and prices fell off reaching the low point, $948, at 11.55 a.m. A slight reaction cosed the market at $950.20.

The afternoon session opened at $949.60, dropped off to $948.50 within half an hour. News of weakness in Bombay silver encouraged a heavy bull raid which carried the rates up sharply to $954. Later a further cable reporting strengthening trend in Bombay silver influenced a slight falling off of buyers but last minute shorts covering owing to change-over closed the market at $953.20.

Estimated change-over $5 in favour of longs.

**Week's Business Reviewed**

| | BARS |
|---|---|
| Tuesday's (Aug. 7) Volume | 90,671 |
| 3-12 brokers long-short holding Aug. | 5,012 |
| 43-62 brokers long-short holding Sept. | 43,582 |
| 31 brokers having no positions | |
| Wednesday's Volume | 53,711 |
| 3-11 brokers long-short holding Aug. | 4,823 |
| 40-63 brokers long-short holding Sept. | 43,162 |
| 33 brokers having no positions | |
| Thursday's Volume | 89,145 |
| 3-12 brokers long-short holding Aug. | 4,683 |
| 35-70 brokers long-short holding Sept. | 43,757 |
| 31 brokers having no positions | |
| Friday's Volume | 116,193 |
| 3-10 brokers long-short holding Aug. | 2,646 |
| 37-65 brokers long-short holding Sept. | 49,161 |
| 34 brokers having no positions | |
| Saturday's Volume | 42,938 |
| 3-10 brokers long-short holding Aug. | 1,967 |
| 38-62 brokers long-short holding Sept. | 47,619 |
| 36 brokers having no positions | |
| Monday's Volume | 72,254 |
| 3-10 brokers long-short holding Aug. | 1,561 |
| 33-62 brokers long-short holding Sept. | 44,030 |
| 41 brokers having no positions | |

## MANCHOUKUO TRADE MARKS REGISTARED

Changchun, Aug. 13.

Beginning on November 20, 1933, when the Manchoukuo trade mark law was first promulgated, 14,989 brands have been registered in the new state, it was officially announced to-day. Japanese applicants led with 12,010 registrations and were followed by the German with 941, British with 883, Americans with 539 and French with 149.—Rengo.

## WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

At the close of business on the 9th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 95,946,000 and $390,480,000.

These figures include Tls. 31,830,000 and $248,680,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,980 bars.

Bar Silver

There were no movements

Sycee

Imports were:—
Tls. 200,000 from Tientsin
Exports were:—
Tls. 960,000 melted and coined

Dollars

Imports were:—
$500,000 from Hangchow
250,000 „ Nanking
250,000 „ Kafeng
200,000 „ Wengchow
1,340,000 Sycee melted and coined
$2,540,000

Exports were:—
$1,500,000 to London
350,000 „ New York
$1,850,000

**Silver**

London quotations come to-day as 21 7/16d. ready and forward as compared with 29 9/16d. ready and 20 11/16d. forward last week.

America was the chief buyer and India bought. China sold.

**Exchange**

The official rate to-day is 1/4½ as compared with 1/4⅝d. last week.

Speculators position is estimated to be oversold £1,400,000 and U.S.$13 millions.

Selling T.T. 1/4⅝d. U.S. $34¼.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/4⅞d. U.S. $35⅞.

## JOINT RESERVE BOARD

**Member Bank Clearings**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Wednesday, August 8, 1934** | |
| Dollars | $3,461,000.00 |
| Transfer Dollars | $3,118,000.00 |
| Total Clearings: | $6,579,000.00 |
| **Thursday, August 9, 1934** | |
| Dollars | $2,741,000.00 |
| Transfer Dollars | $3,964,000.00 |
| Total Clearings: | $6,705,000.00 |
| **Friday, August 10, 1934** | |
| Dollars | $4,302,000.00 |
| Transfer Dollars | $6,272,000.00 |
| Total Clearings: | $10,574,000.00 |
| **Saturday, August 11, 1934** | |
| Dollars | $3,456,000.00 |
| Transfer Dollars | $4,627,000.00 |
| Total Clearings: | $8,083,000.00 |
| **Monday, August 13, 1934** | |
| Dollars | $3,966,000.00 |
| Transfer Dollars | $4,629,000.00 |
| Total Clearings: | 8,595,000.00 |
| **Tuesday, August 14, 1934** | |
| Dollars | $3,372,000.00 |
| Transfer Dollars | $3,962,000.00 |
| Total Clearings: | $7,334,000.00 |

The Joint Reserve Board is composed of 36 Chinese banks and its clearance does not include cheques on foreign banks and Chinese native banks.

## $30,000,000 RAILWAY LOAN SOUGHT

Nanking, Aug. 10.

The Chinese press this evening reports that the Ministry of Railways is seeking a loan of $30,000,000 from bankers in Shanghai and Peking for the Peking-Hankow Railway.—Reuter.


**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

*(Incorporated in Hongkong)*

Capital
Authorized ..... $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up ..... 20,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling ..... £6,500,000
Silver ..... $10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $20,000,000

*Head Office:* Hongkong
*London Branch:* 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3
*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund
*Sub-Agency:* 27 Broadway
*New York Agency:* 72 Wall Street

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

*Full particulars on application*


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# *Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, August 10, 1934*

REPORT No. 32/1934 for week ending August 10, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

| Stock | Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning August 10, 1934 — Buyers | Seller | Nom. | Last Friday Morning August 3, 1934 — Buyers | Seller | Nom. | Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon: Highest — Cash | Aug. | Sept. | Lowest — Cash | Aug. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Banks, Finance Companies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A" | | | 25 | | 25 | | | | | | | |
| do. "B" | | | 20 | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| Central Properties, Ltd. | | | 18 | | | 18 | | | | | | |
| China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. | | | 3.50 | | | 3.50 | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. | | 1,760 | | 1,800 | | | | | | | | |
| Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd. | | | 10.40 | | | 10.40 | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd. | 6.60 | | | 6.50 | | | 6.70 | 6.65 | | 6.70 | 6.65 | |
| Union Mobiliere | | | 25 | | | 25 | 24.50 | | | 24.50 | | |
| Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd. | | | 8.70 | | | 8.70 | | | | | | |
| China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | | | 15.50 | | | 15 | 15.50 | | | 15.50 | | |
| **Insurance** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord) | | | 21 | | | 21 | | | | | | |
| Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | | | 89 | | | 89 | | | | | | |
| Assurance Franco-Asiatique | | | 100 | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| International Assurance Co., Ltd. | | 5.40 | | | | 5.30 | 5.35 | | | 5.35 | | |
| Union In. Society of Canton Ltd. | | 550 | | 540 | | | 550 | | | 546 | | |
| **Lands** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. | | | 384 | | | 384 | | | | | | |
| Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord) | | | 100 | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| do. "B" | | | 20 | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| Cathay Land Co., Ltd. | | | 11.75 | | | 11.75 | | | | | | |
| China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. | | | 13 | | 13 | | | | | | | |
| City Realty Co., Ltd. | | | 9 | | | 9 | | | | | | |
| Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine | | | 275 | | | 275 | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd "A" | 12 | | | | | 13 | | | | | | |
| do. "B" | 12 | | | | | 13 | | | | | | |
| Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A" | | | 100 | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| do. "B" | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | | | |
| San Sing Properties, Ltd. | | | 11.50 | | | 11.50 | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25 | | | 24.75 | | | | | | | | |
| Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. | | | 96 | | | 96 | | | | | | |
| West End Estates, Ltd. | | | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| **Docks, Wharves and Transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai | | | 9 | | | 9 | | | | | | |
| New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.) | | | 5.20 | | | 5.20 | | | | | | |
| S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. | | | 126 | | | 126 | 126 | | | 126 | | |
| Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old | 312 | | | 310 | | | | | | | | |
| do New | 307.50 | | | 307.50 | | | | | | | | |
| Wheelock & Co., Ltd. | | | 13.50 | | | 13.75 | 13.50 | | | 13.50 | | |
| **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. | | | 13.50 | 13.50 | | | 13.50 | | | 13.50 | | |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. | | | 130 | | | 130 | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Telephone Company | | | 79 | 78.50 | | | 80 | | | 80 | | |
| S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." | | | 41.75 | | | 41.75 | | | | | | |
| do. "Bear" | | | 42 | | 42.50 | | 42 | | | 42 | | |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A" | | | 545 | | | 545 | | | | | | |
| do. "B" | | | 22 | | | 22 | | | | | | |
| do. "C" | | | 21.25 | | | 21.25 | | | | | | |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auto Palace Co., Ltd. | | 8 | | | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B" | | 16 | | | 16.50 | | | | | | | |
| B. A. T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord) | | | 89 | | | 89 | 89 | | | 89 | | |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.) | | | 21.25 | | 21.25 | | | | | | | |
| China Aerocrete Co., Ltd. | | | 7 | | | 7 | | | | | | |
| China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. | 14.75 | | | 14.75 | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" | | | 15 | | | 15 | | | | | | |
| Culty Da' y Co., Ltd. | | | 56 | 55 | | | | | | | | |
| Champ C..urses Francais (French Race Course) French | | | 76 | | | 76 | | | | | | |
| do. non-French | | | 76 | | | 76 | | | | | | |
| do. Founders | | | 157 | | | 157 | | | | | | |
| General Forge Products (1929), Ltd. | | | 3.25 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Hall & Holtz, Ltd. | | | 27 | | | 27 | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. | | | 5.65 | | | 5.50 | | | | | | |
| Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. | | | 19 | | | 19 | | | | | | |
| Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd. | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | | | | |
| Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | 10.70 | | | 10.60 | | | 10.60 | | | 10.60 | | |
| Millington, Ltd. | | | 1.50 | | | 1.50 | | | | | | |
| Office Appliance Co., Ltd. | | | 6.50 | | | 6.50 | | | | | | |
| S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. | 4.95 | | | 4.90 | | | 5 | 5 | | 4.80 | 5 | |
| S'hai Vacuum Clng. & Storage Co., Ltd. | | | 11.60 | | | 11.60 | | | | | | |
| S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. | | | 3.50 | | | 3.50 | | | | | | |
| Union Brewery, Ltd. | | | 16.50 | | | 16.50 | | | | | | |
| United Theatres, Inc. | | | 1.35 | | | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.25 | | 1.35 | 1.25 | |
| **Bonds and Preferences** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref 8% | | | 143.50 | | | 143.50 | | | | | | |
| do. Cum. Pref 7% | | | 127.50 | | | 127.50 | | | | | | |
| Asia Realty Co., Pref "A" 8% | | | 100 | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| do. Pref "B" 6% | 90 | | | 85 | | | | | | | | |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | | | 20 | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8% | | | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years) | | | 103 | 103 | | | 103.25 | | | 103 | | |
| City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years) | 100 | | | 100 | | | 100.25 | | | 100.25 | | |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | | | 180 | | | 180 | | | | | | |
| New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | | | 7.20 | | | 7.20 | | | | | | |
| Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A" | | | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock | 140.75 | | | 140.75 | | | 141 | | | 141 | | |
| Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref. | | | 77 | | | 77 | | | | | | |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref | | | 17.30 | | | 17.20 | | | | | | |
| do. 6½% cum. pref | | | 17 | | | 17 | | | | | | |
| **Cottons** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary | 11 | | | 11 | | | 11 | 11.10 | | 10.75 | 11.10 | |
| Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. | | 74 | | | | 73.50 | | | | | | |
| (do) (New) | | | 43.25 | | 44 | | | | | | | |
| Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd. | | | 11.50 | | | 11.50 | | | | | | |
| **Plantations** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alma Estates, Ltd. | 14 | | | [illegible] | | 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | 14 | 14.25 | |

| Stock | Authorised Capital (No. of Shares) | Issued Capital (No. of Shares) | Paid up Value | Fin. year ends | Last Dividends, etc. | Paid or due | Business Done Year 1933 — Highest | Lowest | Business Done Year 1934 — Highest | Lowest | Total No. of Shares Done for — Last Week | This Week | Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—August 7 — 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Banks, Finance Companies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A" | 200,000 | 131,790 | $20 | Dec. | Final $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40) 1933 | 20-2-34 | 28.75 Dec | 26.50 Dec | | | | | | |
| do. "B" | 100,000 | 93,817 | $20 | Dec. | Final $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40) 1933 | 20-2-34 | 22 Dec | 18 Oct | 20 July | 19 Mar | | | 1,454 | 397 |
| Central Properties, Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 180,000 | $10 | Dec. | | | | | 13 Apr | 18 Apr | | | | 4,000 |
| China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. | 400,000 | 400,000 | T5 | Dec. | Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931 | 14-3-32 | 6.30 Mar | 3.60 Oct | 4.20 June | 2.75 May | | | 31,345 | 13,000 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. | 400,000 | 160,000 | H$125 | Dec. | Int. £3, (a/c 1934), less I/T | Pending | 1,835 Nov | 1,650 Mar | 18.77 May | 10.60 July | | | 518 | 314 |
| Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 350,000 | T10 | Mar. | Divd. $0.75, 1934 | 4-5-34 | 13.80 Aug | 9.80 May | 13.40 Feb | 11.40 July | 410 | | 28,400 | 15,900 |
| Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd. | 250,000 | 250,000 | T5 | Dec. | Divd. $0.35 a/c 1933 | 5-?-34 | 1.10 Nov | 3.20 Mar | 6.95 Jan | 25 Mar | | 1,000 | 289,810 | 116,646 |
| Union Mobiliere | 40,000 | 40,000 | $20 | Dec. | 8 % for 1933 | 8-5-34 | 30 June | 29 May | 27 Mar | 24.50 Aug | | 10 | 2,320 | 1,644 |
| Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd. | 1,000,000 | 517,500 | T10 | Mar | Divd. $0.60, 1934 | 4-5-34 | 11.80 Sept | 9 May | 11.10 Jan | 8.75 July | | | 70,030 | 35,690 |
| China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | 200,000 | 100,000 | $10 | Dec. | Divd. 6%, 1933 | 4-5-34 | 10 Oct. | 10 Oct | 15.50 Aug | 11.50 Mar | | 500 | | 5,230 |
| **Insurance** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord) | 25,000 | 25,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.40, 1933 | 16-4-34 | 33.60 Mar | 21.60 Dec | 22.50 Mar | 21.75 May | | | 3,297 | 600 |
| Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 100,000 | 40,000 | G$5 | Dec. | Div. 20% = G.$1 (Mkg. 35%, 1933) | 26-3-34 | 91.50 Oct | 90 Aug | | | | | | |
| Assurance Franco-Asiatique | 70,000 | 70,000 | F100 | Dec. | None, Floated 1918 | | 100 Dec | 100 Apr | | | | | 770 | |
| International Assurance Co., Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 600,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $0.30, 1933 | 15-5-34 | 7 Aug | 4.30 May | 6.50 Mar | 5.15 June | | 2,500 | 186,022 | 117,925 |
| Union In. Society of Canton Ltd. | 200,000 | 135,000 | $4 | Dec. | Div. £2, 1933 | 25-5-34 | 590 Dec | 510 June | 620 May | 537.50 July | 20 | 35 | 1,218 | 1,450 |
| **Lands** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. | 35,000 | 19,335 | T100 | Feb. | Final Tls. 6 & Bonus Tls. 2 = $11.19 (Mkg. 12%, 1934) | 6-4-34 | | | 375 Mar | 375 Mar | | | 75 | 15 |
| Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord) | 20,000 | 15,904 | $100 | Dec. | Div. 7% 1932 | 6-2-33 | | | 120 Feb | 120 Feb | | | | 6 |
| do. "B" | 150,000 | 63,812 | $20 | Dec. | Div. 7% 1932 | 6-2-33 | 24 Feb | 19 Apr | 20 Feb | 20 Feb | | | 1,313 | 6 |
| Cathay Land Co., Ltd. | 600,000 | 480,374 | T10 | Dec. | Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6%, 1933) | 5-4-34 | 17 July | 15.25 Apr | 16.75 Jan | 13.90 Mar | | | 25,200 | 17,800 |
| China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. | 500,000 | 500,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.40 1933 | 27-2-34 | 16.25 Apr | 14 Mar | 16.30 Feb | 13.75 June | | | 44,900 | 6,300 |
| City Realty Co., Ltd. | 100,000 | 60,000 | T10 | Sept. | Incorp. 6 July 1931 | | 8 June | 6 Sept | 9.75 Mar | 6.50 Feb | | | 448 | 9,774 |
| Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine | 20,000 | 20,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. 11% (Tls. 11 = $15.38) 1933 | 8-2-34 | 270 June | 270 June | 275 June | 275 June | | | 10 | 40 |
| Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd "A" | 500,000 (A and B) | 29,500 | T10 | Sept. | Div. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1933 | 2-11-33 | 12.95 Mar | 12.95 Mar | | | | | 5,100 | |
| do. "B" | | 155,018 | T10 | Sept. | Div. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1933 | 9-11-33 | 14 Jan | 12.20 Apr | 13.25 Feb | 12.50 May | | | 14,604 | 1,530 |
| Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A" | 5,000 | 4,223 | $100 | Dec. | Int. Divd. 2%, 1934 | 24-4-34 | 101 Oct | 100 July | | | | | 1 | |
| do. "B" | 150,000 | 149,542 | $10 | Dec. | Int. Divd. 2%, 1934 | 24-4-34 | 10.10 Nov | 10 Sept | 10 Apr | 9.40 Feb | | | 50 | 1,700 |
| San Sing Properties, Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 855,007 | T10 | Mar. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 1,404,000 | 1,404,000 | T5 | Dec. | Int. 6% (Tls. 0.30) = $0.42 (a/c 1934) | 31-7-34 | 36.75 Jan | 29.75 Mar | 31 Jan | 23.75 Feb | 500 | | 139,440 | 78,020 |
| Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 120,000 | 120,000 | $50 | Dec. | Final $6 (Mkg. $15, 1933) | 23-2-34 | | | | | | | | |
| West End Estates, Ltd. | 500,000 | 151,450 | T10 | Dec. | 7% = $0.98 1926 | 23-4-27 | 6 Oct | 4.25 Feb | 5 June | 4.75 May | | | 2,000 | 5,750 |
| **Docks, Wharves and Transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai | 200,000 | 100,000 | T5 | Dec. | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.) | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 1932 (Nil. 1933) | 14-3-33 | 8.45 Jan | 6.75 Nov | 6.80 Jan | 5 May | | | 17,422 | 16,705 |
| S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. | 65,700 | 65,300 | T50 | Apr. | Div. Tls. 4 = $5.59 for year to 30/4/34 | 26-7-34 | 150.50 July | 126 Jan | 148.50 Jan | 126 Aug | | 25 | 11,844 | 2,344 |
| Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old | 80,000 (Old and New) | 50,000 | T100 | Dec. | Final $11 (Mkg. $15, 1933) on Old Shares | 30-4-34 | 354 Dec | 301 Mar | 358 Jan | 340 Apr | | | 2,375 | 3,470 |
| do New | | 10,000 | | | | | | | 320 June | 295 May | 5 | | | 175 |
| Wheelock & Co., Ltd. | 1,000,000 | 215,172 | T10 | Mar | Div. $1, 1933-4 | 15-6-34 | 16 May | 14.15 Mar | 15.25 June | 13.25 June | 28 | 100 | 27,815 | 28,796 |
| **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. | 200,000 | 200,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1933 | 28-?-33 | 11.90 Dec | 10.50 Nov | 14 May | 13.50 Aug | 50 | 50 | 1,039 | 5,138 |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | 40,000 | T30 | Dec. | Final Tls. 2 = $2.80 (Mkg. 8%, 1933) | 19-4-34 | 142 Dec. | 137.50 Nov | 65 Apr | 132 July | | | 281 | 317 |
| Shanghai Telephone Company | 400,000 | 115,142 | T50 | Dec. | | | 60 July | 50 Dec | 80 Aug | 134 Apr | 133 | 50 | 1,578 | 2,983 |
| S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." | 700,000 (Reg. and Bear) | 600,000 (Reg. and Bear) | £1 | Dec. | Fin. Div. 7% (Mkg. 11% 1933) Free of I/T | 15-3-34 | 47.75 Dec | 41 Mar | 48.75 Jan | 46.50 Apr | | | 716 | 318 |
| do. "Bear" | | | | | Fin. Div. 7% Free of I/T (Coupon 47) | 15-3-34 | 51.75 Oct | 40.60 Mar | 50 Jan | 41.25 July | 1,000 | 200 | 53,620 | 49,160 |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A" | 40,226 | 40,226 | £20 | Dec. | Final 24/- (Mkg. 39/-, 1933) Coupon 40 | 5-4-34 | 545 Dec | 458 Feb | 556 May | 21.25 Apr | 50 | | 1,160 | 587 |
| do. "B" | 359,290 (B and C) | 108,505 | £1 | Dec. | Final 9.6d (Mkg. 1/8.6d, 1933) Coupon 13 | 5-4-34 | 22 Dec | 17.90 Jan | 22.50 Jan | 21.50 Mar | | | 2,940 | 934 |
| do. "C" | | 250,000 | £1 | Dec. | Final 10.2d (Mkg. 1/7, 2d, 1933) Coupon 9 | 5-4-34 | 23 Dec | 18.35 Jan | 23 Jan | 21 July | | | 10,050 | 6,361 |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auto Palace Co., Ltd. | 150,000 | 115,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $0.60, 1933 | 5-4-34 | 11.90 Jan | 9 Nov | 8.25 Mar | 7.75 Mar | | | 9,900 | 8,672 |
| Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B" | 50,000 | 80,000 | $10 | Dec. | Quarterly div. $0.37½ 1934 | 10-1-34 | 20.50 June | 15.60 Feb | 16.25 June | 14.50 Mar | | | 7,600 | 2,859 |
| B. A. T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord) | 190,000 | 88,462 | $100 | Jan. | Int. 1% a/c 31/1/35 (Coupon No. 24) | 16-7-34 | | | 90 July | 80 Aug | 117 | 40 | | 207 |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.) | 200,000 | 140,000 | T10 | Dec. | Divd. $1.40 for 1933 | 26-4-34 | 22 Dec | 19.60 Feb | 21.50 July | 20 Apr | 80 | | 19,518 | 3,770 |
| China Aerocrete Co., Ltd. | 200,000 | 20,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930 | 9-4-31 | 7 Mar | 7 Mar | | | | | 240 | |
| China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 380,000 | T10 | Feb. | Div. $1.15% 28/2/34 | 31-5-34 | | | 15 July | 14.25 June | | | | 3,050 |
| Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" | 2,000,000 | 1,080,000 | £1 | June | Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon No. 49 (F/NIL) | 5-5-33 | 26 June | 16.65 Mar | 20.25 Feb | 16 June | | | 37,888 | 10,090 |
| Culty Da' y Co., Ltd. | 40,000 | 10,000 | T10 | June | Div. $3, 1932-33 | 10-11-33 | 64 Nov | 48 June | 82 Feb | 55 Aug | 20 | | 440 | 4,170 |
| Champ C..urses Francais (French Race Course) French | 30,000 | 30,000 | $20 | Dec. | Div. $10, 1933 | 16-3-34 | | | 68 Jan | 68 Jan | | | 705 | 100 |
| do. non-French | | | | Dec. | Div. $10, 1933 | 16-3-34 | 70 Aug | 46 Mar | 78 Apr | 75 Apr | | | 1,090 | 200 |
| do. Founders | | 6,490 | Free | Dec. | Div. $10.27, 1933 | 16-3-34 | 150 July | 120 Mar | 155 June | 136 Aug | 1 | | 774 | 157 |
| General Forge Products (1929), Ltd. | 200,000 | 114,840 | T5 | Aug. | Incorporated, 1929 | | | | 40 Mar | 3 Jan | | | | 600 |
| Hall & Holtz, Ltd. | 28,000 | 26,342 | $20 | Feb. | Div. 10% = $2, 1933-34 | 23-5-34 | 22 Mar | 30 June | 40 May | 27 July | 257 | | 641 | 2,885 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. | 1,500,000 | 1,193,867 | H$10 | Dec. | Div. H. $0.40 on Old; H. $0.30 on New, 1933 | 22-3-33 | 9.15 Jan | 6.10 Nov | 6.40 Jan | 5.95 Apr | | | 1,000 | 5,700 |
| Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. | 75,000 | 45,000 | $10 | Feb. | Fin. $1 (Mkg. $1.50, 1933-4) | 20-6-34 | | | 29 Mar. | 29 Mar. | | | | 150 |
| Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd. | 2,500 | 2,500 | $100 | Feb. | Bonus $6, 1932 | 27-6-32 | | | 60 Feb | 60 Feb | | | | 60 |
| Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | 100,000 | 30,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. 7½% = $1.05, 1931 | 15-3-32 | 10.50 Mar | 10 Sept | 10.60 Aug | 10.60 Aug | | 50 | 515 | 56 |
| Millington, Ltd. | 300,000 | 110,000 | T5 | Dec. | | | 3 May | 3 Mar | 2.25 Apr | 2.25 Apr | | | 600 | 100 |
| Office Appliance Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | 60,000 | T8.50 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1933 | 21-4-33 | | | | | | | 400 | |
| S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. | 600,000 | 597,251 | T2.50 | Dec. | Div. $0.28, 1933 | 5-5-34 | 4.70 Nov | 1.90 May | 5.25 June | 4.60 Feb | 6,000 | 8,570 | 326,897 | 339,538 |
| S'hai Vacuum Clng. & Storage Co., Ltd. | 35,000 | 23,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40), 1933 | 28-2-34 | 13.30 Apr | 13.30 Apr | 5.15 June | | | | 625 | |
| S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 201,187 | T1 | Dec. | Div. 10% (= $0.14) 1933 | 20-3-34 | 3.70 Dec | 3.20 Apr | 3.75 Jan | 3.30 June | | | | 6,750 |
| Union Brewery, Ltd. | 500,000 | 200,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.25, 1933 | 27-5-34 | 26.60 Feb | 20 Dec | 18.40 Mar | 16 Aug | 125 | | 10,650 | 8,925 |
| United Theatres, Inc. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | T5 | | | | 7.40 Jan | 3 June | 1.50 May | 1.25 Aug | | 1,500 | 10,750 | 8,500 |
| **Bonds and Preferences** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref 8% | 5,000 | 5,000 | T100 | Dec. | 4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended June 30, 1934 | 30-6-34 | 153 Dec | 146 Sept | | | | | 600 | |
| do. Cum. Pref 7% | 7,500 | 7,500 | T100 | Dec. | 3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-34 | 3-4-34 | 133 Nov | 134 Oct | 130 Apr | 130 Apr | | | | 1,200 |
| Asia Realty Co., Pref "A" 8% | 10,000 | 10,000 | $100 | Dec. | 8% for year 1933 | 31-12-33 | 100 Nov | 94 Oct | 95 Mar | 95 Mar | | | 470 | 227 |
| do. Pref "B" 6% | 60,000 | 15,752 | $100 | Dec. | 3% for half year ended June 30, 1934 | 1-7-34 | 83 Dec | 75 Sept | 82.50 Jan | 80 May | | | | 138 |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 100,000 | 80,000 | T10 | Dec. | Divd. 8% = $1.12 for 1933 | 26-4-34 | 20 Nov | 15.70 Mar | 19.25 Jan | 18.75 Apr | | | 3,550 | 1,326 |
| Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8% | 600,000 | 205,128 | T5 | Dec. | Quarterl Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933 | 30-12-33 | 6.65 Feb | 5 Aug | 5 Apr | 4.25 Jan | | | 7,515 | 1,545 |
| City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years) | $6,000,000 | $6,003,000 | $85 | | 3½% for half year ended June, 1934 | 15-6-34 | 103.75 Nov | 96 Jan | 103.75 Apr | 100 June | 1,531 | 840 | 3,315,300 | 1,090,000 |
| City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years) | $2,500,000 | $2,500,000 | $98 | | | | | | 100.25 Aug | 100 Aug | 4,305 | 40 | | 350,300 |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 10,600 | 9,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1933 | 21-3-34 | 200 Nov | 175 Feb | 200 Feb | 180 May | | | 153 | 602 |
| New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 | 4-4-34 | 8.90 Oct | 8.65 Jan | 8.50 Jan | 7.30 May | | | 17,555 | 8,289 |
| Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A" | 400,000 | 104,612 | $5 | Dec. | Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a. | 1-7-34 | 5 Nov | 4.65 Mar | 5 Aug | 5 Aug | 120 | | 400 | 129 |
| S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock | 230,000 | 220,000 | T100 | Dec. | 2nd Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1934 | 5-7-34 | 143½ Dec | 129.85 Jan | 142 June | 139.75 May | 335 | 13 | 47,110 | 21,082 |
| Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref. | 10,000 | 10,000 | T50 | Dec. | Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1933 | 30-5-33 | 77 Mar | 73 Sept | 80 Mar | 74.75 Jan | | | 659 | 346 |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref | 200,000 | 100,000 | T10 | Dec. | 3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 31/12/33 | 5-4-34 | 17.60 Dec | 16.10 Jan | 17.60 Jan | 17.20 Apr | | | 5,060 | 249 |
| do. 6½% cum. pref | 100,000 | 100,000 | T10 | Dec. | 3¼% = $0.45 for half year edded 31/12/33 | 5-4-34 | 17.20 Dec | 15.55 July | 17.50 Mar | 16 Aug | 150 | | 10,400 | 1,930 |
| **Cottons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $0.40 1933 | 21-3-34 | 20.85 Jan | 12.90 Dec | | 10.40 Apr | 2,250 | 2,823 | 417,683 | 116,529 |
| Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. | 240,000 (Ltd. and New) | 120,000 | $50 | Oct. | Div. $2.50 for ½ yr. ended 30-4-34 | 30-5-34 | 124 Nov | 91 Feb | 76.50 Mar | 73 June | | | 2,983 | 1,750 |
| (do) (New) | | 120,000 | ½ pd. $25 | | Div. $1.25 for ½ yr. ended 30-4-34 | 30-5-34 | | | 43.50 July | 42.25 June | | | | 2,009 |
| Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd. | 200,000 | 150,000 | T10 | June | Div. Tls. 0.80 = $1.12, 1932-33 | 9-10-33 | | | 76.50 Mar | | | | | |
| **Plantations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alma Estates, Ltd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | Plantations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 14.25 | .... | Alma Estates, Ltd. |
| 6.95 | .... | .... | 6.80 | .... | .... | 7 | 7 | .... | 7 | 7 | .... | Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd. |
| 9.65 | .... | .... | 9.50 | .... | .... | .... | 9.65 | .... | .... | 9.65 | .... | Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. |
| — | .... | 4.60 | .... | .... | 4.70 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd. |
| 0.55 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 0.65 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd. |
| 1.85 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.85 | .... | 1.80 | 1.85 | .... | Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd. |
| 0.75 | .... | .... | 0.75 | .... | .... | 0.75 | 0.76 | .... | 0.75 | 0.76 | .... | Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. |
| 0.64 | .... | .... | 0.63 | .... | .... | .... | 0.65 | .... | .... | 0.65 | .... | Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. |
| 3.92½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3.90 | 3.95 | 4 | .... | 3.95 | 3.95 | .... | Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd. |
| 4.85 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. |
| .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | 16 | .... | 16.10 | .... | .... | 16.10 | .... | Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old) |
| 1.75 | .... | .... | 1.70 | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd. |
| 14.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. |
| 1.95 | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | 1.95 | 1.97½ | .... | 1.95 | 1.92½ | .... | Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd. |
| 0.72 | .... | .... | 0.71 | .... | 1.92 | 0.73 | 0.73 | .... | 0.72 | 0.72 | .... | Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd. |
| 17.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Langkat |
| 1.60 | .... | .... | .... | 20 | .... | 1.65 | .... | .... | 1.65 | .... | .... | Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. |
| .... | .... | 9.75 | .... | .... | 1.67½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd. |
| 0.66 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd. |
| 4 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 0.66 | 4.20 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | Rubber Trust, Ltd. |
| 0.53 | .... | .... | 0.52 | .... | .... | .... | 0.54 | .... | .... | 0.54 | .... | Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. |
| .... | .... | 0.45 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd. |
| 0.75 | .... | .... | 0.74 | .... | 0.47 | 0.75 | 0.75 | .... | 0.75 | 0.75 | .... | Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd. |
| 5.90 | .... | .... | .... | 0.76 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd. |
| 0.36 | .... | .... | 0.37 | .... | 6.05 | 0.37 | 0.37 | .... | 0.37 | 0.37 | .... | S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd. |
| 1.18 | .... | .... | 1.17 | .... | .... | 1.18 | .... | .... | 1.18 | .... | .... | S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. |
| 9.00 | .... | .... | 9.25 | .... | .... | 9.25 | .... | .... | 9.25 | .... | .... | S'hai Malay Rub. (ord.) |
| 15.75 | .... | .... | 15.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Ests., Ltd. (8% cum. part. pref.) |
| 2.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd. |
| 1.73 | .... | .... | 1.70 | .... | 2.25 | 1.74 | 1.74 | .... | 1.73 | 1.74 | .... | S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd. |
| .... | .... | 12.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd. |
| 1.55 | .... | .... | 1.45 | .... | 12.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | .... | 1.50 | 1.50 | .... | Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd. |
| 2.22½ | .... | .... | 2.15 | .... | .... | .... | 2.30 | .... | .... | 2.25 | .... | Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd. |
| 17 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd. |
| 2 | 2.03 | .... | 1.97½ | .... | 16 | 2.01 | 2.02 | .... | 2 | 2.01 | .... | Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd. |
| 0.65 | .... | .... | 0.65 | .... | — | 0.67 | 0.67 | .... | 0.66 | 0.66 | .... | Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd. |
| 9.20 | .... | .... | 9.20 | .... | — | 9.20 | .... | .... | 9.20 | .... | .... | Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd. |

| Plantations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alma Estates, Ltd. | 70,000 | 70,000 | £1 (T9) | Sept. | Fin. Tls. 0.50=$0.76 (mkg. Tls. 0.75=$1.06, 1928-29) | 18-12-29 | 6.50 July | 5.75 Mar | 14.25 Aug | 6.50 Jan | .... | 1,075 | 700 | 11,490 |
| Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd. | 400,000 | 350,000 | 10s. (T4½) | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.15=$0.21, 1929. | 14-9-29 | 3.50 May | 2.20 Dec | 7.30 July | 2.30 Jan | 75 | 2,000 | 35,536 | 87,250 |
| Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. | 500,000 | 496,000 | 10s. | Dec. | Fin. Tls. 0.20=$0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60=$0.84, 1929) | 7-3-30 | 6.20 May | 2.80 Apr | 9.75 Aug | 4.40 Jan | 4,160 | 2,000 | 55,556 | 105,606 |
| Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 335,499 | T1 | Sept. | Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1933/34 | 6-7-34 | 2.50 June | 1.26 Jan | 4.70 July | 2.50 Feb | .... | .... | 3,212 | 24,031 |
| Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd. | 960,000 | 960,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | — | .... | 0.50 May | 0.15 Jan | 0.70 July | 0.38 Mar | 4,000 | .... | 87,475 | 262,526 |
| Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd. | 500,000 | 332,059 | T1 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.05=$0.07, 1929 | 17-3-30 | 0.82 May | 0.40 Apr | 1.95 July | 0.60 Jan | 5,350 | 6,000 | 27,700 | 166,085 |
| Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. | 1,200,000 | 800,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | — | .... | 0.50 May | 0.31 Apr | 0.78 July | 0.36 Jan | 2,663 | 4,500 | 81,100 | 235,453 |
| Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 1,095,850 | 1,051,438 | T0.10 | June | — | | 0.48 May | 0.18 May | 0.68 July | 0.36 Jan | 13,200 | 5,000 | 130,085 | 702,228 |
| Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd. | 500,000 | 484,837 | 2s. (T0.75) | Dec. | Fin. Tls. 0.20=$0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.30=$0.42, 1929) | 17-4-30 | 1.80 May | 0.80 Sept | 4.05 June | 0.97½ Jan | 6,000 | 3,000 | 9,900 | 264,970 |
| Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. | 350,000 | 290,000 | T1 | Dec. | Fin. Tls. 0.15=$0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.25=$0.35, 1929) | 17-3-30 | 1.30 June | 0.70 Jan | 5.10 July | 0.80 Jan | .... | .... | 8,971 | 150,186 |
| Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old) | 750,000 | 685,000 | £1 | Dec. | Div. 1/6d, 1929, less I/T 4s. in £ (Coupon 20) | 9-4-30 | 13.80 Sept | 8.75 Apr | 17 May | 16.10 Aug | .... | 200 | 40 | 80 |
| Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd. | 850,000 | 750,000 | 2/- | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.10=$0.14, 1929 | 4-9-29 | 1.15 May | 0.56 Mar | 1.82 July | 0.95 Jan | .... | .... | 54,200 | 456,150 |
| Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. | 15,000 | 14,500 | T10 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 1.50=$2.10, 1929 | 16-4-30 | 3.50 Aug | 3.50 Aug | 14.50 May | 6.75 Mar | .... | .... | 2,575 | 1,675 |
| Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd. | 500,000 | 434,854 | T0.75 | June | Div. Tls. 0.10=$0.14, 1928-29 | 17-9-29 | 0.47 July | 0.14 May | 1.97½ Aug | 0.30 Jan | 1,000 | 7,600 | 27,928 | 249,877 |
| Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd. | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | — | .... | 0.55 May | 0.14 Jan | 0.75 July | 0.33 Jan | 31,000 | 16,000 | 468,795 | 1,140,045 |
| Langkat | 250,000 | 250,000 | Gs.10 | Oct. | Div. Tls. 0.50=$0.70, 1928-29 | 13-3-30 | 19.25 Sept | 2.45 Feb | 22 June | 16.50 Feb | .... | .... | 175,755 | 43,310 |
| Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 500,000 | T1 | Apr. | Div. $0.05 1933-34 | 16-7-34 | 0.55 May | 0.21 Feb | 1.80 July | 8.40 Feb | 17,150 | 1,000 | 14,500 | 429,390 |
| Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd. | 60,000 | 45,317 | T5 | Oct. | Div. 5% (Tls. 0.25=$0.35) 1928-29 | 14-2-30 | 2 Sept | 2 Sept | 9.55 July | 2.75 Mar | .... | .... | .... | 20,238 |
| Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd. | 1,350,000 | 1,350,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | — | .... | 0.52 May | 0.21 Apr | 0.70 July | 0.30 Jan | 5,090 | .... | 109,242 | 222,810 |
| Rubber Trust, Ltd. | 25,000,000 | 549,497 | T1 | Sept. | — | .... | 1 June | 0.49 Mar | 4.80 July | 0.65 Jan | 9,031 | 1,250 | 1,400 | 114,911 |
| Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. | 6,000,000 | 1,011,000 | T0.10 | Sept. | — | .... | 0.45 Oct | 0.30 June | 0.55 July | 0.33 Jan | 25,000 | 10,000 | 20,800 | 329,680 |
| Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd. | 900,000 | 900,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | — | .... | 0.25 May | 0.15 Nov | 0.51 July | 0.20 Apr | .... | .... | 4,600 | 143,771 |
| Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd. | 1,140,000 | 1,140,000 | T0.10 | Jan. | — | .... | 0.55 Oct | 0.18 Apr | 6.20 July | 0.40 Jan | 9,000 | 55,500 | 327,730 | 686,035 |
| Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd. | 400,000 | 300,000 | T1 | Se-t. | Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1933-34 | 22-6-34 | 2 Mar | 1.05 Dec | 6.10 July | 1.20 Jan | 3,000 | .... | 2,500 | 149,065 |
| S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd. | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | — | | 0.25 July | 0.19 May | 0.38 Aug | 0.19 Mar | 37,975 | 60,000 | 59,000 | 1,327,098 |
| S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. | 315,000 | 313,613 | T1 | Dec. | Fin. Tls. 0.05=$0.07 (mkg. Tls. 0.10=$0.14, 1929 | 11-3-30 | 0.70 Oct | 0.60 May | 1.20 July | 0.57 Feb | 10,300 | 500 | 20,600 | 70,200 |
| S'hai Malay Rub. (ord.) | 30,000 | 30,000 | T10 | Dec. | Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50=$0.70 (mkg. Tls. 1=$1.40, 1929) | 31-3-30 | 2.75 June | 2.75 June | 9.25 Aug | 2 Jan | .... | 100 | 250 | 5,374 |
| Ests., Ltd. (8% cum. part. pref.) | 50,000 | 27,380 | T10 | Dec. | 8%=$1.12, 1929 | 31-3-30 | 3.75 June | 3.75 June | 15.50 July | 4 Jan | .... | .... | 20 | 2,052 |
| S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd. | 330,000 | 321,920 | T1 | June | Div. Tls. 0.10=$0.14 1928-29 | 1-10-29 | 0.65 June | 0.41 July | 2.60 July | 0.45 Jan | 1,600 | .... | 15,975 | 102,230 |
| S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 325,000 | 325,000 | T1 | Dec. | Fin. Tls. 0.10=$0.14, (mkg. Tls. 0.15=$0.21 1929) | 17-3-30 | 1 May | 0.55 M | 1.80 July | 0.80 Jan | .... | 6,500 | 49,600 | 235,725 |
| S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd. | 120,000 | 76,954 | T5 | Oct. | Fin. Tls. 0.50=$0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75=$1.06, 1928-29) | 1-4-30 | 6.30 Oct | 2.50 May | 13.25 July | 4.50 Mar | .... | .... | 6,976 | 10,056 |
| Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd. | 280,000 | 270,000 | T1 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.06=$0.08, 1929 | 5-4-29 | 0.55 Oct | 0.44 Nov | 1.65 July | 0.40 Jan | 1,000 | 1,300 | 3,500 | 45,930 |
| Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd. | 150,000 | 150,000 | T1 | Mar. | Div. Tls. 0.10=$0.14, 1929-30 | 6-6-30 | 1 May | 0.49 May | 2.34 July | 0.75 Jan | .... | 5,000 | 30,600 | 66,108 |
| Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd. | 40,000 | 40,000 | £1 (T5.50) | June | Int. Div. $0.50, 1933-34 | 23-3-34 | 7 Dec | 6 Nov | 17 June | 9 Feb | 40 | .... | 2,500 | 7,390 |
| Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd. | 1,500,000 | 1,300,000 | T1 | Mar. | Div. $0.07, 1933-34 | 15-6-34 | 1.04 Oct | 0.74 May | 2.05 July | 0.90 Jan | 33,971 | 22,000 | 283,546 | 2,099,365 |
| Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | T0.10 | Jan. | — | .... | 0.68 Oct | 0.14 Jan | 0.71 June | 0.39 Jan | 31,000 | 12,000 | 1,383,255 | 1,840,655 |
| Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 350,000 | 10s. at 2/5½ | Dec. | Fin. Tls. 0.90=$0.18 (mkg. Tls. 0.60=$0.84, 1929) | 13-3-30 | 0.85 May | 3.15 May | 9.50 July | 5 Feb | .... | 1,000 | 28,550 | 75,471 |

## *Rubber Output Statistics*

| Company | Paid up Capital | | Output last fin. year: Year ended | Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.) | Output Jan/June 1933 | Output Jan/June 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alma | Tls. | 630,000 | 30-9-33 | 542,150 | 248,000 | 226,000 |
| Anglo-Dutch | $ | 2,202,797 | 31-12-33 | 1,497,984 | 809,000 | 926,000 |
| Anglo-Java | ,, | 2,927,248 | 31-12-33 | 3,238,100 | 1,722,000 | 1,788,000 |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. | 335,499 | 30-9-33 | 768,901 | 303,000 | 361,000 |
| Batu Anam | $ | 134,266 | 31-12-33 | 434,000 | 211,000 | 199,000 |
| Bute | Tls. | 300,000 | 31-12-33 | 354,500 | 179,500 | 150,935 |
| Chemor United | $ | 111,888 | 31-12-33 | 486,825 | 221,000 | 194,000 |
| Cheng | Tls. | 109,585 | 30-6-33 | 719,000 | 331,000 | 219,000 |
| Consolidated (1914) | ,, | 792,500 | 31-12-33 | 1,212,300 | 590,500 | 549,000 |
| Dominion | ,, | 166,745 | 31-12-33 | 797,710 | 386,307 | 339,089 |
| Gula-Kalumpong | £ | 665,000 | 31-12-33 | 2,637,000 | — | — |
| Java Consolidated | $ | 909,249 | 31-12-33 | 919,610 | 476,820 | 533,300 |
| Kapayang | ,, | 206,993 | 31-12-33 | 216,071 | 100,000 | 95,000 |
| Kota Bahroe (1921) | Tls. | 292,500 | 30-6-33 | 612,750 | 293,250 | 327,170 |
| Kroewoek | $ | 307,622 | 31-12-33 | 1,016,797 | 526,600 | 580,090 |
| Langkat | ,, | 2,552,448 | 31-10-33 | 1,045,500 | 515,000 | 512,000 |
| Padang | ,, | 699,301 | 30-4-34 | 422,211 | 34,306 | 218,111 |
| Permata | Tls. | 226,585 | 31-10-33 | 135,030 | 65,400 | 55,050 |
| Repah | $ | 188,811 | 31-12-33 | 649,618 | 299,000 | 296,000 |
| Samagaga | Tls. | 101,100 | 30-9-33 | 308,804 | 148,000 | 154,000 |
| Semambu | $ | 125,874 | 31-12-33 | 146,081 | NIL | 177,000 |
| Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref. | ,, | 206,913 | 31-1-34 | 579,400 | 275,000 | 270,000 |
| Shanghai Kedah | Tls. | 300,000 | 30-9-33 | 852,923 | 417,374 | 400,760 |
| Shanghai Kelantan (1925) | $ | 195,804 | 31-12-33 | 299,936 | 98,853 | 147,674 |
| Shanghai Klebang | ,, | 438,620 | 31-12-33 | 169,386 | 66,000 | 79,000 |
| Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref. | ,, | 802,517 | 31-12-33 | 615,263 | 345,000 | 201,000 |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. | 200,000 | 30-6-33 | 429,700 | 207,100 | 177,100 |
| Shanghai Seremban | $ | 454,545 | 31-12-33 | 334,170 | 172,000 | 132,000 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | ,, | 538,154 | 31-10-33 | 747,139 | 304,000 | 336,000 |
| Sua-Manggis | ,, | 377,622 | 31-12-33 | 134,504 | NIL | 57,950 |
| Sungala | Tls. | 150,000 | 31-3-34 | 98,110 | NIL | 88,100 |
| Sungei Duri | ,, | 340,000 | 30-6-33 | 429,059 | 187,859 | 241,723 |
| Tanah Merah (1916) | $ | 1,818,182 | 31-1-34 | 1,308,858 | 661,286 | 564,709 |
| Tebong | ,, | 559,441 | 31-1-34 | 1,442,000 | 707,000 | 658,000 |
| Ziangbe | ,, | 1,440,619 | 31-12-33 | 1,369,000 | 709,900 | 792,000 |

## *Rubber Prices*

| August | 3rd | 4th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *London Spot* | 7.1/8d | HOLIDAY | HOLIDAY | 7.5/16d | 7.3/8d | 7.3/8d |
| September | 7.3/16d | | | 7.3/8d | 7.7/16d | 7.7/16d |
| Oct./Dec. | 7.5/16d | | | 7.1/2d | 7.9/16d | 7.9/16d |
| Market | Small business | | | Quieter | Fair business | Moderate business |
| *Singapore Spot* | 24.1/2 | HOLIDAY | HOLIDAY | 24.7/8 | 24.5/8 | 24.7/8 |
| Oct./Dec. | 25.5/8 | | | 26 | 25.7/8 | 26 |
| Market | Dull | | | Dull steady | Barely steady | Dull |
| *New York Futures* | | | | | | |
| September | 15.09 | HOLIDAY | 15.42 | 15.54 | 15.55 | 15.95 |
| October | 15.22 | | 15.56 | 15.63 | 15.69 | 16.10 |
| December | 15.47 | | 15.81 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 16.40 |
| January | 15.61 | | 15.96 | 16.08 | 16.08 | 16.54 |

**FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1934**

August 28, Tuesday

September 27, Thursday

October 30, Tuesday

November 27, Tuesday

December 30, Thursday

## *Debentures*

*Issue* — *To be Redeemed*
(a) 19th 23rd — (e) 31 Dec. 1934
(b) 20th 22nd — 1st Jan. 1935
(d) 21st — 1st Oct. 1934
1st Dec. 1934

(c) Coupon
(r) Registered
(*) From 31-5-34

| CLOSING PRICES 7-8-34 | Buyers | Sellers | Nominal | Last Done Price | Last Done Date | Loan Amount outstanding | Interest payable at end of | Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—August 7: 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai Municipal Council 6% 1924 (10/30)e Tls | .. | — | 101 | 100½ | 9-8-34 | Tls. 5,000,000 | Jan-Dec. | Tls. 44,300 | Tls. 149,600 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1925 ( ,, ) ,, | 102½ | .. | .. | 102½ | 3-8-34 | 2,000,000 | do. | 68,600 | 113,200 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1926 ( ,, ) ,, | 105 | .. | .. | 105 | 9-8-34 | 1,860,000 | do. | 21,400 | 88,100 |
| ,, ,, ,, 7% 1927 ( 10 ) ,, | 109½ | .. | .. | 110½ | 20-7-34 | 1,750,000 | do. | 15,700 | 231,300 |
| ,, ,, ,, 5% 1934 (10/20) $ | .. | .. | 100½ | 106½ | 9-8-34 | $7,000,000 | do.* | — | 1,076,500 |
| French Municipal Council 6% 1911 (10/30) T | .. | .. | 100½ | 100 | 21-12-33 | 304,900 | Mar-Nov. | — | — |
| ,, ,, ,, 5½% 1914 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | .. | 100½ | 100 | 3-5-34 | 457,500 | June-Dec. | 11,300 | 6,500 |
| ,, ,, ,, 5½% 1916 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | .. | 100 | 100½ | 31-1-34 | 316,200 | do. | — | 3,800 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1921 ( ,, ) ,, | 108 | .. | .. | 108 | 13-6-34 | 1,956,300 | do. | 24,200 | 10,600 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1923 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | .. | 104 | 104 | 15-3-34 | 800,000 | May-Nov. | 112,800 | 4,900 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1924 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | .. | 104 | 103 | 4-6-34 | 800,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 6,200 | 15,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6½% 1925 (20/30) ,, | .. | .. | 110 | 110 | 14-7-34 | 2,000,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 2,800 | 21,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6½% 1928 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | .. | 110 | 110 | 20-3-34 | 1,000,000 | Jan-July | 2,000 | 22,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1930 (10/25) ,, | .. | .. | 107 | 107 | 27-1-34 | 2,000,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 400 | 10,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1931 ( ,, ) ,, | 107 | .. | .. | 107 | 11-7-34 | 3,000,000 | Feb.-Aug. | 65,700 | 173,500 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1933 (10/30) ,, | 106 | .. | .. | 106 | 17-5-34 | 2,000,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 615,900 | 72,400 |
| ,, ,, ,, 5% 1934 ( ,, ) $ | 103½ | .. | .. | 103½ | 9-8-34 | $5,000,000 | July-Jan. | — | 551,100 |
| American Club 7% 1933 ( 5/20) T | 105½ | .. | .. | 105½ | 15-3-34 | 750,000 | 1/4-1/10 | 78,500 | 12,400 |
| Anglo-French Land Invest. Co. 6% 1931 (10/20) ,, | 105 | .. | .. | 105 | 17-7-34 | 1,000,000 | June-Dec. | 145,000 | 70,000 |
| Asia Realty Co. 6% 1930 (10/30)c ,, | .. | .. | 99 | 100 | 25-7-34 | 720,800 | 1/3-1/9 | } 501,500 | 1,901,400 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1930 (10/30)r ,, | .. | .. | 99 | 100 | 25-7-34 | 3,000,000 | 1/4-1/10 | | |
| Cathay Land Co. 6% 1930 ( 5/20) ,, | .. | 104 | .. | 104 | 28-6-34 | 3,000,000 | June-Dec. | 1,010,800 | 160,500 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1922 (10/20) ,, | 104 | .. | .. | 104½ | 1-8-34 | 1,000,000 | do. | 101,500 | 50,000 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1933 ( ,, ) $ | 105 | .. | .. | 104 | 26-7-34 | $1,500,000 | do. | 190,200 | 243,500 |
| Central Properties 5½% 1934 ( 10 ) ,, | 100½ | .. | .. | 100½ | 8-8-34 | $18,000,000 | do. | — | 3,548,500 |
| China Realty Co. 6% 1930 ( 5/10) T | .. | .. | 100 | 100 | 7-8-34 | 3,000,000 | 1/4-1/10 | } 1,557,700 | 1,024,400 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1931 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | .. | 100 | 100 | 7-8-34 | 4,500,000 | 1/4-1/10 | | |
| China Transport 6% 1931 ( 4/20) ,, | .. | .. | 100 | 101 | 15-5-34 | 600,000 | June-Dec. | — | 7,000 |
| Columbia Country Club 7% 1933 (1/12-20) ,, | 106 | .. | .. | 105½ | 15-5-34 | 350,000 | do. | 51,050 | 2,500 |
| Country Club 6% 1901 (Perp) ,, | 105 | .. | .. | 105 | 5-5-34 | 139,000 | do. | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Foncière & Immobilière 6% 1930 (10/15) ,, | 105 | .. | .. | 105 | 22-6-34 | 1,000,000 | do. | } 339,000 | 320,000 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1933 (10/15) ,, | 105 | — | — | 105 | 22-6-34 | 1,000,000 | do. | | |
| ,, ,, 6% 1934 ( ,, ) $ | .. | 105 | .. | 105 | 31-7-34 | $2,000,000 | do. | — | 94,000 |
| French Club 7% T | 100 | .. | .. | 100½ | 18-6-34 | 800,000 | do. | 46,150 | 41,500 |
| International Investment Trust 6% 1930 (10/25) ,, | .. | 100 | .. | 101 | 14-7-34 | 2,000,000 | 1/4-1/10 | } 1,115,300 | 148,100 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1931 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | 101 | .. | 101 | 14-7-34 | 1,000,000 | 1/4-1/10 | | |
| G. E. Marden & Co. 6% 1930 (10/15) ,, | .. | .. | 100½ | 101 | 25-5-34 | 500,000 | June-Dec. | 145,800 | 10,000 |
| Metropolitan Land Co. 6% 1933 (10/20) $ | 104 | .. | .. | 104½ | 8-8-34 | $2,500,000 | do. | — | 712,500 |
| Shanghai Race Club 6% 1934 (10/25) $ | 106 | .. | .. | 107 | 9-8-34 | $2,030,000 | Feb-Aug. | — | 256,800 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co. 5½% 1916 ( 5/25)A T | .. | .. | 100 | 101 | 30-11-33 | 237,600 | June-Dec. | 9,800 | — |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1922 ( ,, )BD ,, | .. | .. | 100 | 100 | 24-5-34 | 1,250,000 | Various (2) | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1925 ( ,, )BA ,, | .. | .. | 100 | 102 | 10-2-33 | 484,100 | do. | 32,000 | — |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1926 (20/30) ,, | .. | .. | 106 | 106 | 3-4-34 | 500,000 | Mar.-Sept. | — | 11,500 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1930 ( 15 ) ,, | .. | .. | 99 | 100 | 7-7-34 | 5,000,000 | 31/3-30/11 | 45,400 | 11,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1931 (10/20) ,, | .. | .. | 105 | 105 | 9-8-34 | 3,000,000 | June-Dec. | 332,900 | 14,500 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6% 1933 ( 5/20) ,, | .. | .. | 105 | 105 | 10-2-34 | 1,000,000 | do. | 184,200 | 12,000 |
| Shanghai Power Co. 5½% 1933 (10/40) ,, | .. | .. | 102½ | 102½ | 10-8-34 | $68,000,000 | 10/2-10/8 | 4,145,100 | 14,585,900 |
| Shanghai Telephone Co. 6% 1932 (10/25)c ,, | 106 | .. | .. | 106 | 3-8-34 | } 5,000,000 | 1/2-1/8 | } 1,776,100 | 597,800 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1932 (10/25)r ,, | 106 | .. | .. | 106 | 3-8-34 | | 1/2-1/8 | | |
| ,, ,, 6% 1933 ( 2/24)c $ | 106 | .. | — | 106 | 3-8-34 | } $10,300,000 | 1/2-1/8 | } 1,495,100 | 2,721,600 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1933 ( 9/24)r ,, | 106 | 107 | .. | 106 | 3-8-34 | | 1/2-1/8 | | |
| Tientsin Land Investment Co. 7% 1929 (12/22) T | .. | .. | 108 | 103½ | 22-12-33 | 1,422,100 | June-Dec. | — | — |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co. 6% 1925 (10/30) ,, | .. | .. | 106 | 106 | 21-6-34 | 500,000 | do. | — | 35,000 |
| ,, ,, 6% 1932 ( ,, ) ,, | .. | .. | 107½ | 107½ | 7-8-34 | 2,800,000 | do. | 95,200 | 47,400 |

## *Chinese Government External Bonds*

| | London "Nominal" Prices 2nd August | 9th August |
|---|---|---|
| 5 per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue | £93 2 6 | £93 15 0 |
| 4½ ,, Gold ,, 1908 | £92 10 0 | £92 0 0 |
| 5 ,, Gold ,, 1912 | £71 15 0 | £71 15 0 |
| 5 ,, Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G $500) | £90 10 0 | £89 15 0 |
| 5 ,, Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds | £67 12 6 | £68 0 0 |
| 5 ,, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds | £99 10 0 | £99 10 0 |
| 5 ,, Hukuang Railway Bonds | £39 10 0 | £39 5 0 |
| 5 ,, Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds | £18 10 0 | £18 10 0 |

## *Company's Notices*

**French Municipal Council Loan of 1931 6% Debentures**—The Transfer Books will be closed from August 16th to 31st, both days inclusive.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.**—An Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax will be payable on August 13th. The Transfer Books will be closed from July 30th to August 11th, both days inclusive.

## *Share Report*

**Share Market Report.**—The past week has shown no revival of interest in the share market and business has been very quiet. This dullness is usual around this time of the year with so many people being absent from the city on holiday. B.A.T. Securities have been more sought after during the week and several small lots changed hands at $89.00. Ewos have remained steady at $11.10 with very few transactions. Shanghai Lands had buyers at $25¼ for "August." Trams quiet at around $42.00, Shanghai Power 6 per cent Prefs. are being done at $141.00. Union Insurance of Canton came on the market at H.K. $546.

The Rubber Market has been on the quiet side without a very wide fluctuation in prices. Raw Rubber improved in London from 7-1/8d to 7-3/8d but the increase was not reflected in our market. Anglo-Dutch ended the week with buyers offering $7 without attracting sellers. Anglo-Java were done at $9.65, Butes were firm around $1.85, Consolidated changed hands at $4.00 at the end of the week, an improvement of 5 cts. A small lot of Gulas came out at $16.10, Kota Bahroe had buyers at $1.96, Kroewoek firm at 72 cts. Samagaga were in demand at 54 cts. at which figure several thousands changed hands. Klebangs were wanted at $1.19 but none were offering. Sungala were done at $2.30, Tanah Merah firm and business done at $2.02, Tebong easy at 66 cts.

The Debenture Market has not been very active during the week. Shanghai Powers have been moving between $102.50 and $102.75, Metro Lands 6 per cent were done at $104.50. A small lot of Shanghai Race Club changed hands at $107. City Loan (1934) touched $100.25.

## *Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.*

**Rubber Review.**—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

**London, August 3rd**

"During the past week the market for raw rubber fully recovered from the setback caused by the Austrian troubles and the ensuing weakness in New York. Good trade and speculative support appears persistently at the lower levels, but the market is chiefly stimulated by the commencement of restriction cuts and many anticipate that the Committee is aiming at a higher price.

The approach of the holidays caused quieter conditions to prevail at the end of the week."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on August 4th totalled 106,273, showing an increase of 883 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,237 tons, compared with 1,607 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

| | London Spot | London Oct/Dec. | Singapore Spot | Singapore Oct/Dec. | New York Futures Sept. | Oct. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 2 | 7⅛ | 7½ | 24½ | 25⅛ | 14.95 | 15.08 | 15.34 |
| Aug. 10 | 7⅜ | 7-9/16 | 24⅞ | 26 | 15.95 | 16.10 | 16.40 |
| | Moderate business | | Dull | | | | |

**Chinese External Loans.**—The London Market has been quiet during the week. Br. Reorgs improved a little to £93¾. Crisps steady at £71¾. Shanghai-Nanking Railway up 7/6 to £68, Hukuang Railway down 5/—to £39¼. The new Canton-Hankow 6 per cent Sterling Indemnity Loan has been in good demand during the past week on our local market. Yesterday £118,000 were done at £101 and buyers still in the market.

The information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

**Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.**

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# SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

## Rice Strong: Local Advance in Flour Maintained: Keemuns Show a Revival

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

The features of the local market during the week have been the strong position of rice; the continued sharp advances of Shanghai Flour prices; and the revival of Keemuns; though demand in the latter is practically confined to teas of the lowest grades.

### PIECE GOODS

There is no change to report this week in the piece goods market, which remains very quiet. Only a few inquiries have been reported during the week.

### YUENFONG AUCTIONS

A more satisfactory tone, which came into existence last week, has been well maintained, and further advances have taken place in the values of most dyed goods. For Italians and Venetians, there has been a strong demand from local shops and the river ports. Coatings remain steady but Velvets were again inclined to be easy. Deliveries continue about the same.

### COTTON YARN, ETC.

Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs J. Spunt & Co:

Chinese Cotton: Prices during the past week on the whole remained on the same level as that prevailing during the previous period and although the U. S. A. Bureau of crop estimates, on the 8th., instant, indicated a bullish report of 9,195,000 bales for the season 1934/35, engendering an advance since the publication of the report of some 60 points, such apparently hardly affected the local markets. An occurrence of this nature may be ascribed to the fact of there being still available ample supplies of the indigenous growth to meet spinners requirements until the new season crop arrives on the market and also to the general belief that the damage done by the drought in the domestic cotton belt has been exaggerated. The general sentiment now permeating our markets inclines more to bearishness than otherwise and the anticipations, at the moment, are for a fair average outturn if not for a larger outturn than that of the season 1933/34. From transactions recorded in the local cotton Exchange the deduction implies heavy sales on advances with Japanese interest predominating as purchasers and the Chinese spinners would be well advised to take advantage of the current level of prices, in that the most critical period for the cotton plant still remains to be overcome and should not be altogether disregarded, notwithstanding the strong rumours that there has been, this year, a considerable increase in the acreage planted to cotton.

Yarn: The little advance in values recorded during the past week evolved more from speculative buying than that from actual demand on the part of consumers and slight recessions were recorded thereafter with the abatement in buying orders in the local cotton goods Exchange.

#### SHANGHAI MARKET

| | |
|---|---|
| Shanghai, spot ex mill ..... | $40.50 |
| Shanghai, New Crop, Oct.-Nov. .. | $40.00 |
| Tungchow, spot ex mill ..... | $42.00 |
| Shensi No. 1, spot ex mill ..... | $42.50 |

Tone of the market:—Steady.

### WHEAT AND FLOUR

The advance in world wheat markets has continued very sharply. The lead came this time from Europe which undoubtedly gives to the market a very firm undertone and proves that European countries are prepared to buy at the advanced level.

The situation in Shanghai as to foreign wheat is unchanged. Prices abroad are advancing so rapidly that in spite of the sharp advance of Shanghai Flour prices the Chinese mills are not in the position to consider purchases of foreign wheat.

### RICE

The rice market for the week under review has been very strong. Chinese White rice fetching $13.50.

Rangoon Small Mills which were sold by a foreign firm at about $6.50, three months ago, were re-sold at about $10.85.

### SILK

Under the influence of a persistent rise in rates of exchange, the raw silk market continues devoid of any activity. Prices have eased off a little during the period under review but not sufficiently to interest buyers abroad.

### METALS

Except for a few inquiries, the metal market remains dull and no transactions are reported. Prices at home stay unchanged; and local prices show no sign of improvement.

### TIMBER

There have been no new developments in the timber market, during the week under review. The slowing effect produced by the settlement of the Pacific coast strike is still influencing the market, and buyers continue to wait a trend in the C.I.F. market before risking forward purchases.

### PRODUCE

There is practically no change in the produce market. Inquiries for beans still continue on the part of Europe and prices have again advanced considerably, and the exportable surplus is now almost absorbed. Business in other articles was negligible.

### PAPER

Little activity has been reported on the market during the past week. Home prices remain unchanged, and there are no signs of renewed interest at the moment.

### TEA

Black Tea.

Keemuns have had a revival, 2,480 h/c having changed hands during the week. Demand is practically confined to teas of the lowest grade.

Congous: 2,400 Ningchows, and 600 Wenchows have been done. There is a fair demand for medium to good grades, and prices make no concession to the rising exchange.

Hankow: Business done amounts to about the same as last week, 7,700 h/c, but stocks are piling up and average quality is declining.

Green Tea.

Chunmee: Settlements reported amount to just under 4,000 h/c, but business at the moment is much quieter, being held up by the exchange, unyielding prices and the general uncertainty regarding freight rates.

Sowmees have seen quite a busy week in spite of the adverse factors related above. 2,000 h/c have been settled, with more attention being paid to better grades. Recent demand, however, has been confined within narrow limits.

Country Chops: This market is not yet opened.

Pingsuey: Supplies continue to accumulate, but business remains small, with buyers and sellers apart. Twelve more chops have been broken or settled.

## COTTON MARKETS

### Local Prices

Messrs Anderson, Clayton and Co.'s quotation for the week:

Middling ⅞

| August shipment: | *Per lb. | †Per picul |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 4 | 14.66c. | $64.50 |
| " 6 | (Holiday) | |
| " 7 | 14.77 | 64.65 |
| " 8 | 14.89 | 64.40 |
| " 9 | 15.33 | 65.60 |
| " 10 | 15.22 | 65.95 |

*C. I. F. †Ex wharf, duty, sur. and int incl.

### Arrivals from Outports

*By courtesy F. W. Golding*

Cotton arrivals from outports July 30 to August 5:—

| From | Bales of 500 lb. |
|---|---|
| Hankow ..... | 268 |
| Ningpo ..... | 129 |
| Tientsin ..... | 100 |
| Tungchow ..... | 99 |
| Local (Including Tachong and Foochee) ..... | 335 |
| Total ..... | 931 |

Stocks of Chinese cotton in wharf warehouses in Shanghai on August 5:—

| Kind of Cotton | Bales of 500 lb. |
|---|---|
| Lingpao (Including Loyang and Chengchow) ..... | 9,587 |
| Shensi ..... | 24,726 |
| Ningpo ..... | 134 |
| Tientsin ..... | 1,869 |
| Tungchow ..... | 3,215 |
| Local (Including Tachong and Foochee) ..... | 3,267 |
| Total ..... | 42,798 |

Deliveries of Chinese cotton from wharf warehouses July 30 to Aug. 5: 9,329 Bales of 500 lb.

## JULY RUBBER OUTPUT

| | lb. |
|---|---|
| Alma Estates, Ltd. ..... | 41,000 |
| Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd. ..... | 35,000 |
| Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. ..... | 36,000 |
| Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. .... | 42,000 |
| Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. ..... | 15,000 |
| Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd. ..... | 50,000 |
| Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 34,000 |
| Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. ... | 30,000 |
| Senawang Rubber Estates Co. (1921) Ltd. ..... | 53,000 |
| Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1925) Ltd. ..... | 33,438 |
| S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. ..... | 13,000 |
| Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. ..... | 54,000 |
| Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd. ..... | 27,000 |
| Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd. | 18,000 |
| Tebong Rubber Estate, Limited | 107,000 |

## NEW YORK STOCKS

*By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz*

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

General: During the greater part of the period reviewed the stock market drifted lower but toward the close tended to firm up advancing sharply on news of the nationalization of silver although showing net losses for the week in two of the three important groups represented by the Dow-Jones averages. The industrial average was up fractionally while weakness was most apparent in the rails which dropped 2.96 per cent. of their value.

Outside of silver nationalization there was very little important news received which could influence the markets either one way or the other. Commodities, however, due largely to the drought situation which is daily becoming more serious turned in a most satisfactory performance no doubt contributing not a little to the reluctance of stocks to sink lower than actually was the case. Whereas this drought as mentioned above has most certainly helped the price of certain commodities, notably wheat, cotton and corn, to work into higher ground, on the other hand it is estimated that it is going to cost the country over $5,000,000,000 and as such can be regarded as a distinctly adverse factor when one considers the general situation in the United States and recovery possibilities.

The Market in Figures:—

| | Tuesday Aug. 2 | 9 | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. J. Average for 30 Industrials | 90.87 | 91.34 | Up | .47 |
| D. J. Average for 20 Rails | 35.71 | 34.65 | Off | 1.06 |
| D. J. Average for 20 Utilities | 20.72 | 20.69 | Off | .03 |
| D. J. Average for 40 Bonds | 93.80 | 92.81 | Off | .99 |
| D. J. 11-Commodity Index | 66.61 | 65.25 | Up | 4.64 |

Credit: There was virtually no change in the money markets. Call money continued at 1% and bankers' acceptances for all maturities remained at ¼ per cent. Sixty and ninety day time money continued at ¾ per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively. The stock of monetary gold again increased, rising from $7,911,000,000 to $7,932,000,000. The Federal Reserve ratio was unchanged at 69.9 per cent. Brokers loans were lower last week at $885,000,000 off $123,000,000.

Commodities:

| | Aug. 2 | 9 |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago Wheat | 105 | 113⅜ |
| Chicago Corn | 73⅞ | 82¾ |
| Winnipeg Wheat | 90 | 96⅛ |
| Silver | 47.40 | 49.96* |
| Cotton | 13.21 | 13.96 |
| Rubber | 15.34 | 16.42 |
| Silk | 1.12 | 1.17 |
| Sugar | 1.85 | 1.87 |

*Fixed price

Business:—

| | Previous | Latest |
|---|---|---|
| Steel operations (% of capacity) | 26 | 26.5 |
| Carloadings (carloads) | 614,864 | 608.848 |
| Electric power produc. (k. w. hrs) | *1,664,000 | *1,684,000 |
| Automobile output (cars) | 65,829 | 59,412 |
| Daily average oil produc. (bbls) | 2,592,800 | 2,547,500 |

*000 omitted

Stock Outlook: We definitely feel that the market is in a buying area for sound securities. Dividend payers should be considered first and after that stocks which are likely to benefit from inflation. Outstanding in the last named group are those stocks such as for example the oils which control their own source of supply and therefore would not be affected by the higher commodity prices which are normally experienced during the period where the purchasing power of the national currency is falling. We continue to advise purchases at present levels based on say a month to month and a half point of view. Some further irregularity may be experienced in the markets before that time but as we have repeatedly said those who have the courage to make purchases will most certainly benefit in the not too distant future.

### Reuter's Closing Quotations

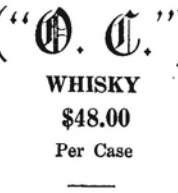
| | Aug. 11 | 13 |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| Air Reduction | 97 | 99 |
| Alaska Juneau | 21 | 21¼ |
| Allied Chemical | 126½ | 127 |
| Allis Chalmers | 12¼ | 13½ |
| Am. Brake Shoe & Fdry. | 22 | 23 |
| Amer. Can | 94¾ | 97½ |
| Amer. Car & Fdry. | 15½ | 16⅜ |
| Amer. Comml. Alcohol | 24½ | 26 |
| Amer. Cyanamid "B" | 17⅝ | 18 |
| Amer. & For. Pwr. | 6 | 6¼ |
| Amer. & For. $7 Pfd. | 15⅝ | 15¾ |
| Amer. Locomotive | 17 | 17½ |
| Amer. Locomotive 7% Cum. | 44⅜ | 42⅞ |
| Amer. Metal Co. | 20 | 20 |
| Amer. Power & Light | 5 | 5⅛ |
| Amer. Radiator | 11⅜ | 13 |
| Amer. Rolling Mill | 16⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Amer. Smelting | 37⅜ | 39 |
| Amer. Sugar Ref. | 66 | 67 |
| Amer. Tel. & Tel. | 109½ | 112 |
| Amer. Tobacco "B" | 74 | 76½ |
| Amer. Waterworks | 16½ | 17 |
| Amer. Waterworks $6 Pref. | 63 | 63 |
| Amenex Holding Corp. | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| Anaconda Copper | 12⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Anchor Cap Corp. | 15½ | 16 |
| Atchison, T. & S. Fe. | 46½ | 48⅞ |
| Atlantic Ref. | 24⅜ | 25⅜ |
| Atlas Corp. | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| Auburn | 18⅜ | 19⅞ |
| Aviation Corp. | 4⅜ | 4 |
| Baldwin Loco. | 8 | 8 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 15¼ | 16 |
| Baltimore & Ohio $4 Pref. | 16 | 17½ |
| Bendix Aviation | 12½ | 13 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 27⅛ | 28 |
| Borden Co. | 24⅜ | 25⅜ |
| Borg Warner | 20½ | 20½ |
| Brooklyn-Manhattan | 40 | 41½ |
| California Packing Corp. | 38½ | 40½ |
| Case, J.I. | 39 | 41½ |
| Can. Pacific Rly. | 14 | 14½ |
| Caterpillar Tr. | 27⅛ | 28 |
| Celanese Corp. | 21⅛ | 21½ |
| Cerro de Pasco Cop. | 40½ | 41 |
| Chase Nat. Bank | 25⅛ | 24½ |
| Chesapeake Corp. | 38 | 38 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 42⅜ | 42 |
| Chrysler | 31½ | 32 |
| Colgate Palmolive | 14½ | 14½ |
| Columbia Gas & Elec. | 9½ | 9 |
| Coml. Solvents | 18⅛ | 19 |
| Comm. Sthrn. (ord.) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Comm. Sthrn. $6 Cum. Pref. | 37 | 37 |
| Consolid. Gas of N.Y. | 27⅞ | 28 |
| Consolid. Oil | 8⅛ | 9 |
| Continental Can | 77½ | 80 |
| Continental Oil | 18⅞ | 19 |
| Corn Products | 56½ | 57 |
| Coty Inc. | 5 | 4½ |
| Crown Cork, $2.70 Pref. | 39⅜ | 39 |
| Curtiss Wright (Com.) | 2⅞ | 3 |
| Curtiss Wright "A" | 8⅛ | 8 |
| Delaware & House on | 36½ | 40 |
| Dome Mines | 44⅜ | 45 |
| Douglas Aircraft | 17⅞ | 19 |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 88 | 90 |
| Eastman Kodak | 97½ | 96 |
| Elec. Auto Lite | 17 | 17½ |
| Elec. Bond & Share | 11⅛ | 12 |
| Elec. Bond & Share $5 Pref. | 34 | 34½ |
| Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref. | 42 | 43 |
| Elec. Power & Lt. | 4 | 4½ |
| Firestone, $6 Pref. | 80 | 75 |
| Fox Film "A" | 9⅜ | [illegible] |
| Freeport Texas | 30⅛ | 30½ |
| Gen. Amer. Trans. | 29 | 31 |
| Gen. Aviation | 4 | 4½ |
| Gen. Elec. | 18⅛ | 19½ |
| Gen. Foods | 29½ | 29 |
| Gen. Motors | 29⅛ | 30⅞ |
| Gen. Rail. Signal | 29 | 29½ |
| Gillette Safety | 10½ | 11⅛ |
| Glidden Co. | 22⅛ | 23⅞ |
| Gold Dust | 17⅛ | 18 |
| Goodrich (B.F.) | 10⅜ | 10⅞ |
| Goodyear Tire & R. | 22⅛ | 23⅛ |
| Grand Union $3 Pref. | 31 | 32 |
| Gulf Oil Corp. | 56 | 57 |
| Hercules Pwdr. Co. | 74 | 77½ |
| Hershey Choc. | 63 | 63 |
| Homestake Mining | 400 | 425 |
| Howe Sound | 53⅜ | 54⅜ |
| Hudson Motors | 7⅛ | 8 |
| Illinois Central | 15½ | 16½ |
| Indus. Rayon | 22½ | 23⅛ |
| Int. Bus. Mach. | 134 | 134½ |
| Int. Cement | 21½ | 22⅜ |
| Int. Harvester | 25½ | 27 |
| Int. Nickel | 25⅜ | 26⅜ |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. | 9⅜ | 9½ |
| Jewel Tea | 44 | 44 |
| Johns Manville | 41 | 43⅜ |
| Kelvinator | 12 | 12⅛ |
| Kennecott | 19⅜ | 20½ |
| Kresge, S.S. | 17⅜ | 17⅞ |
| Kroger Grocery | 28½ | 28⅜ |
| Lehman Corp. | 67 | 68½ |
| Libbey-Owens-Ford Gl. | 27½ | 28⅛ |
| Liggett & Myers "B" | 96 | 97½ |
| Liquid Carbonic | 19 | 21⅜ |
| Loew's Inc. | 26 | 27⅞ |
| Lorillard | 17⅛ | 17⅞ |
| Mack Trucks | 23½ | 25½ |
| McIntyre Porcu. | 49 | 49½ |
| McKesson Robbins, $3.50 Pref. | 24⅞ | 25⅜ |
| Monsanto Chemical | 50 | 52 |
| Montgomery Ward | 22 | 23⅛ |
| Nash Motors | 14 | 14½ |
| Nat. Biscuit | 32⅜ | 33⅜ |
| Nat. Cash Register | 14⅛ | 14½ |
| Nat. City Bank | 23 | 22⅞ |
| Nat. Dairy Prods. | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Nat. Distillers | 18⅞ | 19 |
| Nat. Lead | 144 | 146 |
| Nat. Power & Lt. | 8 | 8⅛ |
| Nat. Steel | 37⅛ | 38⅜ |
| New York Central | 20½ | 21⅛ |
| North Amer. | 13⅛ | 13⅞ |
| Northern Pacific | 15⅛ | 17 |
| Ohio Oil | 9⅞ | 10⅞ |
| Otis Elevator | 14⅛ | 15 |
| Owens Illinois Glass | 66 | 67 |
| Pacific Gas & Elec. | 16 | 16 |
| Pacific Lighting | 25⅛ | 26 |
| Packard Motors | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Pennroad Corp. | Unq. | 2 |
| Pennsylvania R.R. | 22 | 22⅛ |
| Pere Marquette, $5 Prior Pref. | 34 | 35⅛ |
| Philadelphia Co. | 30 | 30 |
| Phillips Petroleum | 17 | 17⅛ |
| Pierce Arrow | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Procter & Gamble | 36½ | 37 |
| Public Serv. of N.J. | 32⅛ | 32⅞ |
| Pullman | 39⅞ | 40⅛ |
| Radio Corp. | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| Radio Keith-Orpheum | 2 | 2 |
| Republic Steel | 13⅛ | 14 |
| Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 45½ | 45⅞ |
| Royal Dutch (Am. sh.) | 34½ | 34⅞ |
| Safeway Stores | 45 | 47⅛ |
| Schenley | 20 | 20⅛ |
| Sears Roebuck | 33⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Shell Union Oil | 7 | 7⅛ |
| Sherwin Williams | 69⅞ | 70⅛ |
| Simmons Co. | 10⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Socony Vacuum | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Sthrn. Cal. Edison | 14 | 14 |
| Sthrn. Pacific | 17 | 17⅛ |
| Sthrn. Railway | 13⅛ | 15 |
| Sperry Corp. | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Stand. Brands | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 8 | 8⅛ |
| Stand. Oil of Cal. | 34⅛ | 35 |
| Stand. Oil of N.J. | 43⅞ | 44⅛ |
| Sterling Prods. | 60 | 61⅛ |
| Studebaker | 3 | 3 |
| Texas Corp. | 22⅞ | 24 |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | 32 | 33 |
| Tide Water Assoc. $6 Pref. | 81 | 81 |
| Timken Rollers | 25⅛ | 27 |
| Transamerica | 6 | 6 |
| Un. Carbide & Carbon | 40⅛ | 42 |
| Un. Pacific | 93 | 98 |
| Un. Pacific 4% n-c Pfd. | 79 | 80⅛ |
| Un. Air & Trans. | 16 | 16⅛ |
| Un. Corp. | 4⅛ | 4 |
| Un. Fruit | 70 | 72⅞ |
| Un. Gas Imp. | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Univ. Leaf | 43 | 43 |
| U. S. Indus. Alcohol | 37⅛ | 38⅛ |
| U. S. Pipe & Fdry. | 18 | 19⅛ |
| U. S. Rubber | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| U. S. Rubber $8 1st Pref. | 36⅛ | 38⅛ |
| U. S. Smelting & Ref. | 136⅛ | 139 |
| U. S. Steel | 33 | 34⅛ |
| U. S. Steel 7% Pfd. | 77⅛ | 80 |
| Vanadium | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Vick Chemical | Unq. | 34⅛ |
| Warner Bros. Pict's | 4 | 4⅛ |
| Western Un. Tel. | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Westinghouse Air Brakes | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Westinghouse Elec. | 31⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Woolworth | 49 | 50⅛ |
| **BONDS** | | |
| Alleghany Corp. | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Amer. For. Pwr. | 48 | 48⅛ |
| Amer. I.G. | 95 | 95 |
| Amer. Waterworks | Unq. | 78⅛ |
| Canadian Pacific | 77⅛ | 78⅛ |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 52 | 52⅛ |
| Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pac. | 28 | 29 |
| Cities Service Power | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| Columbia Gas & Elec. | 81⅛ | 82 |
| Continental Gas & Elec. | 45⅛ | 46 |
| Crown Zellerbach | 92⅛ | 92⅛ |
| Dodge Bros. | 106⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Elec. Power | 33⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Empire Oil | 59⅛ | 58⅛ |
| Erie Ref. | 63 | 64 |
| Florida Power | 58 | 57⅛ |
| Goodyear Tire & R. | 101⅛ | 101 |

## LONDON STOCKS

*By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz by Reuter*

| | Aug. 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|
| War Loan, 3½% (Red.) | 104½ | 104½ |
| **CHINESE BONDS** | | |
| 4½% Bonds, 1898 | 102 | 102½ |
| 4½% Loan, 1908 | 92 | 92 |
| 5% Loan, 1912 | 71½ | 72 |
| 5% Reorg. Loan, 1913 | 93½ | 94½ |
| 5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47 | 89½ | 89 |
| 5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly. | 68 | 68 |
| 5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly. | 33 | 33 |
| 5% do. do. (Supl. Loan) | 26 | 26 |
| 5% S.-H.-N'po Railway | 99½ | 99½ |
| 5% Honan Railway | 28 | 28 |
| 5% Hukuang Rly. 1911 | 39½ | 40 |
| 5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly. | 18½ | 18½ |
| **FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS** | | |
| German 7% Int. Loan, 1924 | 56 | 55½ |
| Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907 | 75 | 75 |
| Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924 | 86⅞ | 87⅞ |
| H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.) | 135 | 135 |
| Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C. | 15¾ | 15⅝ |
| **INDUSTRIALS AND BREWERIES** | | |
| Associated Electrical Indus. | 18/6 | 18/6 |
| British-American Tob. | 121/3 | 123/9 |
| Chinese Eng. & Min. | 21/3 | 21/3 |
| Courtaulds | 46/7½ | 46/7½ |
| Distillers | 89/- | 89/- |
| Dunlop Rubber | 45/9 | 46/6 |
| Ever Reay, 5/- shares | 28/9 | 28/9 |
| General Electric (Eng.) | 45/- | 45/3 |
| Imp. Chemical Industries | 35/10½ | 35/9 |
| do. do. (Def. 10/- sh.) | 8/9 | 8/9 |
| Imp. Tobacco | 128/6 | 128/4½ |
| Int. Nickel, no par val. | $24½ | $24¾ |
| Pinchin Johnson, 10/- sh. | 39/9 | 40/9 |
| Turner & Newall | 45/9 | 45/9 |
| Unilever | 19/9 | 20/- |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | | |
| Anglo Dutch | 25/6 | 25/9 |
| Boot Pure Drug, 5/- sh. | 46/4½ | 46/- |
| Burma Corp. Rs. 10 | 12/6 | 13/- |
| Can. Pac. Rly. $25 shares | $14 | $13⅞ |
| Chartered, 15/- shares | 21/3 | 21/9 |
| Crown Mines, 10/- shares | 255/- | 256/3 |
| Electric & Musical Indus. | 26/6 | 26/4½ |
| Geldenhuis | 28/9 | 28/9 |
| Gula Kalumpong Rubber | 23/9 | 23/6 |
| Trepca Mines, 5/- shares | 10/9 | 11/3 |
| Langlaagte Estates | 31/6 | 32/- |
| London Tin, 10/- sh. | 11/3 | 11/3 |
| Pekin Syndicate, 2/- ord. | 1/9 | 2/- |
| Rubber Trusts | 34/4½ | 34/9 |
| Shanghai Elec. Cons. | 53/- | 53/- |
| Southern Rly. (Def.) | £21¾ | £23½ |
| Tate & Lyle | 90/6 | 91/- |
| Van Ryn Deep | 64/4½ | 64/4½ |
| Woolworths, 5/s shares | 102/9 | 103/6 |
| **OILS** | | |
| Anglo Persian | 46/3 | 45/7½ |
| Burmah | 80/- | 80/- |
| Royal Dutch, 100 fl. sh. | £20½ | £20¾ |
| Shell Tran. & Trad. | 46/7 | 47/6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Int. Hydro Elec. | 54 | 53½ |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. conv. | 61½ | 61 |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s | 56 | 56 |
| Kansas City Sthrn. Ref. | Unq. | 62⅞ |
| Nat. Dairy Products | 98½ | 97⅞ |
| Nat. Power | 56 | 55⅞ |
| New Eng. Gas & Elec. | 55 | 54⅛ |
| New York Central | 111⅛ | 111⅞ |
| New York, West. | 37 | 38⅛ |
| North Amer. | 86 | 85 |
| Pacific Western Oil | Unq. | 92⅛ |
| Paramount Public Corp. | 40⅛ | 41 |
| Sthrn. Rly. | 73 | 74⅛ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 45 | 44⅛ |
| Virginia Pub. | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| Warner Bros. | 53⅛ | 52⅞ |

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## CHINESE BOND MARKET REVIEW

*By Courtesy of S. D. Wang & Co.*

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

Inactivity was the chief feature of the trading at the Chinese Government Bond Market during the week ended August 11. Throughout the six days there was only mild fluctuations with no definite tendency in either direction. Due to fairly substantial reverses on the last day of the week, prices closed slightly lower than on the preceding week.

Following the strength of the preceding Saturday, the market opened by slightly easing off on the first day. With but one exception, the entire list dropped slowly while trading similarly proceeded in a dull manner. It advanced on the next day but the same pace was maintained so that the gains barely covered the losses of Monday. Further small fractional gains were registered on Wednesday, but in the absence of voluminous turnover there was no improvement so far as the range of fluctuations was concerned.

The market was somewhat easier during the latter part of the week. Although mixed results were obtained on Thurday, there were more losses than gains. Both however did not reach appreciable figures. This was repeated on Friday but on Saturday it went decidedly lower with maximum losses as high as .65.

At no time during the week did transactions reach any high figure. It was mainly due to this lack of interest that such narrow fluctuations were recorded. The total turnover amounted to 40,290,000.

Following is a tabulated report of the market:

| Issue | Open | High | Low | Close | Last Close | Comparison | Fluctuation | Transactions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Yr. Customs | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 29.40 | 29.40 | 29.30 | 29.40 | 29.50 | —0.10 | 0.10 | 115,000 |
| Reorganization | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 44.70 | 44.95 | 44.50 | 44.50 | 44.60 | —0.10 | 0.45 | 555,000 |
| Sept. | 44.45 | 44.60 | 44.15 | 44.15 | 44.40 | —0.25 | 0.45 | 400,000 |
| Disbandment | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 80.80 | 80.80 | 79.85 | 79.85 | 80.45 | —0.60 | 0.95 | 935,000 |
| Sept. | 80.80 | 81.20 | 80.20 | 80.25 | 80.85 | —0.60 | 1.00 | 1,480,000 |
| 19th Yr. Customs | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 46.30 | 46.75 | 46.30 | 46.45 | 46.30 | +0.15 | 0.45 | 500,000 |
| Sept. | 45.70 | 45.90 | 45.50 | 45.70 | 45.80 | —0.10 | 0.40 | 555,000 |
| Rehabilitation | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 52.60 | 52.70 | 52.30 | 52.30 | 52.65 | —0.35 | 0.40 | 425,000 |
| Sept. | 51.80 | 52.15 | 51.70 | 51.70 | 51.90 | —0.20 | 0.45 | 645,000 |
| 20th Yr. Tobacco | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 57.00 | 57.20 | 56.85 | 56.85 | 57.25 | —0.40 | 0.35 | 975,000 |
| Sept. | 56.60 | 56.80 | 56.30 | 56.35 | 56.80 | —0.45 | 0.50 | 985,000 |
| 20th Yr. Customs | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 58.20 | 58.35 | 57.85 | 57.85 | 58.40 | —0.55 | 0.50 | 1,225,000 |
| Sept. | 57.50 | 57.90 | 57.35 | 57.40 | 57.90 | —0.50 | 0.55 | 1,460,000 |
| Consolidated Tax | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 61.20 | 61.70 | 61.15 | 61.15 | 61.70 | —0.55 | 0.55 | 1,290,000 |
| Sept. | 60.80 | 61.35 | 60.70 | 60.75 | 61.20 | —0.45 | 0.65 | 2,055,000 |
| Salt Revenue | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 62.60 | 63.00 | 62.30 | 62.35 | 63.00 | —0.65 | 0.70 | 2,305,000 |
| Sept. | 62.05 | 62.50 | 61.90 | 61.95 | 62.45 | —0.50 | 0.60 | 3,110,000 |
| 20th Yr. Currency | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 77.50 | 78.15 | 77.50 | 77.80 | 78.05 | —0.45 | 0.65 | 1,260,000 |
| Sept. | 77.90 | 78.70 | 78.00 | 78.00 | 78.45 | —0.45 | 0.70 | 1,695,000 |
| 6% Consolidated | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 72.30 | 72.80 | 72.30 | 72.35 | 72.70 | —0.35 | 0.50 | 790,000 |
| Sept. | 71.35 | 71.70 | 71.10 | 71.25 | 71.65 | — 0.40 | 0.60 | 1,280,000 |
| 22nd Yr. Customs | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 68.35 | 68.90 | 68.00 | 68.05 | 68.80 | —0.70 | 0.90 | 3,520,000 |
| Sept. | 68.00 | 68.40 | 67.35 | 67.60 | 68.40 | —0.80 | 1.05 | 3,080,000 |
| 23rd Yr. Customs | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 75.90 | 76.40 | 75.85 | 75.85 | 76.30 | —0.45 | 0.55 | 355,000 |
| Sept. | 75.00 | 75.60 | 74.90 | 74.90 | 75.35 | —0.45 | 0.70 | 485,000 |
| 96 Millions | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 12.65 | 13.50 | 12.65 | 12.90 | 12.65 | +0.25 | 0.85 | 4,045,000 |
| Sept. | 12.80 | 13.40 | 12.80 | 13.05 | 12.75 | +0.30 | 0.60 | 4,395,000 |

## REAL ESTATE REVIEW

*By Realty Investment Co.*

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

The recent decorations on Avenue Joffre brought out with new emphasis what an important business street it is in Shanghai. The largest permit for the week is on the North side of Avenue Joffre, at the junction of Route Voyron, which in turn is the short street leading to the French Park. The plans call for one large semi-foreign residence and twenty semi-foreign houses with seven garages. There are two other permits in the French concession, one is on Route de Sieyes, near the corner of De La Tour. It is for a semi-foreign house with garage. The other is on Rue Ratard, East of Route des Soeurs, and is for two Chinese houses.

The Eastern District has the largest number of permits. They follow:—

On East Seward and Yuenfong Roads, garages and servant quarters.

On Haichow Road, East of Ningwu Road, three Chinese bungalows and an open shed.

Corner of Pingliang and Jansen Roads, five Chinese bungalows.

Yochow Road, between Chusan and Alcock Roads, ten Chinese Hongs, five Chinese shops.

Chemulpo Road, South of Ward Road, a drying room and an extension to the boiler house.

Off Lungkow Road, Extension between Lay and Meichow Roads, an air conditioning plant.

In the Western District of the Settlement plans have been approved for an important addition to a private school property off Kiaochow and Changping Roads.

In the Central district on Ningpo Road, between Kiangse and Honan plans approved for alterations and additions to a Chinese Hong.

Northern district, off Quinsan Road, East of Chapoo Road, six Chinese houses.

Road Extensions and Widenings:—Kwenming and Liaoyang Roads—Land surrendered for the extension of the latter Road.

Yenping Road—land surrendered for scheduled widening between Changping and Connaught Roads.

Tiendong Road, near corner of North Kiangse Road, scheduled widening, compensation allowed for demolition of buildings. Carter Road—scheduled widening near the junction with Sinza Road. All the above surrendered with compensation.

Sold: Hungjao Road, West of Warren Road—Mow 1,9,8,2—Tudijen at Tls. 6,500 per mow.

Hochien Road, East of Ningwu Road—Mow 6,4,0,0 at Tls. 8,850 per mow.

Route Legendre—Mow 1,6,1,2,—B.C. Lot—at Tls. 16,000 per mow.

Peking Road—Mow 0,2,0.9—B.C. Lot—Tls. 75,000 for the Lot.

Avenue Joffre, beyond Rue du Roi Albert—Mow 1,9,7,1—$250,000.

Bubbling Well Road Extension—B.C. Lots—Mow 1,5,7,0—$52,000.

Mortgage closed on properties in Frenchtown—$300,000 one year at 8 per cent. per annum.

Also building mortgage on Mow 22.3.0.8 for $650,000 @ 8½ per cent. per annum.

## LOAN REDEMPTION

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

Public drawing for the redemption of part of the principal of the 20th Year (1931) Relief Loan (10th Drawing) was held yesterday, at 10 a.m., at the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association under the supervision of the representatives of the Bureau of Audit, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association, the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the National Loans Sinking Fund Commission. Mr. Tsiang Lufoo, Director of the Loan Department of the Ministry of Finance, officiated.

The terminal number of the bonds drawn was 25. Payment will be made as usual through the Central Bank of China, Bank of China or Bank of Communications throughout the country as from August 31.—Kuo Min.

## BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, Aug. 10.

The feature of this week's business was Wednesday's remarkable upward swing which however spent its force in one day, prices crumbling away in the two following market sessions so that the net result is negative. The gold edged securities however were strong throughout, indicating that the public is once more showing decided preference for safe investments.

Following are the quotations of some of the leading German shares as on August 8 and August 10:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Electrics A.E.G. | 24.37 | 23.75 |
| Continental Caoutchouc | 129.25 | 131.75 |
| Chade | 219.25 | 226.75 |
| Daimler Benz | 46.25 | 46.12 |
| Deutsche Bank und Disconto Gesellschaft | 62.00 | 63.75 |
| German Overseas Bank | 47.75 | 49.67 |
| Gelsenkirchen Mining Company | 63.00 | 61.87 |
| German Dye Trust (I. G. Farben) | 146.75 | 147.62 |
| Hamburg America Line (Hapag) | 26.00 | 26.50 |
| Harpener Mining Company | 105.50 | 103.25 |
| Mannesmann Roehren | 69.12 | 68.75 |
| North German Lloyd | 30.25 | 29.25 |
| Reichsbank | 151.00 | 151.75 |
| Rhenish Westphalian Electrics | 102.87 | 102.75 |
| Siemens and Halske | 144.00 | 141.00 |
| United Steel Works | 42.50 | 42.00 |
| Young Loan | 89.75 | 92.25 |

Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

# *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR*

## RICKSHAW ISSUE

### Japanese Example

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The status of the rickshaw pullers in Japan appears to be far better than that of their Chinese cousins. In Japan I understand the pullers in most cases own their rickshaws thus: with the elimination of the so-called "owner" and "middleman," the earnings go directly into the pocket of the worker. Admittedly fares are higher in Japan, but that fact tends to encourage the use of more modern forms of locomotion and must lead to a reduction in the numbers of rickshaws plying for hire and their eventual elimination, with the resultant improvement in traffic conditions. This may not be possible in Shanghai at present, but it is a phase of the problem which merits consideration as raising the satus of the puller from that of a mere beast of burden to a self-respecting citizen.

Sexat.

Shanghai, Aug. 7.

### "What a Betrayal!"

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The Rickshaw Owners have been remarkably clever in regard to the weather. How they managed to wangle such a hot summer is beyond comprehension. To arrange to have such very hot days and weeks was a triumph of strategy. Look what has happened. The heat completely melted the stony hearts of our Rickshaw Control Board, our Council officials and the Council itself. These sympathetic gentlemen, sitting in their cool offices, were moved by the anxieties, the trials, the tribulations, the inconveniences, the tears that were being borne by the suffering owners. With the softening of hearts came the softening of the regulations, and the sun continues to shine on the satisfied faces of the owners.

Another effect of the hot weather was to bring to the attention of the Rickshaw Board and the Council this argument—"It's really very hot, it's too hot to argue and discuss and quarrel, so let's compromise, because British people are adepts at compromise."

The latter point was peculiarly devilish, because in all the thought of a compromise the people were thinking only of the Owners and the Council, and not at all of the pullers. Sir, your editorial to-day was very much to the point. Everyone knows that the Massey Report stirred the Shanghai public and aroused representations as almost nothing else had done before. What a betrayal! What was public indignation aroused about? Why did very many well-to-do people as well as others sign petitions to the Council? Not so much because of the racketeering exposed as because of the conditions of slavery that were exposed. The sufferings of so many tens of thousands in our midst, sufferings caused by racketeers, supplied the cause that aroused Shanghai. Well, I say unhesitatingly that a British characteristic of which I am very proud is that slavery is detested. British people in Shanghai wanted the Council to clean up the horrible conditions of degradation suffered by the rickshaw coolies, because British people hate slavery. As the rickshaw coolie can only work on alternate days, the total gain to the coolie is only about eleven cents, enough to buy a few extra biscuits. What a marvellous Rickshaw Control Board! After months and months of office-work, red-tape procedure, discussions, etc., the advantage to the coolie boils down to a few more cents per day.

One other very disturbing point is the lack of mention in the compromise agreement of a further decrease in January of the rental. One is quite alarmed about that point, because the Rickshaw Owners will now likely say to the Council, "You now see we are good little boys, ready to do what you ask us, we are not the inhuman creatures that the Massey Committee indicated, we have sacrificed a lot, so let's again postpone the decrease in rental." A subtle argument, but one that the public will not appreciate. The Massey Committee discovered and revealed that the Rickshaw Owners were unmercifully oppressing the coolies, but when the Massey Board, under the administration of the S.M.C., worked during a hot summer they entirely forgot the wishes and demands of the public, and vested interests were discovered to have haloes.

The S.M.C. had the whole-hearted backing of the community. That public support was given to try to obtain a just and square deal—for the pullers.

Confound the hot weather. The delay in action is all the more deplorable as many public groups suspend their club activities in the summer, hence the S.M.C. avoids a volume of protest.

J.S.B.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

### Idealism v. Expediency

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The rickshaw issue has been amicably settled for the time being and all parties are to be congratulated for their capacity to give and take. At one time, the fervent idealism of the Board almost produced a dead-lock with the owners and sub-letters, but eventually their own practical sense together with the advice of the city authorities, led to the fairly satisfactory settlement.

Already several idealists have voiced their dissatisfaction towards the compromise and more carping criticism might be forthcoming. It must be said for the Rickshaw Board that it clung most tenaciously to the high idealism that has been awakened by the campaign of social reform, and I presume it was their realization of the insurmountable practical difficulties which induced them to accept certain measures of expediency with reluctance. However, the ground already gained by the Council authorities is quite considerable and further advantages for the pullers might be won by consolidating the gains.

There is no necessity to enumerate the points already won, but it will be interesting to consider the possibility of further improvement by building upon the gains made. Further rental reduction is possible by more efficient administration of the renting machinery if the authorities and owners will co-operate in reducing or eliminating the sub-letters. As the improvement of the model is likely to prove costly in the beginning, a further reduction should come after the rickshaws have been improved upon first.

In the second place, the work of the Mutual Aid Association when properly conducted will yield untold advantages to the pullers and upon that vantage ground much can be built up eventually. It must be fully realized by all idealists and well-wishers that the racketeering conditions have become crystallized through a long period of years, so the Augean stable cannot be cleaned up in a day. A policy of cutting the Gordian-knot at a single stroke will very likely produce undesirable consequences.

Last and not least, the greatest gain is the awakening of the public conscience towards the whole problem. It started with a few social reformers and now they have succeeded in convincing the Municipal authorities, the owners and sub-letters and the general public in an effort to improve the lot of the pullers.

The highest point to be gained is the total abolition of the system of "beasts of burden" in this city, including the owners of rickshaws and the Rickshaw Board. That ideal will take decades of time yet, in consideration of the general economic conditions of China as a whole. If people will continue to take an interest in the question, more can be gained; but in the mean time, let us not cry over spilt milk, but rather intensify upon the work of consolidation of the gains already made.

Y. S. T.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

### An Interesting Point

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—A correspondent in to-day's issue remarks upon the softening of the terms accepted by the Rickshaw Board in the late unholy climb-down. He should have gone further, for the softening process has affected its spine and the Board is now evidently showing how near it can identify itself with a jelly-fish.

It would be interesting to learn by what methods the jelly-fish anticipates checking up on the actual amount ground out of the pullers by the Artful Dodgers of owners—maybe it will be satisfied by the Artful Dodgers' own statement.

Had.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

### Brought Forth a Mouse

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—When I read your leading article this morning and realized what an enormous sum of money the rickshaw coolie is going to receive as the result of the investigations made, the Massey Report and the institution of a Rickshaw Control Board, I felt that we don't sufficiently appreciate our Municipal Council. Naturally as the ratepayers pay the salaries of the members of the Rickshaw Control Board, they expect the Council, their trustees, to get some results from the expenditure of their money, and can we say their expectations have not been realized? A thousand times, No!

The only thing that is needed now is for the Municipal Council to set up another Board to act as benevolent fairies and show the rickshaw coolies how to spend their extra ten (or is it twelve) cents a day. It is a very dangerous thing to come into a fortune suddenly and the next thing we shall know will be that the rickshaw coolies, after buying food, clothes and housing will be investing in radios and motor-cars and really getting quite above themselves. The Board could prevent this by leading their minds towards savings and such useful things and then the feelings of the poor rickshaw owners would not be exacerbated by the sight of plutocratic rickshaw coolies!

Koinos.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

### Are We Weak-Kneed?

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Reading the many letters on this subject, it is easy to see that our City Fathers are suffering from fear of the snake called "Vested Interests" which can also be called by a much more unsavoury name, besides an overdose of "Schoolboy funk."

Anyway, nothing will be done in this fair city, until the ratepayers wake up, for in my humble opinion they alone are to blame for the weak-kneed policy of the S.M.C, in this and other matters.

Year by year when election time comes along the present members of the Council are again elected, all good hardy annuals, with the result that nothing is ever done, and if this is allowed to continue, before long there won't be any Settlement left at all.

What everybody wants are Hemen, men who will act, without fear of the snake, and it is up to the ratepayers to find such men and put them on the Council, and until this is done we shall all go along messing and muddling in the same old way. Look what has happened in India? We are certainly following the same road due to our weak knees.

The Thin Red Line.

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

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## JAPANESE JUSTICE

### Murder of a Chinese

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Styling the caption as "Japanese Justice," a local English language paper took up the case for Mr. Yeh Shiu-yi who sent a circular letter to the Chinese papers charging that the Japanese court was unfair in the judgment meted out to a Japanese youth who murdered Mr. Yeh's son in Nagasaki. While my hearty sympathy is with Mr. Yeh and his family, the circular letter to which the paper gave an undue prominence merely gives vent to expressions of his fatherly sentiment of bitter disappointment. Unfortunately, however, the letter was not in the least substantiated or supported by law or facts.

The scant facts in the possession of the writer reveal that the culprit was a boy of mere fifteen. In the course of an ordinary student scuffle, the accidental murder of Mr. Yeh's son took place. He was born and brought up in Japan and was assimilated into the life of Japan, so much so that the murderer did not know that the murdered was a Chinese until after the deed was done.

According to the law of Japan, as in the case of other civilized countries, a juvenile criminal within the ages of fourteen and eighteen is treated differently from an ordinary case of murder by an adult and is not punished with the same severity.

Again, the editorial just above referred to, after giving considerable personal opinions by adroitly cramming into the mouth of Westerners living in Japan complaints against Japanese justice, it concludes by saying that "the Japanese have learned many things from China and from Western nations."

It is true, as the editorial testifies, that Japan has imbibed so much from the Western countries that they have relieved her of extraterritorial rights, a consideration not as yet nor will shortly be granted to China. Because of this China has trained a large number of lawyers and judges in Japan. Among those engaged in the legal profession in this country, Japanese returned students rank first at least in number. It is also true that Japan has inculcated much of philosophy, religion and the various arts of China. The latter in many instances, she has rounded out and even bettered. It is only in such arts as graft, squeeze or misrepresentation she must admit that she has yet a long road to travel to catch up with her continental elder.

Sodesu.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

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To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—"Sodesu's" letter in your columns of August 10, dealing with the murder of the Chinese student Yeh Moh-Hwa at Nagasaki and the conviction of the culprit, should not go unanswered. The present writer does not profess to know whether Japanese Law would permit as mild a punishment as two years, if the victim had been a Japanese subject, but he does recall how the death of one single Japanese monk had cost us thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property. It must also be borne in mind that the death of that Chinese student was caused through knife wounds, so it could not have been as "accidental" as "Sodesu" would have your readers believe.

I do not understand why this correspondent should resent a father's complaint, the first one that has been voiced publicly, over the death of his son, when for the unsolved mystery of the disappearance of a Japanese vice-consul whole nations have been roused. "Sodesu" would do well to compare the volume of propaganda released, not to mention the actions taken, during the short space of five days when that vice-consul was in hiding, with what amounted practically to total silence, for two months and a half, over the actual and established murder of that student.

Fortunately, nothing happened to Mr. Kuramoto, but no less fortunate is the fact that he was found by Chinese gendarmes and not by Japanese consular police, and so was able to say his say without prompting, for otherwise what a story would have been concocted to justify all the injustices and indignities China had been subjected to.

And, had that "incident" turned out differently, had the atrocities at Shanghai in 1932 been re-enacted in Nanking, the Japanese would not have been the only ones to be blamed. The Chinese should not have shown their customary resignation over the murder of one of their nationals, but should have reminded Japan that, with that murder so fresh on conscience, her attitude could not be otherwise but exceedingly discreet. Even, at the very worst, if Mr. Kuramoto had actually been murdered and with the Chinese authorities' complicity definitely proven, it would have been no graver a case than that murder of Foreign Commissioner Tsai Kung-se in Shantung, 1928, a person of much greater importance than a vice-consul. Why has such a logic not been driven home to the Japanese by either the Chinese or the neutral Press? Instead, we have kept quiet, and a portion of neutrals went even so far as to seize the case as an opportunity to dig up old grievances such as the Thorburn case, as if anxious to create another bombardment similar to that at Chapei.

Well may "Sodesu" pride himself on what "Japan has imbibed from the Western countries;" for we have seen how she has out-Westerned the Westerners in fields such as expansion and aggression, unless one is permitted to suspect that Japan has adhered to means and methods which Western nations have been gradually discarding since the Great War.

"It is also true that Japan has inculcated much of philosophy, religion and the various arts of China. The latter in many instances, she has rounded out and even bettered. It is only in such arts as graft, squeeze or misrepresentation she has yet a long road to travel to catch up with her continental elder."

Thus, proudly and sneeringly, winds up "Sodesu" his communication. If under "philosophy and religion" Japan's "Imperial Principle" and her "Divine Destiny" are meant, I will say that they have been "rounded out and bettered" beyond recognition. And to speak of graft and squeeze, so close on the heels of the fall of the Japanese Cabinet—by no means the first—in consequence of ministerial corruption, requires a courage which we Chinese lack. With her efficiency in governmental organization and control, which we admire and admit to be superior to ours, we fail to understand the constant recurrence of financial scandals in Japan involving so many high officials.

As to the "art in misrepresentation," "Sodesu" has no cause for modesty. What has Japan been doing in the last three years but the practice of that art, as testified by forty-two votes to one at Geneva?

U. K.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

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## A TELEGRAM

### And a Reader's Criticism

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir:—May I, as one of your Catholic readers, offer a mild comment on the sensational cablegram published under the above heading in to-day's issue? Cabled items are, of course, always liable to become mutilated in their journey overseas, and it would be charitable to suppose that that is what has happened in the present instance....However, my mild comment.

There is an International Eucharistic Congress to be held in Buenos Aires in October, and a Cardinal is going from Rome to preside at the ceremonies. That is the truthful half of the news item, and your correspondent should have stopped there. (As a matter of fact, the date and place of the Congress were settled at least two years ago—at the last Congress; so one can hardly describe the item as "news").

But your correspondent has surely given wild rein to his inventive faculties when he stated that the object of the Congress and of the Cardinal's visit was to put a stop to "sensual cults," etc....I feel that I should stop, too; it is not easy for a Catholic to make mild comment in a matter like this.

Anyhow, we have no "sensual cults" in the Catholic Church; no hysterical ones either! But even if some little corner of the Catholic world did put on a circus of that description, it would be manifestly absurd to imagine that the Holy Father would actually send his highest official, the Cardinal Secretary of State, to deal with the situation; the local policeman could settle it very easily.

The remainder of the cablegram is worth a word or two, but I will spare your readers. Moreover, as the more attractive half is pure (!) imagination, can we claim much more for the other half?

C. of M.

Shanghai, Aug. 9

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## HONGKEW INCIDENT

### An Artful Game

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Ever since the so-called Hongkew incident took place, an American registered, but China owned and operated paper, has been a conspicuous self-appointed champion of the cause of the people by severely criticizing the alleged Japanese arrogance. About a week ago the paper attributed the weak-kneed attitude of the S.M.C. to "the economic affiliations" of some of its members with the Japanese. Now it turns around and directs its wrath upon the Municipal Councillors, particularly to its acting Chairman, who commands high regards among the people of Shanghai.

Now comes another fox from the same hole, a weekly ostensibly owned by certain Americans but heavily supported by Chinese with an audacious statement that the Chairman was afraid to offend the Japanese because of injury that would result if he did so to his material interests and goes so far and so low as to quote someone to the effect that the esteemed Gentleman would be considered quite ordinary back home.

It is too silly for words! There is no one in China whose economic affiliations are not bound up with China or Chinese much more than with the Japanese. If someone happened to hesitate to say or do anything against the Chinese it is quite natural—there are plenty people like that in Shanghai. If, on the other hand, he did or said anything in spite of China or its people it shows his courage and integrity.

The editorials above referred to are actuated by the desire to cause friction among the major foreign powers responsible for the security and prosperity of Shanghai. However piously these publications might be posing as the champions of the people's rights, their smoke screen is too thin to cover up the real motives of pitting adroitly "one barbarian against another."

"K.N."

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

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## TROTTING

### Will it Succeed in Shanghai?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Imagine a truck with solid rubber tyres running on a bumpy road, and then imagine an automobile with pneumatic tyres running on a smooth macadam-bound road. To appreciate the difference between ordinary pony racing (galloping) that is commonly seen in Shanghai and the trotting race which you say "very few people in Shanghai have seen." The first situation is comparable to pony racing (galloping) seen in Shanghai and the second situation is comparable to the trotting race.

The fact that few people in Shanghai have seen the trotting race should all the more induce the backers of the race to introduce it in Shanghai without delay with a view to convincing the pessimists that in a trotting race there are finer points that are wanting in an ordinary racing (galloping) seen in Shanghai. All horses are born gallopers, that is to say, they run in a gallop from the time they learn to run without being taught how to do it. A trotting horse, on the other hand, is never born a trotter but is taught how to trot. If a horse is not taught the trotting pace, he naturally and instinctively runs in a gallop. No horse trots by instinct, but has to be taught how to do it and requires a lot of patience on the part of a trainer to teach a horse the trotting pace for it is against its natural instinct.

Not until the Shanghai public has seen a trotting race can it appreciate the vast different impression it makes on the spectators. A trotting horse paces smoothly and evenly like (let me repeat) an automobile with pneumatic tyres running on a smooth macadam road. A galloping horse, on the other hand, reminds one of the behaviour of a wild bull escaping from a bull pen, the only difference is that the former has a jockey riding on it to control its natural rough and tumble galloping instinct.

All of which proves that it is premature to say that a trotting race will not succeed in Shanghai without first seeing what it is and how it is done.

Elvici.

Shanghai Aug. 10.

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## A NEW MISSION

### The Open Door Likely

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Your comment on the proposed visit to Manchoukuo of a business mission sponsored by the Federation of British Industries is not—to use your own phrasing—"likely to afford satisfaction" in British business circles.

Manchoukuo is a vast territory—not another Japan or Korea. The writer has seen something of the country and, contrary to the prevailing view that Manchoukuo will remain a closed door, he inclines to the belief that the Japanese are rapidly awakening to the fact that, without outside participation and help, it will be a heart-breaking task to stabilize conditions, let alone profitably to develop the resources of the land.

The susceptibility and irritation in "other quarters" to which you so readily give credence are, to my mind, evanescent and capable of emendation, and I venture to suggest that the broader view, the longer vision, is wanted. We must look forward to the future.

H. A. T.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

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*FROM THE*

# *SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE*

## PUBLIC RICSHA SERVICE.

At a meeting between representatives of the Council and of the Ricsha Owners' held on Monday, August 6, the following points were agreed upon for submission to the Council and at a meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, August 7, these were approved:—

1.—As from August 15, 1934, the maximum daily hire charge for public ricshas shall be 78 cents big money and an additional sum for owners who contribute $1.50 per month in advance in respect of each ricsha to the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association is authorized to be collected from pullers at the rate of 7 cents big money for each ricsha.

2.—Ricsha owners may apply for their ownership certificates and for licences up to and including August 13.

3.—The owners will co-operate with the Board in arriving at a correct list of true owners and in settling all cases of disputed ownership. It is anticipated that such cases will be settled by the end of August.

4.—Where renewal of licences is unavoidably delayed after August 13 through any disputed ownership, ricsha licences for July will be permitted to operate in anticipation of renewal during any part of August subject to fees and contributions in arrear being paid when September licences are taken out.

The police will be informed of any ricshas thus permitted to operate on expired licence.

5.—Licences will be issued to the holders of ownership certificates on presentation of the Banker's receipt for the payment of $1.50 per ricsha for account of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association but for August only such payment may be made in one lump sum on behalf of the registered owners and on receipt of advice of such payment being made the Revenue Department will issue licences to registered owners without production of individual receipts.

6.—The constitution of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Management of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association will be subject to revision after a period of eight months.

7.—The Board of Management which consists at present of three trustees and seven members invited to advise as to the disbursement and application of the funds of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association will be increased by four, two members to be nominated from their own number by the registered owners and two members to be likewise nominated by the registered pullers.

Until such time as the pullers are registered Mr. Chen Chien-san, Chairman of the Chian Pei Guild, will act as one representative of the pullers.

8.—The new type of public ricsha which is being built to embody practical suggestions from various sources including owners and pullers will be available for inspection and further suggestions will be considered after experience of the actual working of the vehicle has been obtained.

9.—In order to remove certain ambiguities and misunderstandings in the wording of the conditions of the public ricsha licences it is agreed (a) that an owner to whom a licence will be given need not necessarily be an individual but might be a hong or association, (b) that although the Council retains the right of issuing or withholding licences at the end of each month reasonable facilities will be given in case of transfer of ricshas on sale to purchaser or on the death of the licensee. Provided the new licensee is considered a fit and proper person and prepared to comply with the licence conditions and to contribute to the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association the Council will have no objection to issuing a licence to those who succeed to ricshas by purchase or by operation of law.

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## MUNICIPAL STAFF.

Order Book Extracts, July 28-August 4, 1934.

**Volunteer Corps.**—The resignation of Miss E. Henry, Stenographer and Typist, is accepted with effect from August 31, 1934.

**Fire Brigade.**—Sub-Officer G. Swan is promoted to be Assistant Inspection Officer from July 12, 1934.

Mr. G. W. Hempsey is appointed Sub-Officer on probation from August 13, 1934.

**Police Force.**—Mr. R. Berglof is appointed temporarily as Office Assistant from August 1, 1934.

The Council has learnt with regret of the death on July 31, 1934, of Superintendent J. Hunter.

The appointment of Assistant Warder V. A. Krapivnitsky is confirmed from August 1, 1933.

E. M. Slater is appointed Probationary Sergeant from August 1, 1934.

The Council has learnt with regret of the death, on August 1, 1934, of Japanese Sub-Inspector N. Tabuchi.

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# SPORTS AND PASTIMES

## LOCAL CRICKET

What should have been a two-evening cricket match was completed in under as many hours on Tuesday (Aug. 7), when the Public School routed a Power Company team who boasted no less than four regular Cricket Club players.

| | |
|---|---|
| Power Company | 85 |
| Public School (3 wickets) | 99 |

"B" Company of the 2nd Worcestershire Regt. broke a sequence of defeats yesterday when they trounced "C" Company by 50 runs, the winners gaining their first victory over another Company team since the beginning of the present season.

| | |
|---|---|
| "B" Company | 164 |
| "C" Company | 114 |

The Area Details cricket team returned to winning form on Thursday when they gained a first innings victory over "A" Company of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment.

| | |
|---|---|
| "A" Company | 28 |
| Area Details | 99 |
| "A" Company—2nd Innings | 113 |

The Public School sought pastures new on Friday when they took on a particularly strong team from H. Q. Wing of the Worcestershire Regt. which included four Shaforce players, yet the schoolboys only lost narrowly by 21 runs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Public School | 97 |
| H. Q. Wing Worcestershire Regt. | 118 |

The S.R.C. Colts were at home to the S.C.C. Ramblers, and the visitors gained an easy two points, the Colts being skittled out for the lowest total of the day. Lingard enjoyed a brilliant day with the ball, taking six wickets for fourteen runs in six overs, including the hat trick, while the Ramblers proved far too strong in the batting department and declared at 220 for five wickets, Booth obtaining a century, although not without a certain amount of luck.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.C. Ramblers (5 wickets, dec.) | 220 |
| S.R.C. Colts | 105 |

The S.C.C. Nomads gained one of the most thrilling victories of the season when they met the S.C.C. Stragglers on the home ground, the victory being gained during the last over. Dismissing the Stragglers for 177, the Nomads had plenty of time if their batsmen could hold out against an attack which included Rawsthorne, but his early overs predicted disaster, while Elliott assisted by dismissing several of the early batsmen.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.C. Stragglers | 177 |
| S.C.C. Nomads (9 wickets) | 178 |

Thanks to a not out 61 by Sam Kermani, the S.R.C. Tyros gained a notable victory over the Services, on the Police ground, for the losers, after compiling the handsome total of 168, failed to make much impression on the Tyros' batsmen, only four of them losing their wickets.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shaforce | 168 |
| S.R.C. Tyros (4 wickets) | 174 |

The S.C.C. Wanderers took their revenge for a defeat inflicted on them by the Police earlier in the season, for, in the return game on Sunday on their own ground, after a somewhat shaky start, they improved sufficiently to return the handsome total of 180, which their opponents failed to reach by 65 runs. The last five Police wickets fell for only eleven runs between them.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.C. Wanderers | 180 |
| Police | 115 |

The S.R.C. Colts had only themselves to blame for the no-decision result in their match with the S.C.C. Nomads, on the former's ground, for, they got within fighting distance and had the time, if they had the inclination, but they preferred to play for safety and thus the points were shared.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.C. Nomads | 188 |
| S.R.C. Colts (5 wickets) | 158 |

"C" Company of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment won their return match against the Parsee C.C., who were without the services of one of the brothers Shroff. Victory was gained for the loss of five wickets, but, continuing the innings, the Service men all were dismissed for two runs short of 100.

| | |
|---|---|
| Parsee C.C. | 62 |
| "C" Company | 98 |

## A BOXER MATCHED WITH WRESTLER

Although a definite date cannot be given, arrangements are well advanced for another boxing card to be put on shortly, in which it is hoped to include a number of first-class men. The feature of the programme, however, is to be a mixed bout of boxing and wrestling, Sergt. Jack Mills, of the S. M. Police, wearing the gloves, and Sergt. Charlie Nissen, of the 4th U. S. Marines, opposing him with the tactics of the mat.

## WATER POLO LEAGUE

The Swimming Bath Club again advanced in the water polo league, on Tuesday (Aug. 7), when they defeated Sokol by seven goals to nil in a match at the Foreign Y.M.C.A.

Swimming Bath Club.—Kendrew, Carter, Richmond, Lyon, Acraman, Ritchie, Grieve.

Sokol.—V. Shiskin, Romashkin, Shendrikoff, Koteshoff, Skreutel, G. Shiskin, Bocevitch.

Referee.—L. G. Day.

Sokol gave the 2nd Worcestershire Regt. a hard fight before they succumbed by four goals to nil in a league water polo match on Thursday evening at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. bath, after the first half had been fought to a no-score tie. The Worcesters were the better team, but they had to contend with the excellent goalkeeping of Muscaleff, who held out all the long shots directed at him.

Worcesters.—Smith, Pitt, Clapton, Jones, Kitely, Bee, Hill.

Sokol.—Muscaleff, Bocevitch, Romashkin, Kotchetoff, Skreutel, Shiskin, Shendrikoff.

The match between the Rowing Club "B" team and the Swimming Bath Club has been postponed by mutual consent and only one game in the water polo league took place on Friday when the Oarsmen's "A" team defeated the French Club by seven goals to one in the loser's pool. The teams were:

"A".—Klink, Rafen, Turner, Raeburn, Sinclair, N. Hammond, Godkin.

French Club.—Cheetham, McFarlane, Peneguel, D. Stewart, Judah, Richards, Read.

Referee.—R. L. Evans.

The Foreign Y.M.C.A. retained their position at the top of the water polo league on Monday when they defeated the Rowing Club "B" team by three goals to two at the loser's pool. The game was one of the closest seen this season and it was not until late in the game that the winners took the lead.

The losers were hardly expected to beat the "Y", but they were expected to give their opponents a hard fight. The score was equalised twice, before Larby scored the winning point, and then towards the end of the match the losers nearly equalised for the third time when Bradley saved at the expense of a corner.

Foreign Y.M.C.A.:—Bradley, Park, Knight, McAllister, Larby, Logan, Lane.

Rowing Club "B":—Gerz, H. Fabian, Lewis, J. Dearn, N. J. Palmer, A. Hammond, H. White. Referee: J. H. McGregor.

## THE PLAYGROUND BALL LEAGUE

By defeating the American Club by 12-9, the Jewish Recreation Club tied the Rowing Club for second place in the open playground ball league, and a play-off is to be held to-morrow, whilst the championship series will start next Tuesday, the team winning to-morrow playing the Buccaneers three games.

So much interest has been shown that it is proposed to start a second league immediately after the championship series, and all teams interested are requested to inform Mr. Tobin, of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. The final standings in the league are:—

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buccaneers | 6 | 1 | .857 |
| Rowing Club | 5 | 2 | .715 |
| Jewish R. C. | 5 | 2 | .715 |
| Y's Men's Club | 4 | 3 | .573 |
| Community Church | 4 | 3 | .573 |
| Columbia C. C. | 2 | 5 | .287 |
| American Club | 1 | 6 | .143 |
| "Y" Intermediates | 1 | 6 | .143 |

## NORTH CHINA SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Peking, Aug. 13.

The annual North China Swimming meet was held here yesterday. Representatives of the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Liaoning and the Municipalities of Peking and Tsingtao participated. Chihli captured the men's championship with 56 points; and Tsingtao, the women's championship with a score of 45.

Securing 15 points, Tung Ching-shun of Chihli was named champion among the male contestants. Miss Ho Wen-chin of Tsingtao captured the women's individual championship.

Prizes were awarded to the winners by Madame Ho Ying-chin, Acting Chairman of the Peking Branch of the Military Affairs Commission.

Mayor Yuan Liang entertained the athletes at a reception in the afternoon.—Kuo Min.

## ANOTHER GOLD TITLE FOR BRITAIN

Spa, Aug. 8.

Mrs. Marjorie Garon, the English holder of the German championship, scored an overwhelming victory in the final of the Belgian women's golf championship here to-day. Displaying splendid form, she defeated the Belgian champion, Mlle. de Thomas, by 14 up and 13 to play.—Reuter.

## LADIES' TENNIS LEAGUE

After leading from the first day's play in the Ladies' Tennis League, the Rowing Club lost by two setts to the Russian Ladies, who finished on top after beating the Telephone Club by 12-nil. Last week's score showed the Rowing Club leading by two setts, but all hope was lost, as they had to play the Junior Athletic Club, whilst the Russian Tennis Club had to meet the Telephone Club.

The B. A. T. defeated St. Joseph's Catholic Association by 7 setts to 5, as did the Portuguese Women's Club, against the Girls' Friendly Society. Following are the detailed results, together with the positions of each club after the final games:—

| | Setts |
|---|---|
| Russian Tennis Club | 70 |
| Rowing Club | 68 |
| Junior Athletic Club | 33 |
| Portuguese Women's Club | 41 |
| Bramtoco | 37 |
| St. Joseph's Catholic Assn. | 36 |
| Girls' Friendly Society | 28 |
| Telephone Club | 14 |

## *Capt. Barrett's Post*

Information has been received that Capt. E. I. M. Barrett has been appointed Secretary to the Chertsey Golf Club. Capt. Barrett, who in 1929 retired from the Shanghai Municipal Police, of which he then was Commissioner, is eminently suited for his new position, as golf is not the least of the many games at which he shows well above the skill of the average player.

## LOCAL TENNIS

A record-breaking crowd filled the stands on Saturday afternoon at the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association's court to witness three exhibition matches between the visiting Japanese team and an Association team made up of foreign and Chinese players. Play opened with a singles between T. Watanabe and Guy Cheng, which resulted in a win for Cheng after three hard-fought setts. L. Ohta and Gordon Lum followed, the former winning in two setts, 9-7, 6-4. The doubles was just completed as darkness fell, L. D. Carson and M. Benavitch, winning in two setts by 6-4, 6-2 against T. Watanabe and S. Kodera.

After winning the first sett from Cheng, at 6-2, Watanabe went to pieces in the second and third, to lose by 2-6, 6-4.

### Ohta Succeeds

The second match was between Gordon Lum and Y. Ohta. The latter represented Japan in Davis Cup matches from 1927 to 1930 and ran Borotra to five setts in a match in 1930. Lum won the first game on his service, but the following three went to Ohta. From then on, each man won his service until the games were 5-3, when Lum won three in succession, bringing the score to 6-5. Lum won one more game, but Ohta won the sett at 9-7.

The second sett commenced with Lum taking the first game and Ohta the next three. Lum then won the following two to make it three-all. Ohta won the next two to get a safe lead of 5-3, and he took the sett at 6-4.

### Doubles in the Twilight

By the time the doubles commenced, the light was failing, but the match was carried on to two setts, which were won by Carson and Benavitch, against Watanabe and Kodera, by 6-4, 6-2.

### Japanese Beaten

The visiting Japanese team were completely out of the picture in Sunday's exhibition matches at the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association's court, being beaten in two singles and one doubles match. Gordon Lum and C. C. Cheng accounted for S. Kodera and H. Yoshida in straight setts, 6-3, 6-3. T. Watanabe, who played such a good game on Saturday, was to have played in this match, but, owing to a slight illness, was sent to hospital, Yoshida taking his place and doing excellently. The second match was the best of the afternoon, when Y. Ohta lost to Khoo Hooi-hye by 6-4, 6-2. A singles match between Carson and S. Kodera went to three setts, Kodera winning the first at 6-2 but losing the following two at 3-6, 3-6.

## KING'S YACHT A WINNER AT COWES REGATTA

London, Aug. 9.

The King's yacht, Britannia, won the chief race at Cowes to-day. She finished about three minutes after the Velsheda over a 42-mile course and, having an allowance of 4 min. 12 sec., won the first prize by about 72 sec. The Velsheda was second and the Astra third.—Wireless through Reuter.

## LOCAL BASEBALL

Playing sloppy, listless ball behind pitchers who appeared to be hurling water-melons instead of baseballs, and helpless before the mediocre pitching of Armentrout, the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club on Saturday threw away their chance to clinch the trophy in the four-team series, losing at the Race Course to the First Battalion by 8-3.

1ST BATTALION

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Munari, 2b. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Turck, cf. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pearce, c. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Zatkoff, ss. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Boyd, 1b. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Hudson, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Broadus, rf. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Skowran, lf. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rust, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Armentrout, p. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | 41 | 8 | 10 | 27 | 15 | 5 |

AMATEURS

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huebner, 3b., p. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Deegan, lf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Lamneck, ss. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Tavares, rf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fielden, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Brosseau, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| O. Brosseau, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Liboon, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Krause, 3b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | 33 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 8 | 6 |

Score by innings:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Battalion | 0 1 0 3 1 1 0 2 0 | =8 |
| Amateurs | 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 | =3 |

Summary:—Earned runs—Marines 7; Amateurs 2. Home runs—Boyd, Armentrout, Munari, Turck. Three base hit—Liboon. Stolen bases—Skowran 2, Boyd, Broadus. Sacrifice hit—Deegan. Bases on balls—off Liboon 1; off Huebner 2; off Armentrout 2. Struck out—by Liboon 6; Huebner 4; Armentrout 3. Hits—against Liboon 5 in 4 innings; against Huebner 5 in 5 innings. Losing pitcher—Liboon. Wild pitch—Armentrout. Passed balls—Pearce, D. Brosseau. Umpires—Cramer (plate), Peters (bases). Time of game—2 hr. 16 min.

## NEW FRENCH CUP FOR POLO CLUB

Though they had a full afternoon's play, the Polo Club on Saturday took a rest from tournaments, devoting the whole of the playing period to practice work. It was noticeable, however, that this did not cause any diminution in the number of spectators along the boards, and it only can be emphasised that a remarkably and most gratifyingly large section of Shanghai foreigners appear definitely to have adopted polo as their Saturday afternoon entertainment if not themselves playing any games.

Within the club, interest seemed mainly to centre round the new French Cup, which it is anticipated is going to cause something of a revolution in Far Eastern polo circles. Presented for Interport contests, it has not the restrictions of the Keswick Cup, which, though it may be played for by any ports, must be fought for in alternate years in Hongkong and Shanghai, irrespective of holders or challengers. Thus, Tientsin and Peking might have to go to Hongkong to play for the trophy, even though the Colony had not held the cup for years.

The only game yesterday which might call for comment was one in which several of the senior players were engaged and which in a way might be regarded as an early Interport trial for some of them. Allman, Rodger, L. K. Taylor, and Congreve opposed Andrews, Browne, Robinson, and McMichael. The latter team won by 7-3.

## BASEBALL IN AMERICA

### Major Leagues

New York, Aug. 12.

Following are the present standings:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 70 | 39 | .644 |
| Chicago | 67 | 43 | .609 |
| St. Louis | 62 | 45 | .579 |
| Boston | 54 | 53 | .505 |
| Pittsburgh | 51 | 56 | .477 |
| Brooklyn | 46 | 59 | .438 |
| Philadelphia | 43 | 64 | .402 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 71 | .336 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 71 | 37 | .657 |
| New York | 66 | 41 | .617 |
| Cleveland | 57 | 48 | .543 |
| Boston | 58 | 52 | .527 |
| Washington | 49 | 56 | .467 |
| St. Louis | 47 | 58 | .448 |
| Philadelphia | 40 | 62 | .392 |
| Chicago | 37 | 71 | .343 |

—Reuter.

### Pacific Coast League

Washington, Aug. 12.

Present standings of the clubs follow:—

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seattle | 31 | 20 | .608 |
| Los Angeles | 29 | 20 | .592 |
| Missions | 28 | 22 | .560 |
| San Francisco | 27 | 22 | .551 |
| Hollywood | 27 | 23 | .540 |
| Oakland | 23 | 27 | .460 |
| Sacramento | 19 | 32 | .373 |
| Portland | 16 | 34 | .320 |

—United Press.

## LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE

Three out of the four lawn bowls league matches played on Saturday resulted in closely contested games, in which the issue was in doubt right up to the last end. The league leaders, the Recreation Club, were lucky to beat the Country Club by 81 shots to 74; Yangtszepoo Bowling Club gained a narrow victory over the Hongkew Golf Club by 81-79; the S.M. Police just beat the S.L.B.C. "Blues" by 78-75; and the S.L.B.C. "Reds" beat the Club Lusitano fairly easily by 100-86.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recs | 81 | Country Club | 74 |
| Yantszepoo | 81 | Hongkew G. C. | 79 |
| Police | 78 | Blues | 75 |
| Reds | 100 | Lusitano | 36 |

There is very little change in the positions of the various clubs in the league, as a result of the week-end matches, with the exception that the Police R.C. have displaced Clube Lusitano from third position. The Shanghai Recreation Club maintain their lead with only one defeat, and the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club Reds, who have only played 9 matches with two losses, are second.

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | F. | A. | Pts. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recs | 10 | 9 | — | 1 | 838 | 692 | 18 | 90 |
| Reds | 9 | 7 | — | 2 | 756 | 665 | 14 | 77 7/9 |
| Police | 10 | 7 | — | 3 | 805 | 703 | 14 | 70 |
| C.L. | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 791 | 783 | 13 | 65 |
| Y.B.C. | 10 | 6 | — | 4 | 783 | 764 | 12 | 60 |
| Blues | 9 | 4 | — | 5 | 705 | 700 | 8 | 44 4/9 |
| H.G.C. | 10 | 2 | — | 8 | 726 | 810 | 4 | 20 |
| C.C. | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 748 | 808 | 3 | 15 |
| J.G.C. | 8 | — | — | 8 | 493 | 720 | — | — |

## WOMEN OF GERMANY SUPREME ON TRACK

London, Aug. 11.

Before a huge crowd at the White City Stadium, to-day, Germany easily retained the championship of the Women's World Games, with a total of 95 points. Second place went to Poland with 33 points, while England, although failing to win a single title, took third position with 31 points. Canada was next with 22, followed by Czecho-Slovakia with 18, and South Africa with 14.

Four world records were broken, in the 800 metres run, 80 metres hurdles, the discus throw, and the pentathlon, while British records for the 100 metres, the 200 metres, and the shot put were improved. The German girls won no less than nine of the twelve finals.

The results of all events were:—

60 metres.—Mlle. Walasiewicz (Poland), 7-3/5 sec.

Discus throw.—Mlle. Wajsowna (Poland), 143 ft. 8¼ in. (world record).

100 metres.—Fraulein Krauss (Germany), 11-9/10 sec. (British record).

200 metres.—Fraulein Krauss (Germany), 24-9/10 sec. (British record).

80 metres hurdles.—Fraulein Englehardt (Germany), 11-3/5 sec. (world record).

800 metres.—Mlle. Koubkova (Czecho-Slovakia), 2 min. 12-2/5 sec. (world record).

400 metres relay.—Germany, 48-3/5 sec.

Long jump.—Fraulein Goppner (Germany), 19 ft. 0½ in.

Javelin throw.—Fraulein Gellus (Germany), 139 ft. 2¾ in.

Shot put.—Fraulein Mauermeyer (Germany), 44 ft. 10¼ in. (British record).

High jump.—Fraulein Grieme (Germany), 5 ft. 1 in.

Pentathlon.—Fraulein Mauermeyer (Germany), 377 points (world record).—Reuter.


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## RAMBLERS STRIVING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Only minor changes have occurred in the placings as a result of the league cricket matches played last week-end. The Ramblers drew further away from their nearest rivals, who were victimised by the Police, and Shaforce's victory over the Nomads took the Service men well away from the bottom. The Nomads and Colts still have a game in hand, but it is extremely doubtful whether either will again get to grips with the present leaders.

L. F. Stokes's remarkable bowling analysis on Saturday puts him amongst the leading bowlers, while amongst the batsmen no change of consequence occurred.

**League Standings**

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.C. Ramblers | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| S.R.C. Tyros | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| S.C.C. Nomads | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| S.R.C. Colts | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Shaforce | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| S.C.C. Stragglers | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Police | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| S.C.C. Wanderers | 8 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 |

**Batting Averages**

| | Inns. | Not out | Total | Highest | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. Marshall | 3 | 1 | 173 | 101* | 86.50 |
| L. F. Stokes | 9 | 2 | 589 | 115* | 84.14 |
| R. Booth | 9 | 2 | 310 | 126 | 44.28 |
| I. H. Kendall | 3 | 2 | 37 | 33* | 37.00 |
| R. D. Gillespie | 7 | 0 | 236 | 143 | 33.71 |
| D. W. Leach | 10 | 0 | 328 | 73 | 32.80 |
| A. C. Sinclair | 8 | 2 | 185 | 98 | 30.83 |
| Rev. E. K. Quick | 4 | 1 | 91 | 37* | 30.33 |
| Sgt. Sevenoaks | 8 | 1 | 209 | 81 | 29.57 |
| J. C. Pullen | 4 | 2 | 58 | 22* | 29.00 |
| A. J. Barson | 10 | 1 | 247 | 51 | 27.44 |
| G. B. Elliott | 5 | 2 | 82 | 42 | 27.33 |
| N. W. Keyworth | 4 | 0 | 108 | 37 | 27.00 |
| H. Meston | 8 | 5 | 74 | 26 | 24.67 |
| O. G. Simpson | 10 | 0 | 245 | 91 | 24.50 |

**Bowling Averages**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. E. K Quick | 34.2 | 6 | 38 | 16 | 6.12 |
| R. Booth | 138.4 | 37 | 361 | 39 | 9.26 |
| L. F. Stokes | 99.3 | 20 | 261 | 28 | 9.31 |
| T. L. Rawsthorne | 70 | 23 | 156 | 15 | 10.40 |
| V. W. L. Stanion | 50 | 13 | 157 | 15 | 10.47 |
| D. W. Leach | 193.4 | 60 | 413 | 39 | 10.59 |
| J. C. Jenkins | 98.3 | 20 | 206 | 21 | 12.67 |
| Lt.-Col. Pelly | 78.5 | 6 | 350 | 27 | 12.96 |
| H. Rogerson | 67.1 | 13 | 229 | 17 | 13.47 |
| T. A. Madar | 49.4 | 9 | 189 | 14 | 13.50 |
| F. R. Kermani | 63 | 8 | 226 | 16 | 14.13 |
| C. E. Ollerdessen | 98.3 | 16 | 322 | 21 | 15.33 |
| Sgt. Cartwright | 53 | 8 | 247 | 16 | 15.44 |
| H. Meston | 62 | 11 | 192 | 12 | 16.00 |
| F. P. Bailey | 96.4 | 8 | 343 | 21 | 16.33 |

**Catches**

Lieut. Home, P. Madar (8); R. D. Gillespie, Lt.-Col. Pelly, Sgt. Dalloway, A. J. Barson (7); D. Webb, R. Booth (6); A. C. Sinclair, S. M. Aston, E. H. Anstice, T. H. Wood, E. P. Humphreys, S. R. Kermani (5); H. A. Coward, C. E. Ollerdessen, J. C. Jenkins, E. L. Williams, W. Cochran, H. D. Bidwell, T. H. Darvill, Sigmn. Lowe, L/C. Smith (4).

**Stumpings**

Kermani (9); Coward (7); Pitts (4).

## THE LEG-THEONY AGAIN

London, Aug. 11.

Voce, the Notts and England Bowler, successfully exploited the leg-theory in the match between Notts and the Australians which commenced at Nottingham to-day. Placing six men on the leg side and without anyone in the slips, the left-arm fast bowler frequently bumped the ball, which made Woodfull duck repeatedly.

The Australians obviously were uncomfortable, and were dismissed for 237, of which Woodfull was responsible for 81. Voce took eight wickets for 66.

At the close Notts had scored 42 for one.

Larwood did not play, being unfit. —Reuter.

## THE GRAYRIGGE CUP FOR SINGAPORE

The results of the shoot by the Chinese Company of the Singapore Volunteer Corps for the Grayrigge Cup, just received, show that the excellent score of 804 was made, against 794 by the Shanghai team. The cup, therefore, has been won by the Singapore team this year.

This is Singapore's third victory, they having previously won in 1925 and 1932, while the Shanghai team has registered eight successes since the inception of the competition.

## SCOTTISH FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS

London, Aug. 11.

The Scottish Football League season commenced to-day with an overwhelming win for the Glasgow Rangers, the champions, who beat Dunfermline by seven goals to one. The results follow:—

Airdrieonians 4, Queen's Park 2.
Ayr United 2, Clyde 3.
Celtic 4, Kilmarnock 1.
Dundee 3, Albion 2.
Dunfermline 1, Rangers 7.
Falkirk 0, Hearts 2.
Hibernian 3, Hamilton 1.
Motherwell 4, Queen of the South 0.
Partick 2, Aberdeen 1.
St. Mirren 1, St. Johnstone 1.—Reuter.

## BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

London, Aug. 6.

England went further ahead in the British Empire Games to-day, when she won seven of the nineteen finals decided. Canada, mainly through her women swimmers, captured five events, Australia, Scotland, and South Africa won two each, and British Guiana one.

Another new British record was established when, at the Wembley Empire swimming pool, Miss Dennis, of Australia, finished first in the 200 yd. breast-stroke in 2 min. 51 sec.

The most popular triumph to-day was that of Edwards, who won the half-mile in an amazing last minute spurt to give that distant outpost of the Empire, British Guiana, its sole triumph. H. B. Hart, South Africa's giant policeman, who won the discus throw on Saturday, this afternoon won the shot put. The pole vault went to Apps, of Canada, after a triple tie.

The results of to-day's events follow:—

**Athletics**

Men's 120 yd. hurdles (final).—Findlay (England), 15⅕ sec.

Shot put (final).—H. B. Hart (South Africa), 48 ft. 1¾ in.

Pole vault (final).—Apps (Canada), 12 ft. 6 in.

High jump (final).—Thacker (South Africa), 6 ft. 3 in.

Men's half-mile (final).—Edwards (British Guiana), 1 min. 54⅕ sec.

Six miles (final).—Penny (England), 31 min. 0⅖ sec.

Women's 440 yd. relay (final).—England, 44.4/10 sec.

Women's half-mile (final).—Miss Gladys Lunn (England), 2 min. 19.4/10 sec.

Women's 100 yd. (final).—Miss Hiscock (England), 11.3/10 sec.

**Swimming**

Men's 100 yd. back-stroke (final).—Francis (Scotland), 65⅕ sec.

Men's 1,500 metres free-style (final).—Ryan (Australia), 18 min. 25⅖ sec.

High diving (final).—Mather (England), 33 out of 83 points.

Women's 100 yd. back-stroke (final).—Miss Harding (England), 1 min. 13⅕ sec.

Women's 100 yd. free-style (final).—Dewar (Canada), 1 min. 3 sec.

Women's 200 yd. breast-stroke (final).—Miss Dennis (Australia), 2 min. 51 sec. (British record).

Men's 200 yd. breast-stroke (final).—Hamilton (Scotland), 2 min. 41⅖ sec.

Men's 800 yd. relay free-style (final).—Canada, 8 min. 40⅖ sec.

Women's 400 yd. free-style relay (final).—Canada, 4 min. 21⅖ sec.

Women's springboard diving (final).—Miss Moss (Canada), 67.27 points.

**Lawn Bowls**

Pairs.—Ireland (Taylor and Downie) beat Scotland (Niven and Niven), 24-18; Canada (Hutchinson and Langford) beat South Africa (Russell and Konig), 26-16; Australia (Banks and Rayner) drew with Rhodesia (Evens and Baxter), 17-17; England (Hills and Wright) beat Wales (Davies and Davies), 21-17; England (Hills and Wright) beat Scotland (Niven and Niven), 28-14; Wales (Davies and Davies) beat Ireland (Taylor and Downie), 24-20.

Rinks.—Canada (Cleghorn, Snell, Sims, Eyler) beat Hongkong (Ramsay, McGowan, Sherriff, Nish), 19-10; South Africa (Holshausen, Abbott, Morton, Thoms) beat Australia (Langley, Sir Henry Barwell, White, Gale), 20-18; Ireland (Curran, Clawson, Watson, Watson) beat Wales (Williams, Kemp, Manweeler, Rees), 21-17; England (Slater, Gudgeon, Tomlinson, Biggin) beat Scotland (Brown, Tait, Morrison, Low), 21-12; Australia (Langley, Sir Henry Barwell, White, Gale) drew with Rhodesia (Houston, Harrison, Taylor, Stodart), 18-18; South Africa (Holshausen, Abbott, Morton, Thoms) beat Canada (Cleghorn, Snell, Sims, Eyler), 19-18; New Zealand (Grocott, Dillicar, Pollard, Carter) beat Hongkong (Ramsay, MacGowan, Sherriff, Nish), 18-16; England (Slater, Gudgeon, Tomlinson, Biggin) beat Wales (Williams, Kemp, Manweeler, Rees), 24-17; Ireland (Curran, Clawson, Watson, Watson) beat Scotland (Brown, Tait, Morrison, Low) 20-19.

Singles.—Rhodesia beat Australia (Walker), 21-19; England (McKinlay) beat Wales (Holloway) 21-14; South Africa (Harvey) beat Canada (McDonald), 21-8; Hongkong (Hyde Lay) beat New Zealand, 21-19; Scotland (Sprot) beat Ireland (Rusk), 21-17.—Reuter.

Aug. 7.

Rain interfered with the lawn bowls matches played to-day at the Temple Club. Five singles and one pairs had been completed when rain commenced falling. The results were:—

Singles.—Canada defeated New Zealand, 21 to 1; Scotland defeated South Africa, 21 to 19; Wales defeated Rhodesia, 21 to 15; England defeated Australia, 21 to 16; Hongkong defeated Ireland 21 to 19.

Pairs.—England beat Australia, 18 to 17.

**Two New Records**

Establishing two new British records, one in the men's 440 yards dash and the other in the women's 220 yards, England to-day won five of the six finals decided in the track and field events held at the White City Stadium.

Jack Lovelock, the brilliant New Zealand athlete, won the other event, the mile, which he won in the time of 4:12:8. The other results follow:—

440 yards—Rampling (England). Time—48 seconds (new British record).

Two Mile Steeplechase—Scarsbrook (England). Time 10.23.4.

Hammer Throw—Nokes (England). Distance—158 feet, 3½ inches.

220 yards dash (Women's)—E. Hiscock (England). Time—25 sec. (new British record).

Long Jump (Women's)—P. Barthlemew (England). Distance—17 feet, 11¼ inc.—Reuter.

**Final Athletics Day**

London, Aug. 7.

The third and final day's athletics of the British Empire Games at the White City Stadium, to-day, ended in a blaze of glory for England, who won eight titles, broke the British records for the quarter-mile and the women's 220 yd., and equalled the record for the men's quarter-mile relay. Altogether, the men and women of England obtained 16 firsts, Canada and South Africa five each, and Australia, New Zealand, Scotland, and British Guiana one each.

In the swimming events, which were concluded at the Wembley Empire pool this evening, Canada proved far superior, winning eight titles. England followed with four victories, Australia three, and Scotland two.

A summary of the three day's results of the athletic meeting follows:—

| | Men 1st | Men 2nd | Men 3rd | Women 1st | Women 2nd | Women 3rd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 10 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Canada | 4 | 8 | — | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| South Africa | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Australia | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| British Guiana | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scotland | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | — | 1 |
| New Zealand | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Jamaica | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Rhodesia | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

The day's results follow:—

**Athletics**

Women's 80 yd. hurdles.—Miss M. Clarke (South Africa), 11⅕ sec. (British record).

Men's 440 yd. relay.—England 42⅕ sec. (equalling British record).

Mile relay.—England, 3 min. 16⅕ sec.

Javelin throw.—Dixon (Canada), 196 ft. 11 in.

Marathon.—Webster (Canada), 2 hr. 40 min. 36 sec.

Long jump.—Richardson (Canada), 23 ft. 6¼ in.

**Swimming**

Men's 440 yd. free-style.—Ryan (Australia), 5 min. 3 sec. (British record).

Women's 440 yd. free-style.—Miss Dewar (Canada), 5 min. 45⅖ sec.

Men's springboard diving.—Ray (England), 117.12 points.

Men's 100 yd. free-style.—Burleigh (Canada), 55 sec.

Men's medley relay, 300 yd. (back-stroke, breast-stroke, and free-style).—Canada, 3 min. 11⅕ sec.

Women's medley relay, 300 yd.—Canada, 3 min. 42 sec.

**Lawn Bowls**

Pairs.—Wales beat Canada, 25-16; Hongkong beat Rhodesia, 35-16; England beat South Africa, 31-11; Scotland beat Australia, 29-11.

Rinks.—Rhodesia beat Hongkong, 22-18; Ireland beat New Zealand, 31-10; Canada beat Wales, 22-19; Scotland beat Australia, 40-10; South Africa beat England, 22-15.

Singles.—Rhodesia beat Hongkong, 21-4; Ireland beat New Zealand, 21-13; Canada beat Wales, 21-15; Scotland beat Australia, 21-14; South Africa beat England, 21-20.—Reuter.

Aug. 8.

Lawn bowls to-day attracted many spectators to the Paddington and Temple Clubs. The results were:—

Singles.—Canada beat Ireland, 21 to 18; England beat Hongkong, 21 to 19; Australia beat New Zealand, 21 to 6; Scotland beat Rhodesia, 21 to 19; South Africa beat Wales, 21 to 14.

Pairs.—England beat Hongkong, 30 to 19; South Africa beat Wales, 21 to 20.

Rinks.—New Zealand beat Australia, 24 to 12; England beat Hongkong, 31 to 15.—Reuter.

Later.

Pairs.—Canada defeated Ireland, 20 to 19; Scotland defeated Rhodesia, 29 to 13.

Rinks.—Wales beat South Africa, 19 to 16; Ireland defeated Canada, 23 to 15; Scotland defeated Rhodesia, 23 to 14.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 8.

England won three of the four boxing events held at Wembley this evening in connection with the British Empire Games, taking the flyweight, welterweight and light-heavyweight titles. The only other win was registered by South Africa, who captured the featherweight championship.

The results of to-day's events were:

**Boxing**

Flyweight.—Palmer (England) beat Berger (Canada) on points.

Featherweight.—Catterall (South Africa) beat Lones (Wales) on points.

Welterweight.—McCleave (England) beat Barton (South Africa) on points.

Light-heavyweight.—Brennan (England) beat Holton (Scotland), the latter retiring in the third round.

**Lawn Bowls**

Singles.—Canada beat Australia, 21-11; Scotland beat Hongkong, 21-5; Wales beat New Zealand, 21-11; South Africa beat Ireland, 21-13; England beat Rhodesia, 21-17.

Pairs.—England beat Rhodesia, 25-16; Hongkong beat Scotland, 23-16; Canada beat Australia, 22-16; Ireland beat South Africa, 24-15.

Rinks.—Australia beat Canada, 18-14; Ireland beat South Africa, 24-15; New Zealand beat Wales, 31-17; Scotland beat Hongkong, 25-16; England beat Rhodesia, 29-8.

Aug. 9.

Following are the results of the lawn bowls matches played to-day:

Singles.—Ireland beat Rhodesia, 21 to 19; South Africa beat Hongkong, 21 to 14; Wales beat Australia, 21 to 17; England beat New Zealand 21 to 8; Scotland beat Canada, 21 to 19.

Pairs.—Wales beat Australia, 22 to 10; Rhodesia beat Ireland 16 to 15; Hongkong beat South Africa, 20 to 11; Canada beat Scotland, 24 to 15.

Rinks.—South Africa beat Hongkong, 21 to 19; Australia beat Wales, 25 to 11; Canada beat Scotland, 19 to 17; Ireland beat Rhodesia 22 to 14.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 9.

The lawn bowls tournament in connection with the British Empire Games is in its concluding stage. England is now certain of winning the pairs championship and Scotland the singles. The rinks championship has not yet been decided. To-day's results follow:—

Singles.—Wales beat Hongkong, 21-15; South Africa beat Rhodesia, 21-14; Australia beat Ireland, 21-6; Scotland beat New Zealand, 21-13; Canada beat England, 21-16.

Pairs.—England beat Canada, 16-9; Hongkong beat Wales, 25-24; Rhodesia beat South Africa, 27-18; Ireland beat Australia, 25-10.

Rinks.—England beat New Zealand, 28-16; Wales beat Hongkong, 25-17; South Africa beat Rhodesia, 37-8; Ireland beat Australia, 33-13; Scotland beat New Zealand, 29-13.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 10.

England to-day won the singles and rinks honours in the lawn bowls tournament held in connection with the British Empire Games. Scotland captured the pairs, Canada being second and South Africa third. England won the rinks on the shots average. To-day's results were:—

Singles.—Australia beat Hongkong, 21 to 19; South Africa beat New Zealand, 21 to 13; Canada beat Rhodesia, 21 to 10; Scotland beat Wales, 21 to 18; Ireland beat England 21-15.

Pairs.—Canada beat Rhodesia, 22 to 13; Wales beat Scotland, 27 to 19; England beat Ireland, 25 to 21; Hongkong beat Australia, 23 to 14.

Rinks.—Rhodesia beat Canada, 22 to 16; South Africa beat New Zealand, 30 to 15; Scotland beat Wales, 19 to 17; England beat Ireland, 21 to 16; Hongkong beat Australia, 27 to 25.

The final placings are:—

Singles.—Scotland 18 points, *Canada 14, South Africa 14, England 10, Wales 10, Ireland 6, Rhodesia 6, Hongkong 4, New Zealand 0.

*Canada won second place on shots average.

Pairs.—England 16 points, Canada 12, Wales 10, Hongkong 10, Ireland 10, Scotland 6, Rhodesia 5, South Africa 4, Australia 1.

Rinks.—*England 16 points, Ireland 16, Scotland 12, South Africa 12, New Zealand 8, Canada 8, Rhodesia 6, Australia 6, Wales 5, Hongkong 2.

*England won on shots average, while Scotland took third place.

**Boxing**

Bantamweight.—Ryan (England) beat Barnes (Wales) on points.

Heavyweight.—Floyd (England) knocked out van Rensburg (South Africa) in the first round.

Lightweight.—Cook (Australia) beat Taylor (Wales) on points.

Middleweight.—Shawyer (England) beat Wadsworth (Canada) on points. —Reuter.

London, Aug. 11.

The British Empire Game were concluded to-day with cycling events, the winners being:—

10 miles.—MacLeod (Canada), 24 min. 26-1/5 sec.

1,000 metres.—Duncan Gray (Australia), 1 min. 16-2/5 sec.

1,000 yd.—E. W. Higgins (England), 1 min. 58-4/5 sec.—Reuter.

## ENGLAND'S FINAL TEST TEAM

London, Aug. 12.

The English team for the fifth and final Test, which commences on Saturday at the Oval, will be selected from the following fourteen players:

R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire)
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire)
C. F. Walters (Worcester)
Hammond (Gloucester)
Hendren (Middlesex)
Leyland (Yorkshire)
Ames (Kent)
G. O. B. Allen (Middlesex)
Verity (Yorkshire)
Bowes (Yorkshire)
Gover (Surrey)
E. Clark (Northants)
I. A. R. Peebles (Middlesex)
R. J. Gregory (Surrey)

The team will be announced on the morning the match opens.—Reuter.

## COUNTY CRICKET

London, Aug. 7.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Notts on the first innings.
Notts, 259 (Hardstaff 103) and 286 for five, declared (Harris 102).
Surrey, 281 and 127 for one.

At the Oval, Middlesex beat Sussex on the first innings.
Sussex, 131 (G. O. Allen eight for 58) and 242 for nine, declared.
Middlesex, 148 and 109 for eight.

At Northampton, Leicester beat Northants by five wickets.
Northants, 130 (Smith five for 33) and 154.
Leicester, 251 and 34 for five.

At Bristol, Hampshire beat Gloucester on the first innings.
Hampshire, 292 (Arnold 116) and 129 for six, declared.
Gloucester, 206 and 79 for five.

At Manchester, Yorkshire beat Lancashire on the first innings.
Yorkshire, 291 for six, declared.
Lancashire, 273 (Iddon 142 not out).

At Canterbury, Kent beat Somerset by an innings and 14 runs.
Somerset, 272 (Marriott five for 78) and 106 (Marriott four for 28).
Kent, 392.

At Birmingham, Derby beat Warwick on the first innings.
Warwick, 219 and 76 for one.
Derby, 240 (Paine six for 88).

At Worcester, Essex beat Worcester on the first innings.
Worcester, 188 (Smith six for 42) and 19 for one.
Essex, 416 (Pope 129), (Howarth five for 60).

London, Aug. 9.

At Weston-super-Mare, Essex beat Somerset by ten wickets.
Somerset, 60 (K. Farnes four for 35, Eastman four for no runs) and 111.
Essex, 126 (Hazell seven for 77) and 46 without loss.

At Canterbury, Kent beat Notts by an innings and 154.
Kent, 445 for six, declared (Woolley 101).
Notts, 116 (Freeman five for 62, Marriott four for 27) and, following on, 175 (Marriott seven for 56).—Reuter.

London, Aug. 10.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Middlesex by one wicket.
Middlesex, 184 (Fender five for 84) and 292 (Fender five for 94).
Surrey, 359 (Gregory 121, Smith six for 98) and 118 for nine (G. O. Allen four for 42, Smith five for 58).

At Hastings, Sussex beat Worcester by 269 runs.
Sussex, 417 (James Langridge 149 not out) and 203 for two, declared.
Worcester, 194 (Tate four for 47) and 157 (Tate six for 44).

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Derbyshire by 135 runs.
Lancashire, 240 and 202 for five, declared.
Derby, 170 (Hopwood five for 32) and 137 (Hopwood eight for 58).

At Kettering, Hampshire beat Northants by ten wickets.
Northants, 146 (Kennedy five for 48) and 205.
Hampshire, 293 (Partridge five for 77) and 59 without loss.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Yorkshire by 58 runs.
Leicester, 94 (Bowes four for 17, Smailes four for 30) and 250 (Bowes four for 87).
Yorkshire, 196 for five, declared, and 90 (Smith six for 39).

At Bristol, Gloucester and Glamorgan shared eight points.
Gloucester, 603 for six, declared (Hammond 302 not out, Barnett 123).
Glamorgan, 324 for five (Emrys Davies 127).

**Championship Standings**

| | P. | W. | L. | 1st Inn. W. | L. | No Res. | Pts. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sussex | 25 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 227 | 60.54 |
| Lancashire | 25 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 4 | — | 222 | 59.20 |
| Yorkshire | 24 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 187 | 51.94 |
| Kent | 25 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | — | 187 | 49.86 |
| Derbyshire | 24 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 178 | 49.44 |
| Warwick | 22 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 160 | 48.48 |
| Notts | 23 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — | 160 | 46.38 |
| Essex | 24 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 163 | 45.28 |
| Surrey | 20 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | — | 131 | 43.67 |
| Gloucester | 25 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 157 | 41.87 |
| Middlesex | 22 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 119 | 36.06 |
| Leicester | 20 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 33.33 |
| Glamorgan | 21 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 91 | 28.89 |
| Hampshire | 23 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 91 | 26.38 |
| Somerset | 20 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 69 | 23.00 |
| Worcester | 23 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 79 | 22.90 |
| Northants | 20 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 6.33 |

—Reuter.

## GERMAN TENNIS PLAYERS SUCCESSFUL

Hamburg, Aug. 12.

Gottfried von Cramm, Germany's premier tennis player, to-day beat the American Burwell 6-2, 6-1, 6-4 in the international tennis championships for Germany. In the mixed doubles the German pair Frau Sperling and Herr von Cramm won over the English pair Scriven-Tuckey 6-2, 6-4.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.


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# SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

## H. M. SUPREME COURT

### Application to Practise

"It gives me great pleasure to admit you to the Bar of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court of China", said Judge A. G. Mossop to Mr. Harold John Armstrong, whose application for admission to practise came before His Lordship in H. M. Supreme Court on Saturday morning. Mr. Victor Priestwood of Messrs. Hansons presented the application of Mr. Armstrong, supported by Mr. J. E. Badeley, who has known the applicant for some seven years. Following Judge A. G. Mossop's roll, which was handed to him by the Registrar, Mr. I. T. Morris. Mr. Priestwood said that Mr. Armstrong would be practising more in Canton than in Shanghai.

## U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

### Young Negro Sent to Prison

Edward Allen Carter, a young American negro, was found guilty in the United States Court for China on Saturday morning, of fraudulently converting to his own use a racing bicycle, valued at U.S. $17, the property of Joseph Mosher.

Dr. George Sellet, retiring district attorney, prosecuted, and Mr. Alfred A. Driscoll appeared for the defendant. In finding the defendant guilty, Judge Milton J. Helmick sentenced him to ten months in the Amoy Road gaol. It was ruled, however, that as soon as transportation can be found for Carter, his sentence will be suspended for a period of five years, provided he can be sent to some point outside of the jurisdiction of the United States Court here, preferably to the United States.

By his own statement, the guilty man is the son of a negro missionary to China who, with his German wife, came to the Far East in 1927 from Los Angeles. He has been accused of petty theft before, spending time twice in Amoy Road and once in the American gaols. On previous occasions, however, his victims did not prefer charges against him on account of his youth.

### Sale of Luebbert's Pharmacy

A motion for an order approving special findings of fact and authorizing the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of Luebbert's Pharmacy was presented by Franklin & Harrington on behalf of the Finance Banking Corporation was heard on Monday by Judge Helmick at the U.S. Court for China.

The pharmacy, one of the best known in Shanghai, was auctioned last week on Court order by Mr. H. D. Rodger, special master appointed by the Court. It was ordered that the sale be confirmed and the Special Master be instructed to convey the assets to the purchasers (the Finance Banking Corporation, morgagee, which acquired the concern and its assets for $6,000).

The Special Master was ordered to turn over the sum of $5,000 to the plaintiff after the deduction of costs of the sale and its fee which the Court fixed at $400. The sale of accounts receivable was also confirmed and ordered turned over to the purchaser.

### An Echo of Julian Activities

"This is the type of case that brings foreigners, Americans particularly, in bad repute with Chinese business men. They make an agreement and attempt to crawl out from under it on a technicality," stated Mr. C. S. Franklin, appearing in the U.S. Court for China on Monday on behalf of Mr. La Kwei-sung, Shanghai merchant, who sought to recover U.S.$1,738 from Mr. C. E. Van De Veere, guarantor of a promissory note given the plaintiff by the late Mr. C. C. Julian. The case is an echo of the tangled affairs of the former Oklahoma oil promoter who took his own life here some time ago.

Judge Milton J. Helmick, after hearing the evidence, rendered a decision in favour of the plaintiff. The transaction involved the purchase of five pieces of rose quartz by Mr. Julian who failed to honour his promissory note when it fell due on November 20, 1933. Appearing for the guarantor, Mr. H. D. Rodger requested a 60 days' period to enable his client to secure the five pieces of quartz which, he stated, are now in the United States and have been rejected by Mrs. S. F. Slusher, Julian's sister. This, pointed out Mr. Rodger, Mrs. Slusher had a right to do according to the terms of the contract entered into by Mr. Julian with the plaintiff. Mr. Rodger further stated that Mrs. Slusher's rejection was made because the rose quartz was not rose quartz at all but was tinted soapstone.

Mr. Franklin at this point rose and asked for immediate judgment, calling the attention of the court to the fact that the promissory note had fallen due on November 20, 1933, and that it was cases of this type which placed the foreigner in disrepute.

## FIRST SPECIAL COURT

### Rickshaw Pullers in Court

A parade of rickshaw pullers gathered from practically every district in the Settlement was held in the First Special District Court on Friday, when 109 coolies were fined $6 or sentenced to a few days' detention for intimidation or preventing other pullers from carrying out their lawful occupation by removing valves or slashing tyres.

In view of the large number of offenders, two special court-rooms with Judges Teng Pao-sung and Huang Jih-hing presiding respectively were opened to handle the cases. The total number of accused brought to the Court on Friday to answer various charges was 157. So, the rickshaw coolies were well in the majority.

The pullers, charged in the Court yesterday, were arrested by the police throughout the afternoon and night. With the exception of the Yangtszepoo and West Hongkew police stations which had a quieter day as far as the rickshaw pullers' disturbances were concerned and made no arrests, every police station in the Settlement was represented with officers in Court in giving evidence of what trouble the coolies had made in the respective districts.

Of the 109 coolies, 32 were arrested by Bubbling Well Station. Louza arrested 20 pullers, Central 11, Sinza 4, Chengtu Road 14, Pootoo Road 2, Gordon Road 3, Hongkew 9, Wayside 5, Yulin Road 2, Kashing Road 5 and Dixwell Road 2.

The coolies appeared either individually or by groups. The majority of them were charged with intimidation or mischief, and fined $6 for "compelling one to do by means of violence what he is not legally entitled to," as announced by the Court.

Wong Jeu-kyung, 22, did not follow the practice of his compatriots by removing valves or slashing tyres, but damaged one rickshaw by breaking the hood and lamps at the corner of Carter and Sinza Roads at about 12.30 a.m. on Friday. He was sentenced to five days' detention.

The majority of the coolies had very little to say. They were only required to answer yes or no to questions put to them by the judge. Some coolies told the judge that their action was prompted by their poverty and they wanted the hire charge reduced. When advised by the judge not to resort to violence, they started to tell the poor conditions of their families, but their stories were, in every case, cut short by the judge's decision. Many who refused or could not afford to give the $6 were ordered to be detained for three days instead.

### More Pullers in Court

The 174 pullers who appeared before the First Special District Court on Saturday on charges of intimidation and mischief were arrested from practically every district in the Settlement on Friday. While the cases against them were quickly disposed of, a comparatively lengthy hearing was held in the case against the five alleged ringleaders charged with being the instigators of the rickshaw troubles in the Settlement on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. S. K. Tsien, assistant Municipal Advocate, who prosecuted, told the Court that the five accused headed the 300 rickshaw coolies who poured into the compound of the Municipal Administration Building at 10 a.m. on Thursday in presenting a series of demands to the Rickshaw Board including the question of the hire charge. After leaving the compound, the coolies gathered on a piece of ground in Robison Road, where a meeting was held with Zung Fah-ts, the first accused, presiding. It was at this meeting that decisions on violence, strikes, and refusal to pay hire charges were made. In view of the subsequent troubles, the five persons were arrested by the Pootoo Road police.

The assistant Municipal Advocate then applied for the detention of the five accused. Police believed that in the absence of the five accused, the agitators outside would not be able to do anything, and the trouble would thus die out, he said. Two lawyers retained by the rickshaw owners also petitioned the Court for the detention of the five accused. They also told the Court that the owners were to bring a civil suit against the five accused for damage suffered by the owners as a result of the agitation.

All the accused denied the charges, saying that they were only trying to pacify the coolies at the meeting in Robison Road. The judge thereupon ordered them to be remanded in custody for one week for further hearing.

### Infant Chopped by Own Father

Charged with murder of his own child, 23 days old, Yang Yueh-lou, 38, a worker employed at the Fu Fong flour mill, Mokanshan Road, was remanded in the First Special District Court on Tuesday (Aug. 7) for further hearing on Saturday.

The man was arrested by the Pootoo Road police following the discovery on Sunday by Chinese Police Constable 2912 of a baby boy abandoned on a piece of ground off Ferry Road. The baby was found to have been chopped with an axe in eight places in the body and head, and was bleeding profusely. It was immediately conveyed to a hospital where it died shortly afterwards.

Investigations by the police led to the arrest of the accused. In the Court before Judge Wu yesterday, the accused stated that he chopped the baby after it had died of illness. He said he had had eight children all of whom passed away during their infancy. Being desperate at the time when his new-born baby was again lost to him, he wielded a chopper on the infant in the hope that this would remove the curse on the family, as was believed by superstitious people.

Pleading for mercy, the worker stated that he loved his baby as much as any parent did. For lack of nourishment for the baby, he had, despite his poverty, employed a wet-nurse.

It was also revealed in Court that the police first found the wet-nurse whose information led to the arrest of the father.

### Human Bones Held for Ransom

For being concerned in successively digging up tombs and removing human bones therefrom, Tsang Wei-tsing, alias Koo Sing-tsan, Yangchow, 32, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by Judge Liu in the First Special District Court on Tuesday (Aug. 7).

The accused perpetrated the crimes in Hsuchow, northern Kiangsu, where the ancestral tombs of several local merchants were damaged. Armed with these bones, the accused arrived in Shanghai and despatched threatening letters to the victims for ransom for the return of the bones.

The accused was arrested by the Settlement police in a Chinese dwelling house in Avenue Foch on July 21. He confessed to the charges. It was also revealed that he had attempted to extort money from Mr. Chee Chiu-me, compradore of the Hardoon Estates.

### Theft of Needles Exposed

Alertness on the part of an employee of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. led to the discovery of a theft of 1,500 dozen sewing needles by a coolie by the name of Feng Si-ching, it was revealed in the First Special District Court last Wednesday, when Chen Lu-shen, 20, president of the International Commercial School, Avenue Joffre, was charged with aiding and abetting in the crime.

The employee was walking in Avenue Joffre near the Cathay Theatre, when he noticed Singer sewing needles displayed in a prominent place in a shop window. His curiosity aroused, he entered the shop and found that the needles were being sold at a much lower price.

The employee soon reported his find to the management, and an investigation was immediately instituted by detectives of Central Station. Feng Si-ching, the coolie, appaerntly becoming nervous, fled from the shop. The detectives searched his room and found several letters written to the coolie by the school president. In one of the letters was contained a contract entered into between the two on the division of proceeds obtained through the sale of the needles. It was also learned from one of the letters that the coolie had indulged in the thefts since January, and approximately 1,500 dozen needles had been stolen.

In order to enable the police to make further investigations, Judge Shu adjourned the hearing to next Wednesday. The accused was remanded in custody.

### Foreigner Charged

William Edward Talbat, 21, who claimed to be a British subject, but was not recognized, was sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment by Judge Siao in the First Special District Court on Thursday morning.

Mr. Paul Y. Lu, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who prosecuted, told the Court that the accused was staying with his relative, a Portuguese, at 221 Kungping Road, on the top floor of an exchange shop. At about 3 a.m. on Tuesday, he stole his way into the shop and obtained $30 cash from a drawer. A shop employee by the name of Mau Pau-dien was awakened by his movements. The accused thereupon struck the employee about the head and body with fists and a kettle.

Detectives from the Wayside Police Station, who investigated the case, arrested the accused in Rue Lafayette. In his possession were found $9, a knife and a letter addressed to his relative in which he indicated that he was prepared to commit suicide on account of poverty and unemployment.

The accused confessed to the crime and stated that some of the money had been spent on a pair of shoes, stockings and a suit.

It was also pointed out in Court that the accused had committed theft in May and was given a suspended sentence by the same Court.

### Native Bank Said Defrauded

Another cheque fraud case, in which a native bank was said to have been defrauded for $30,000 was heard in the First Special District Court on Saturday morning, when Li King-shu, 21, coolie employed at the Tse Fong native bank, Tientsin Road, was remanded one week on charges of forging a cheque drawn on the Joint Reserve Board of the Native Bankers Association in Ningpo Road.

Mr. Kum, assistant municipal advocate, who prosecuted, told Judge Chien that the cheque was presented at the Board on August 6, bearing a seal of the Pao Fong native bank. After the $30,000 had been cashed, it was discovered by the Board that the cheque had been issued by the Board to the Tse Fong bank, not the Pao Fong bank. Further examination revealed that the seal on the cheque had been forged.

The $30,000 given to the messenger were in Central Bank notes, each note bearing a Chinese character "heart". Investigations by the detectives of Central Police Station revealed that $4,000 in banknotes answering to the above description had been deposited with the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank by the accused. It was believed that the accused had stolen a cheque from his employers and presented it to the Board in the name of another native bank with a forged seal.

Questioned by the judge, the accused denied the charge, saying that the $4,000 were deposited by him for one of his relatives. The case was adjourned for one week for further investigation.

### Three Foreigners Sentenced

Four foreigners, one of whom is familiar to the authorities due to his constant appearance in court for petty offences, faced the First Special District Court on Monday morning in four separate cases. Three of them were arrested by the Hongkew police, while the other was charged by Bubbling Well Station with misappropriation.

Hans Hansen, 40-year old Latvian, whom the authorities know so well, was charged, this time, with being drunk. He was arrested by police at 7.30 p.m. last Saturday and sentenced by Judge Sung to ten days' imprisonment yesterday. S. Cordanor, 41, Polish, arrested at 8.25 p.m. on Sunday in North Kiangse Road on similar charges, also received a ten-days' gaol term from Judge Sung. The third foreigner brought to the court by the Hongkew police was Normuhamad Abdulin, 36, Russian, charged with soliciting alms in Chapoo Road at 8.40 p.m. on Sunday. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Fritz Evers, German, 25, was the fourth foreigner in court. He was arrested by the Bubbling Well police on charges of having unlawfully appropriated and converted to his own use one radio receiver estimated at $50 which came under his control by virtue of his occupation as a radio repairer employed by Mr. H. T. Boaler. The alleged crime was perpetrated at 18 Edinburgh Road about two weeks ago. The case was adjourned for one week for further investigation.

## SECOND HIGH COURT

### Russian Acquitted of Forgery

Anatole Rachek, 24, Russian, who was sentenced by Judge Dzien in the First Special District Court to two years' imprisonment on charges of issuing a forged cheque, was found not guilty by Judges Zau, Chow and Kyang on Tuesday (Aug. 7) in the Second Branch Kiangsu Court.

The accused, together with Vladimir Dubinin, 25, Russian, were arrested by the Settlement police on charges of having forged the signature of a certain foreigner to a cheque of $180 drawn on the Chase Bank with intent to draw the amount. Dubinin and Rachek were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each by the First Special District Court.

Dissatisfied with the judgment, Dubinin and Rachek appealed to the Kiangsu High Court. While the sentence passed on Dubinin was upheld, Rachek was found not guilty.

## THIRD HIGH COURT

### Appeal in $12,000 Robbery Case

The appeal filed by the French Police against the recent acquittal, by the Second Special District Court, of four Chinese charged with being concerned in the $12,000 robbery in the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, 9 Avenue Edward VII, on June 9, was heard in the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court on Friday. After a lengthy hearing, the case was adjourned.

The four accused are Chang Tsu-ming, Chuang Chi-meng, Waung Li-yu and Tang Ching-yoeh. The first two accused are sons of a large metal store owner and a sauce factory owner, respectively, in Hongkew, while the third one is the president of a hospital in the Settlement. The Lower Court found the four accused not guilty on the ground that there was insufficient evidence against them.

The court room was filled to capacity on Friday morning, when the proceedings started. With the exception of the fourth accused, who retained two lawyers, each accused had three lawyers appearing in the court for the defence.

Mr. Koo, appearing for the police, told Judge Sun that the police had sufficient evidence to convict the four accused. When the first accused was arrested and arraigned before the First Special District Court, he confessed to the robbery, giving a good account of how the crime was perpetrated, Mr. Koo pointed out. When the four accused were brought to the French Police Station, they were picked out as those present at the robbery by complainants from among a group of persons. The account of the robbery as given by the first accused was even more detailed than first given in the Settlement.

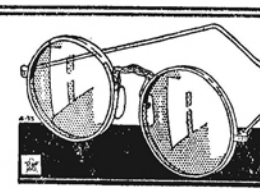
When questioned by the judge if he had confessed to the crime, the first accused stated that he did only after he had been slapped on the face by a Chinese detective and when a foreign detective threatened to beat him with a stick. He said he was so frightened that he did not know what to do but to say yes to the questions put to him by the detectives. In fact, he continued, he was on the day of the robbery in Kiangwan Race Course. Several witnesses had testified that he was at the race course at the time when the robbery look place, he stated.

The remaining three accused also denied the charges. The judge then adjourned the hearing.

## MISCELLANEOUS

A judgment by default was awarded the Shanghai Land Investment Company in the U.S. Court for China, on Friday on a claim for $1,258.74, together with interest and costs against V. B. Sarraga. The claim was for rent due from November to July inclusive on an apartment in the Pearce Apartments. The defendant was ordered to vacate. Franklin and Harrington represented the plaintiff.

AVOID SUN GLARE



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# FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

## INFLATION MOVE IN UNITED STATES

### Further Cheapening of Dollar Planned: New Silver Nationalization Plan First Stepping Stone

Washington, Aug. 11.

INFLATIONIST elements in congressional and semi-official Government circles to-day started a drive for further cheapening of the American dollar by using the nationalization programme as their first stepping-stone.

The programme which they have outlined covers the following successive steps to be taken to attain controlled inflation of the currency:

1. **Further devaluation of the dollar;**
2. **Further issuance of Treasury notes if necessary;**
3. **Appointment of a presidential commission to all phases of the problem and stipulation of the exact point at which the value of the dollar should be fixed. In addition they are seeking the widest possible use of silver under the nationalization proclamation.**

In a statement clarifying the official programme, Treasury officials announced to-day that only free silver already held in the Treasury will be used for the issuance of currency on the basis of full legal value of $1.29 an ounce. Currency issued against silver acquired by nationalization will be based on a purchase price of 50.01 cents an ounce, at least for the present.

Inasmuch as the Treasury now holds 62,000,000 ounces of free silver this announcement means that $82,000,000 of silver certificates are being printed against it on the basis of $1.29 an ounce and will be circulated immediately.

This, admittedly, is mildly inflationary since 62,000,000 ounces only cost the Treasury the total sum of $46,900,000. The difference is officially regarded as seigniorage profit.

The Treasury Department later announced that a major portion of silver acquired under the nationalization programme will be carried on the Treasury books as Government assets.—United Press.

## U. S. SILVER STOCKS NATIONALIZED

### Price Fixed at 50.01 Cents an Ounce

Washington, Aug. 9.

Out of the clear blue sky, the United States Government to-day nationalized silver at 50.01 cents an ounce and ordered the mints to seize all silver in this country as of this date.

The proclamation issued to-day ordered that all silver stocks should be delivered to the mints not later than three months hence but that, from this date, silver becomes the property of the Government.

The nationalization proclamation was contained in an Executive Order signed by President Roosevelt and issued under authority of Section Seven of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, passed by the recent session of Congress.

The Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, said that nationalization became necessary due to the rising cost of silver and the fact that the Treasury Department cannot pay more than 50 cents an ounce under the Act.

The decision to nationalize was reached when silver quotations reached 49.50 cents an ounce at 11 a.m. Eastern Daylight Savings Time, in New York. Immediately upon issuance of the order, the New York Commodity Exchange suspended trading in silver futures.

Bar silver had reached 49.25 cents an ounce at that time.

The mints were directed to accept the silver and deduct for seigniorage and other expenses 61-8/25ths per cent. of the silver received, returning to depositors an amount equal to the monetary value of the balance.

Payments will be made in standard silver dollars, silver certificates or other United States currency.

#### Same Control as Over Gold

Mr. Morgenthau said that domestic silver mined since December 21, 1933, may still be delivered to the mints under the proclamation of that date. He said that silver already en route to the United States prior to the proclamation will be considered as free silver.

Nationalization of the white metal will give the United States Government the same control over silver as it previously possessed over gold.

The proclamation exempts, firstly, foreign and domestic silver coins and, secondly, silver of a fineness of point eight or less which has not entered industrial, commercial, professional artistic or monetary use. It also exempts silver ore or silver owned by foreign governments or foreign central banks, and silver used in fabricated articles.

The Treasury will be compelled to purchase 22,000,000 ounces of silver to hold the bonds which it has been unable to obtain at par. Mr. Morgenthau said that 150,000,000 ounces had been offered by tenders and that the Treasury had received a total of 233,126,600, of which 127,111,100 was accepted. The Treasury bought the balance.

In announcing that silver trading was suspended, the New York Commodity Exchange announcement said, "In view of the fact that silver has been nationalized by presidential proclamation, trading in silver is suspended immediately. Further announcement will be made as soon as possible."—United Press.

#### Amazing Exchange Scenes

Chicago, Aug. 7.

Scenes reminiscent of the crazy days of 1929 on the New York Stock Exchange were enacted in the grain pits here to-day.

Reports that a fresh heat-wave was approaching the corn-belt coupled with advices of sharp rises in prices from Rotterdam and Buenos Aires, sent prices of all grains soaring.

Buyers, many of them with foreign connections, tumbled over themselves to buy while the prices changed rapidly in an upward movement towards new seasonable high levels.

Following a visit to Illinois and Iowa, a local crop expert reported that the corn crops had deteriorated rapidly during the last few days. He was of the opinion that the season's crop would be scarcely 75 per cent. of the amount consumed in the past season. He added that the situation was nothing short of a calamity.—Reuter.

Chicago, Aug. 7.

The mid-west heat wave to-day sent corn soaring to 83 cents, the highest price in four years.

May wheat reached 114, a new seasonal high.—United Press.

#### Australian Prices Up, too

Melbourne, Aug. 7.

Wheat to-day reached a high record of 3s. 9½d. the highest since August, 1930.—United Press.

## GOVERNMENT HEADS ON HOLIDAY

London, Aug. 10.

Great Britain expects the rest of the summer in Europe to be peaceful. With the departure of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, for Aix-les-Bains, France, to-day, the four leading members of the Cabinet are now out of town, and the government machine at Whitehall is in the hands of subordinates.

In diplomatic chancelleries, this is seen as an indication that, at least for a few weeks, there will be no revolutions or armed outbreaks.

It is said to be somewhat unusual for the four leading Cabinet members to be absent from the centre of the government at one time, even during the August vacation period.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is absent in Canada; the Lord President of the Council and second-in-command, Mr. Baldwin, is in France; Mr. Neville Chamberlain the Chancellor of the Exchequer and third-in-command, is in Scotland and is in charge of the government from his vacation residence there.

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and fourth-in-command, is also absent in Berwickshire, having returned to London for only a few hours to-day to attend the memorial services for the late President von Hindenburg.—Reuter.

## WEIMAR CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

Berlin, Aug. 11.

To-day, the anniversary of the Weimar constitution, was celebrated throughout the country.

The occasion was passed over silently by the press, except for some sarcastic comment by the "Deutsche Zeitung."—Reuter.

## REICH FUEHRER ON BOUNDARIES

### No German Attack on Austria Contemplated

Berlin, Aug. 6.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler's plain answers on critical points of international policy in an interview with the English journalist, Mr. D. Ward Price, are attracting great attention here to-day.

Citing Mr. Stanley Baldwin's recent words that Great Britain's defence line now lies along the Rhine, the Fuehrer said: "It is likely that French statesmen will go even further some day and claim that France must be defended on the Oder River or that Russia might as well claim that her defence line stretches to the Danube. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to reproach Germany if she seeks her national defence within her own boundaries."

Interrogated concerning the Austro-German relations, Herr Hitler replied: "We will not attack Austria but we cannot keep the Austrians from attempting to re-achieve the former union with Germany. These states are separated only by a line. On both sides live people of the same race. If part of England were artificially cut off from the rest, who would wish to hinder the process of re-fusion? The 'Anschluss,' however is not a question of the present day. I am sure that the whole situation would be cleared up if secret balloting were held in Austria, but the Austrian independence lies outside any discussion and no one questions it."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

#### Fuehrer's Popularity Increases

Paris, Aug. 5.

An interview with Germany's Deputy Leader, Herr Rudolf Hess, in which Germany's readiness for and the resultant world's benefits from a rapproachment with France are

Herr Rudolf Hess

emphasized, was to-day published in the Sunday edition of "Petit Journal."

Answering a question regarding a "dictatorship" in Germany, Herr Hess declares that the Hitler Government is surely much more representative of the masses of German people than certain leaders of the French parliamentary system are representatives of the French people. "The popularity of the Fuehrer has increased by the purging action of June 30," the Deputy Leader emphasized, vigorously stressing the necessity of Franco-German conciliation, especially in economic questions.

Asked for his opinion on the present situation of the French Government, Herr Hess replied that he would not express himself on this point since he firmly believed that he had no more right to interfere in any domestic matters on the other side of the Rhine than the French leaders were justified in interfering with the internal politics of the Third Reich.

The interviewer, Stanislas de la Rochefoucauld, closes his article by expressing his conviction of the personal sincerity of Herr Hess' repeated offers of rapproachment and pays a compliment to the Deputy Leader's "soldierly /brusque speaking, which has the great and, in these days, rare virtue of being straight-forward."—Trans-Ocean Kuo

## BOYCOTT THREAT BY COLOMBO

Colombo, Aug. 11.

Reprisals against Great Britain's enforcement of the textiles quota were decided upon here to-day. At a meeting of Labourite and Liberal members of Congress, a resolution favouring retaliatory measures was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

A boycott of British products is the principal weapon to be employed and arrangements to enforce such a boycott were started at once. The products to be affected, according to the resolution, are British textiles, mail liquors, spirits, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.—United Press.

# IMPERIAL SALUTE GIVEN DEAD PRESIDENT

### Impressive Scene at Nocturnal Funeral Procession: Reich Military Splendour Recalled

Tannenberg, Aug. 7.

THE mortal remains of President Paul von Hindenburg were laid to rest here to-day near the scenes of his most spectacular military successes which earned him the affectionate nickname, "Hero of Tannenberg."

He was buried to the boom of 101 guns, the traditional death salute to a Prussian King, but presented for the first time since 1928 to anyone in Prussia.

It was the greatest and most brilliant military spectacle in Germany since the war and vividly recalled to veterans the Fatherland's military splendour during and before the World War.

The funeral cortege left Neudeck at 8.30 p.m. last night and reached the von Hindenburg Memorial at 6 a.m.

The doors of the huge mausoleum were swung open by two six-foot soldiers. To the slow dirge played by the cavalry band with a battalion of infantry standing at "present arms," the casket was carried inside. Officers who had served under Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, carrying his medals, swords, baton and helmet, stood with bowed heads by the casket which was covered with a black and white flag.

Members of his immediate family, including his son, Col. von Hindenburg, stood tearfully by as the last rites were given the immortal soldier, hero and statesman.

The Chancellor, Herr Adolph Hitler, arrived at 11 a.m. His entry was accompanied by the beating of muffled drums and the ceremonies started shortly thereafter.

One minute of silence was observed throughout the entire nation to honour the memory of the late President and then Chancellor Hitler spoke stirringly of the life and the deeds of von Hindenburg.

"Hail to our dead leader," the Chancellor cried in conclusion. "May he enter Valhalla."—United Press.

## AUSTRIAN NAZI ARRESTS

Berlin, Aug. 11.

Herr Theo Habicht, German "inspecteur" of the Austrian Nazi Party, and other German leaders of the Austrian Nazis, were arrested on orders of Chancellor Adolph Hitler, Saturday, it was stated in reliable quarters to-day.

Official secrecy surrounded the report of the arrest but at least no denial was forthcoming.

This action follows close on the heels of Chancellor Hitler's orders earlier this week disbanding the entire Austrian Nazi Storm Troops, and demobilizing their concentration camps on the Austro-German frontiers.

Herr Habicht who was, in effect, the Chancellor's emissary to the Austrian Party, and virtually Austrian party leader, was expelled from Austria in June, 1933, by the Dollfuss Government and since then has been conducting a propaganda campaign in Austria from his headquarters at Munich.

Chancellor Hitler's latest action against the Austrian Nazis and its chiefs was believed to be the result of his displeasure at the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss by Austrian Nazis, which has aroused considerable enmity and suspicion of the European powers against the German Government and Herr Hitler himself.—United Press.

#### 6,300 Prisoners Taken

Vienna, Aug. 6.

The official death toll of the insurgent forces in the province of Carinthia during the three-day guerilla warfare following the failure of the Vienna putsch on July 25, was published to-day in the government journals here.

The rebels lost over 100 dead, while the combined army and police forces as well as other semi-military groups, took more than 6,300 prisoners.

Approximately 700 leaders, who lost hope of success, are reported to have fled over the Jugoslavian border, nearly half their number having been residents of the neighbouring Levant Valley section.

Severe sentences were passed by the court martial at Graz on the National Socialist, Eisenhut, who was involved in a shooting affray on July 25 at St. Margarethen, between a group of National Socialists and several gendarmes. Eisenhut was given fifteen years' hard labour, to be intensified by incarceration in a dark cell every July 25.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

#### Von Papen Accepted

Vienna, Aug. 7.

The Cabinet to-day decided to accept Dr. Franz von Papen, former German Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor under the Hitler regime, as Minister at Vienna.

Dr. von Papen succeeds Dr. Kurt von Reith, who was recalled immediately following the Austrian disturbances because he gave free conduct into Germany to the insurgents without consulting Berlin.—United Press.

#### Austrian Legion Disbanded

Munich, Aug. 10.

The immediate disbandment of the Austrian Nazi Storm Troops was ordered to-day by the German authorities.

Evacuation of the Storm Troop camps began as soon as the order was issued and demobilization will be completed within a week, it was declared.

Disbandment of the so-called Austrian Legion was hailed as additional evidence of the new conciliatory policy of the Reich towards Austria, prompted, some observers declared, by the world-wide opprobium directed against Germany as a result of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss' assassination by Austrian Nazis.

The exact number of Austrian Nazi Storm Troops has never been revealed but it is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 are being housed in army camps, mainly on the Austrian-Bavarian border.—United Press.

## MUELLER DICTATOR OF GERMAN CHURCH

Berlin, Aug. 9.

Amid much opposition, the national synod of the German Protestant Church, summoned by the Reichsbishop, Dr. Ludwig Mueller, passed five laws to-day enforcing a radical change in the constitution of the church. The action of the synod has made the Reichsbishop the virtual dictator of the Evangelical Church.

In accordance with the law sanctioned to-day, legislative powers will be transferred from the Federal churches to the new Reichchurch, all pastors will have to swear allegiance to Chancellor Hitler, all past acts of the church administration will be legalized, and the Evangelical flag will be abolished.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 12.

A number of members of the Pastors Emergency Federation were arrested to-day in Berlin and the provinces for reading from their pulpits a message violently denouncing the Reichsbishop, Dr. Ludwig Mueller, and the national synod of the German Protestant Church.

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# TOKYO'S NAVAL DEMANDS ANSWERED

## Great Britain and United States Ones Who Should Seek Increase, Say Washington Officials

Washington, Aug. 11.

GREAT Britain and the United States, rather than Japan, are the ones that should seek an increase of naval ratios, in the opinion of United States Government officials who have privately studied the formulae since the British talks in London preliminary to the 1935 Naval Limitations Conference.

These American officials pointed out to-day that there are four outstanding reasons why Britain and the United States should have even larger ratios, as compared with Japan, than they now possess.

The experts declared that the present ratios are probably roughly fair to all parties and should therefore be maintained. Further discussions on the naval ratio issue are planned with Japan and Great Britain in October.

Firstly, Japan's geographical remoteness is such as to make it virtually impregnable from naval attack despite the present ratio.

Secondly, Japan is the only world power now possessing a first class army as well as navy by which an incalculably successful naval attack would be repulsed by superior land forces at the shore line.

Thirdly, Japan's furthermost insular possessions or mandated areas lie within a radius of 2,500 miles from Japan whereas both the United States and Great Britain would be involved in the defence of their overseas possessions as soon as war broke out.

This fact, combined with the compactness of Japan's coast line, reduces her tactical problem and strength requirements enormously.

Fourthly, Japan at present enjoys an actually higher ratio than the 5-5-3 ratio because she has built nearly all ships allowed by the existing treaties whereas other powers have lagged far behind her.

In conclusion, the experts declared that the present ratios are probably roughly fair to all parties and should therefore be maintained. Further discussions on the naval ratio issue are planned with Japan and Great Britain in October.—United Press.

### Apprehensions in London

London, Aug. 11.

"Japan's naval estimates speak for themselves." Such was the general comment yesterday in official circles here on the credits asked by the Japanese Navy, whose new budgetary estimates confirmed the apprehensions previously caused here by statements issued during the past few months by the spokesmen of the Tokyo Government.

The fact is not overlooked here that credits asked by the Japanese Navy are often considerably curtailed by the Treasury. The general impression, however, is that this will not be the case now.

The new Japanese naval estimate amounts to about £50,000,000, a figure very close to that of the British naval budget, and is generally considered here as a somewhat disquieting prelude to the Anglo-Japanese bilateral negotiations set for October.—Havas.

### Demand for Y. 1,705,313,000

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

All Ministries have now submitted their draft estimates for next year to the Finance Ministry, or have communicated a rough amount of their estimates.

The new demands by all ministries total about Y. 1,075,000,000 made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign Office | Y. 49,450,000 |
| Home Office | 185,000,000 |
| Finance | 2,711,000 |
| Justice | 4,541,000 |
| Education | 29,771,000 |
| War | 350,000,000 |
| Navy | 294,700,000 |
| Agriculture | 113,000,000 |
| Commerce | 12,000,000 |
| Communications | 18,140,000 |
| Overseas Affairs | 16,000,000 |
| | Y. 1,075,313,000. |

The new demands are expected to exceed Y. 1,200,000,000 as the above figures exclude additional estimates to be submitted later, including an allowance of Y. 80,000,000 to meet the depreciation of the yen in the Government's foreign payments.

The ordinary estimates will amount to Y. 1,600,000,000, an increase of Y. 200,000,000 over the working budget, owing to the execution of the second naval replenishment programme.

Consequently, next year's expenditure will total Y. 2,800,000,000 if all new demands are approved by the Finance Ministry.

It is authoritatively understood, however, that the Finance Ministry, actuated by an earnest desire to stabilize finances, will reduce the new demands to one half, namely, Y. 600,000,000, at the same time limiting the issue of new bonds to meet the Budget deficit to less than Y. 800,000,000, which is allowed for this year.—Reuter.

## YOUSSOUPOFF CASE SETTLED

New York, Aug. 11.

The case of Princess Irina Youssoupoff against the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd., for £25,000 damages for alleged libel in the film "Rasputin, the Mad Monk" was definitely concluded to-day.

An agreement was announced to have been reached between the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer interests and representatives of the Princess Youssoupoff, disposing of future libel litigation in connection with the future showing of the Rasputin film.

The agreement provided that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer would not appeal to the House of Lords against the verdict and judgment for £25,000 damages handed down last month in favour of the Princess, and that action for damages now pending in the Supreme Court of New York County would be withdrawn. It was also agreed that all future litigation against the producers, distributors and exhibitors of the film would be ended throughout the world.

In addition, a statement will be inserted in the film to the effect that the part of the Princess Natasha, to which the Princess Youssoupoff took exception, is fictional.

Princess Youssoupoff was granted £25,000 damages for an alleged libel she declared was contained in the sound film. She claimed that the defendants had published in the film pictures and words which were understood to mean that she, called "Princess Natasha," had been seduced by the monk Rasputin.—Reuter.

The Princess is a niece of the murdered Tsar of Russia, wife of Prince Youssoupoff, who killed Rasputin, and one of the last of the Romanoffs. She claimed that the M.-G.-M. film showed her as "Princess Natasha" who, in certain scenes, is seduced by the monk and is later his mistress. She said that, in the film, Princess Natasha wears a nurse's uniform similar to that worn by her almost continually during the war.

The case attracted international attention. The M.-G.-M. defence was a complete denial.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GUARANTEE

Paris, Aug. 7.

"I am willing to guarantee that the nations need not fear another major war for ten years" declared Mr. Lloyd George, War-time Prime Minister of Great Britain, to-day in an interview in "Le Petit Journal."

He said that there was no question that Germany was not able to make war at present. It was true that the psychological conditions necessary for war were present, but material facts must also be taken into consideration.

"I was the head of the British government during the Great War, and I know how such war has to be conducted."

Mr. Lloyd George added that, by letting Japan do as she liked in Manchuria, "we encouraged German militarism."—Reuter.

## MR. P. G. WODEHOUSE SUED BY U. S.

New York, Aug. 11.

Even "Resourceful Jeeves" would be outwitted by his creator's latest spot of bother, for the popular novelist, Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, has been sued by the United States Government for alleged non-payment of income tax for the years 1925-31 amounting to $125,000, plus another $125,000 as penalties for non-payment.

The Government has filed suit for the recovery of $250,000 on the British humourist's American earnings. Mr. Wodehouse, who is at present at Le Touquet, said: "I thought the amount was more. It certainly used to be."—Reuter.

## FRONTIER HERO BURIED

Nairobi, Aug. 7.

The large gathering present at the funeral to-day of Lieut.-Col. Driscoll, commandant of the General Legion of Frontiersmen, included many veterans who had served with him in the East African campaign during the European War in 1914-18. Lieut.-Col. Driscoll, who was 72 years old, had practically recovered from a recent brain stroke but a few days ago was compelled to enter hospital in Mombasa, where he died.—Reuter.

## EX-KING ALFONSO'S SON KILLED

### Prince Gonzalo's Death After Motoring Accident

Vienna, Aug. 13.

Prince Gonzalo, fourth son of ex-King Alfonso of Spain, died here to-day following injuries sustained in a motor car accident last night.

The young prince, who would have been 20 years of age in October, was seriously injured in the stomach yesterday when a car, driven by his eldest sister, Princess Beatrice, collided with a wall after a collision with a cyclist, near Klagenfurt. He was rushed to a hospital but, despite the best medical aid, succumbed this morning.

Doctors were unable to operate on him owing to the weakness of his heart.

The untimely death of Prince Gonzalo is deeply regretted in Spanish Royalist circles, for he was regarded as the most likely candidate for the Spanish Throne in the event of a restoration of the monarchy in Spain.—Reuter.

### Infante Slightly Hurt

Vienna, Aug. 13.

It is learned that the Infante Beatrice, who was driving the motor car when she had to turn out quickly to avoid striking a cyclist who was weaving from side to side of the road, received only minor injuries. The car smashed into a stone wall and was badly wrecked. The accident occurred near Krumpendorf at 7.30 p.m. on Sunday.

Don Gonzalo did not believe himself seriously injured. He and his sister returned to their villa at Poertschach, where he later became ill. A physician was called but the youth died before the doctor arrived. Death was caused by haemophilia, burst blood vessels in the stomach.

### Nobleman Arrested

The cyclist, Baron Richard Neumann, was later arrested by police who alleged he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor at the time of the accident.

King Alfonso was present at the death of his son. Don Gonzalo returned from the accident telling his father that "nothing had happened."

He commenced to feel very sick a few hours later, however, and suddenly slumped into inconsciousness from which he never recovered.

Funeral services will probably be held at Poertschach on Wednesday, it was announced.—United Press.

According to a late message received through Havas, Baron Richard Neumann, the cyclist involved, admitted he had been the cause of the accident.

## *Scientists Descend 2,500 Ft. in Sea*

Bermuda, Aug. 11.

A new record was established near here to-day when Dr. William Beebe and Mr. Otis Barton descended to a depth of 2,510 feet into the ocean.

The scientists were encased in a steel ball specially prepared for the experiment. While undersea, they observed a hitherto unknown phosphorescent fish six feet long.—United Press.

## SUPPLIES SENT TO ADM. BYRD

Little America, Aug. 6.

Dr. Thomas Poulter, accompanied by three fellow explorers, left here yesterday on a special tractor to rejoin Admiral Richard Byrd who has been isolated for some time in his observation camp several miles from here. Heavy snow and ice have prevented the Admiral's men from reaching him, and the only news as to his welfare has come out by way of Admiral Byrd's wireless.

Carrying two sledges of supplies and food, as well as 1,786 litres of gasoline, Dr. Poulter upon his departure stated that the party would be able to rejoin the Admiral within two or three days.

He added, however, that it might take longer if the current storms persisted. Danger of falling into the deep glacial crevices had been lessened, he said, due to frozen snow with which they had been filled.—Havas.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT AVIGNON

Avignon, Aug. 12.

Six persons are dead and 35 are injured as the result of a train smash which occurred to-day when one of the coaches of the Geneva-Ventimiglia express was derailed just as the train was entering the Avignon station.

Four succeeding coaches also left the rails and struck a goods train.—Reuter.

## HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE DESTROYED BY FIRE

London, Aug. 7.

Despite the efforts of servants, villagers, the police and the Belfast fire brigade, a fierce fire to-day destroyed the entire upper part of the 300-year-old Hillsborough Castle, official residence of the Governor-General of Northern Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, near Belfast.

The blaze was put under control after a battle lasting four hours, but then only a third of the Castle remained intact, and this was badly damaged by water.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn were away at the time, while the Governor-General's secretary, Commander Henderson, from whose quarters the flames spread to the main building, was also absent on vacation.

The fire was discovered by Sergeant Irvine, head of the Castle guard, who ascended the roof to hoist the flag at half mast on the occasion of the funeral of President von Hindenburg. The sergeant immediately warned the servants and spread the alarm, but the flames took hold of the roof, which was burning fiercely when the fire brigade arrived from Belfast, twelve miles distant.

Meanwhile, servants, the police and villagers desperately cleared the building of priceless valuables, documents, plate, costly furniture, works of art, including a Van Dyck valued at £10,000, and the baton carried by the Duke's father at the coronation of King Edward. All these were lowered from windows and piled up in the lawn, where they were guarded by the police.

Formerly the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, Hillsborough Castle was purchased by the British Government and handed to the Ulster Government, at the time of the first settlement, for the official residence of the Governor-General of Northern Ireland. Built nearly 300 years ago, it was occupied by King William III during his campaign in Ireland in 1690.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to be accidental. The castle will probably have to be rebuilt.—Reuter.

## HAITIAN FLAG REPLACES STARS AND STRIPES

Port Au Prince, Aug. 7.

For the first time in nineteen years, Haitian flags were seen floating from government buildings here yesterday when the U.S. stars and stripes were lowered in token of the termination of America's occupation of the republic of Haiti.—Havas.

## PRINCE SAVES BOY FROM DROWNING

Biarritz, France, Aug. 5.

The Prince of Wales to-day risked his life to aid in saving the life of a twelve-year-old French boy from drowning off the beach at Chamber d'Amour.

Wading out to his waist, the boy was bowled over by a huge wave and knocked unconscious, the receding water carrying him swiftly out to sea.

Although the Prince usually frequents the swimming pool because his entourage insists that the undertow at the beach is too dangerous, he plunged into the sea without a moment's hesitation when he heard the child's mother scream.

The Prince reached the unconscious boy at about the same moment as one of the life-guards, and together they brought him safely to shore.

Greater ovations have been given the Prince, perhaps, than that which he received as he stumbled out of the foaming surf, he and the life-guard supporting the boy between them, but never was he accorded a more spontaneous or sincere cheer than that given him by the cosmopolitan beach crowd.—United Press.

## AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE LEAVES BELGIUM

Steenockerzeel, Aug. 7.

Archduke Otto, 21-year-old head of the ancient House of Hapsburg, left his chateau in this stolid Flemish village to-day for an unknown destination.

Accompanied by an unidentified Hungarian friend, the pretender to the crown of Austria-Hungary, left here at 8 a.m. in what was rumoured to be an international tour lasting possibly several months.

Recent events in Austria have led to the increasing belief that Archduke Otto, son of the late Emperor Charles, who died in exile at Funchal, Madeira, in 1922, would soon be restored to the throne of the Hapsburg.

Empress Zita has gone by way of Reggio to Italy where her other children are now staying.

Otto has shared exile with his mother, the Empress, in many lands. From boyhood, he has been training in the art and craft of kingship. The servants of the royal household address him as "Majesty" and his mother schools him in the ways of courtship. He is now, in early manhood, every inch a king.—United Press.

Payless for nearly four years, more than 1,400 Chicago school teachers will receive $25,447,240 in back salaries within a week.

It is sound advice of course to EAT MORE FRUIT, and we really intend to follow it, and then MONOTONY steps in, and we weaken. Fresh or cooked fruits served with a topping of Nestle's Pure Thick Cream are delightful, and better still are Pineapple and Banana Trifles, when this Cream is used in their making,

BUT——

even then, we are still somewhat under the shadow of Monotony.

We want more recipes of greater variety to meet the need, so we remember the series of appealing dishes by a famous chef, detailed in that useful booklet "The Cream of Creams", which the Nestle Co., P. O. Box 705, Shanghai, send us so willingly without any charge, when we write for a copy.

NESTLÉ'S PURE THICK CREAM


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# *Red "Hoax" Exposed*

## Foreign Tourists See One Side of Russia

Riga, Aug. 6.

One of the best novelists and poets of the young generation of Russians, Ilya Grigorievitch Ehrenbourg, bitterly denounced to-day what he termed the "Hoax" which was being served out to foreign tourists in Russia, in order that they might carry home with them a rosy impression of living conditions in the country.

The writer made his denunciation the subject of a formal complaint to Moscow authorities. He declared that the Soviet Intourist Travelling Agency chaperoned foreign visitors and surrounded them with a false atmosphere of prosperity and gaiety in special hotels provided for them, staffed with trained waiters.

He said that these hotels had plenty of food, music and dancing, and that in this way the visitor was carefully prevented from seeing the squalor and hunger which constituted the ordinary lot of the Soviet masses.

M. Ehrenbourg contended that the heroic achievements of the Soviet should be shown, but that there was also another side to the picture, the food queues, empty shops, ill-clad people and the brutalities of man to man.

Outside his own country, M. Ehrenbourg is perhaps best known in Germany where most of his books have been translated. The acrimonious tone of many of his works stamps him as a pamphleteer rather than romancer.

His best novel is "Julio Jurenito" which seeks to give a picture of post-War Europe, and one of his most beautiful poems "The Son of Our Sons" also deals with the Great War period.—Reuter.

## U.S. STRIKERS SITUATION

Butte, Aug. 6.

After nearly a month of only minor disturbances, violence broke out in Butte to-day on a scale of intensity hitherto unapproached in the protracted strike of copper miners.

A mob of strikers besieged the offices of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., hurling rocks and other missiles through the windows and burning automobiles parked in front of the building.

Strikebreakers at work in the mines were furiously stoned by another riotous mob, several being injured.

Police battled with the rioting strikers for hours. Using batons and tear-gas freely, they finally dispersing the mob, but it was feared that renewed outbreaks may occur at any moment.—United Press.

### Victory for Strikers

Minneapolis, Aug. 11.

Striking truck drivers to-day won a complete victory in the Federal Court when the petition of recalcitrant truck owners for an injunction to restrain Governor Floyd B. Olson from further enforcing martial law was denied.

The petition was sought by attorneys for trucking companies which had refused to comply with Governor Olson's demand that they compromise with the strikers.

Half of the city's truck-owners agreed to the Governor's demand and re-employed strikers on compromise terms, and when the remainder refused to surrender to what they termed the "left wing labourites," Governor Olson revoked their trucking permits under the power conferred upon him by the martial law proclamation.

Lifting of martial law would have cancelled the power of the Governor to keep idle the trucks of the recalcitrants.

It was predicted to-day that the decision of the court would lead to an early and complete settlement of the strike, which has cost Minneapolis merchants millions in the virtual paralysis of wholesale and retail trade.

The general public of Minneapolis is growing more and more restive under the drastic restraints of martial law as enforced by General Ellard Walsh, commander of the Minnesota National Guard, and the present dictator of Minneapolis, who ushered in his military regime with a list of 800 rules whch the citizenry have found irksome. Public opinion, it was forecast, will force the obdurate truck owners to capitulate.—United Press.

### Aluminium Workers Out

Washington, Aug. 11.

Twelve thousand out of 15,000 workers of the Aluminium Company of America struck work to-day.

As a result three factories were compelled to shut down completely, while one is partially closed.

Both sides have expressed willingness to negotiate.—Reuter.

By SAPAJOU

THE LOCH NESS MONSTER POSES

## LOCH NESS MONSTER ONCE MORE

London, Aug. 9.

The Loch Ness monster to-day was once again featured in the newspapers in consequence of a statement issued by Sir Edward Mountain, claiming that the monster had been seen 21 times within four weeks.

Sir Edward organized a team of 20 watchers, and he said that photographs had been secured which proved the existence of the most publicized "animal" in the world.

Observers generally agree that the monster has a small head relative to the rest of its body, and two or three humps.

The search for it, which has convinced most sceptics in the neighbourhood, says Sir Edward's statement, will be continued for another week with more powerful cameras.

Sir Edward Mountain is chairman and managing director of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd.—Reuter.

## B.B.C. REVERTING TO OLD TIME SYSTEM

London, Aug. 8.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that the experiment with the 24-hour system of timing, which began in April, will end on August 18, after which the Corporation will revert to the old system for all its public operations.—Wireless through Reuter.

## FOX TERRIER WITH TWO LIVES

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 10.

One sacrifice of his life is enough and the fox terrier literally raised from the dead by Dr. R. E. Cornish, will not be called upon to die a second time—permanently so that his brain can be examined.

Dr. Cornish revealed to-day that he had reached the decision to let the dog live until death came naturally, after considering the suggestion that the dog's brain might disclose more of value than could be learned now, by continuing the effort to restore him to normalcy. The doctor said that it would be many weeks before the dog would be able to walk.

An experiment which astounded science and medicine was the putting to death and then reviving of the fox terrier by Dr. Cornish. Life was completely and successfully restored to the dog, although his actions revealed that the brain had deteriorated during the process.—Reuter.

## *New Heat Wave*

New York, Aug. 8

A new heat-wave is causing the greatest distress throughout states in the middle-west, in many of which the temperature to-day was above 100 degrees in the shade.

President Roosevelt, after touring North Dakota amid clouds of dust, declared that the Government would make every effort to deal with the drought problem.—Reuter.

## DROUGHT COSTS U.S. $5,000,000,000

Havre, Mont., Aug. 6.

After a day-long ride through the unparalleled desolation of drought-stricken Montana, President Roosevelt delivered an unplanned, extemporaneous speech when his special train halted here to-day.

Havre, famed as "the coldest spot in the United States," turned out in shirt-sleeves almost en masse to hear the President speak.

Mr. Roosevelt was obviously greatly impressed by the terrible spectacle of the drought and his promises of relief rang with sincerity.

"Hereafter we shall have to provide for the elimination of drought through the construction of adequate water storage reservoirs, as well as the conditions which it causes," the President declared. "It will take a long time, but we are on our way and I think you understand and will support me in the programme which I shall present."

While he watched the unparalleled desolation unrolled before his eyes, the President listened to the disquieting account of Mr. Lawrence Westbrook, Federal Relief Agent, who told him that the unprecedented rainless summer has cost the nation nearly $5,000,000,000.

Returning to the railway, President Roosevelt resumed his monotonous train ride, approaching drought-stricken North Dakota.—United Press.

### Live-stock Suffer

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6.

The Kansas City Stockyards to-day held 47,000 cattle, the largest number concentrated here at one time since 1924, stockyards officials said.

Many cattlemen, it was said, have been forced to kill unestimated thousands of cattle because the animals were so weak from starvation and lack of water that they had not the strength to make the journey from the ranges to the railroads.

Other thousands have died of the famine and the loss to western ranches will run into tens of millions, it was forecast.—United Press.

## CANADIAN FLIERS FAIL

Hatfield, Aug. 9.

The Canadian fliers, Captain James R. Ayling and Captain Leonard Reid, landed at the aerodrome here at 7.35 p.m.

Defects which developed in both motors of their plane made it advisable for them to abandon their attempt to fly on to Baghdad, they said.

They had experienced bad weather in the course of their flight over the Atlantic, they stated, but this had been off-set luckily by a tail-wind which increased their speed.

Both aviators appeared fresh and cheerful, but disappointed at their failure to establish a record. They had eaten virtually nothing en route, they said, but had drunk quantities of orange juice and water.

Their plans for the future are uncertain.—United Press.

London, Aug. 10.

With the arrival of the two Canadian fliers at Heston, the first direct non-stop flight from Canada to England has been accomplished. Their arrival in England marks the 24th crossing of the Atlantic from west to east by aeroplane.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

## WOMEN EXECUTED AT SING SING

Ossining, N.Y., Aug. 9.

Mrs. Anna Antonio, attractive 29-year-old mother of three children, was put to death in Sing Sing Prison to-night, the second woman in the history of New York State to be electrocuted.

Mrs. Antonio, like Mrs. Ruth Snyder, her predecessor in the death-chair, was convicted of first degree murder for instigating the killing of her husband in order to collect life insurance funds.

Samuel Feraci and Vincent Saetta, who actually committed the murder on Easter Eve, 1932, in order to share in the blood money, also were executed to-night.

The insurance money against which the trio gambled their highest possession, and lost, totalled $9,100.—United Press.

## SILVER SHIRTS ACTIVE IN U.S.

Los Angeles, Aug. 7.

Mr. Charles Kramer, Representative of California, investigating the activities of the Nazi-like "Silver Shirts," to-day ordered that the future hearings should be closed.

"The dangerous international character of the evidence" was given by Mr. Kramer as the reason for his institution of "star chamber" proceedings.

Evidence previously given by investigators who have been inquiring into the activities of the organization for weeks tended to brand the "Silver Shirts" as an outright revolutionary group.

Witnesses testified that the "Silver Shirts" had as one of their purposes the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the seizure of power under a dictatorship.

Anti-Semitism is also one of the tenets of the organization, witnesses testified at previous hearings, the "Silver Shirts" planning to expel all Jewish office-holders after taking over the government.

The most serious revelation of the proceedings so far was the disclosure that the "Silver Shirts" have been recruiting United States soldiers, sailors and marines, although it was not disclosed to what extent their seditious campaign had been successful amongst the armed forces of the nation.

Mr. Kramer's declaration that the evidence was "internationally dangerous" aroused keen speculation here as to whether or not any foreign power might be supporting the "Silver Shirts."—United Press.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.

A deposition was made here yesterday before a Congressional Committee, by a man named Hayes, formerly of the United States Marines, implicating the "Silver Shirts" in activities prejudicing the interests of the United States Government. Hayes told the Committee that the heads of the "Silver Shirts" had promised to pay $10 for every rifle, $50 for every machine-gun, and $20 for each case of munitions stolen from the Government stocks.—Havas.

## VICEROY RETURNS TO INDIA

London, Aug. 11.

The Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, accompanied by the Countess of Willingdon, left Croydon by an Imperial Airways Liner to-day on their return to Delhi, where they are due to arrive next Friday.—Wireless Through Reuter.

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## U.S. TRADE POLICIES CRITICIZED

London, Aug. 8.

Sir Percival Lea Perry, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., of Great Britain, concluded a brilliant but strongly condemnatory speech to-day on the trade policies of the United States, by apologizing for his severe criticism. But, he said, it was necessary for America to face present facts, otherwise the world crisis would become even worse than it was.

The occasion was a meeting of the British and North American Luncheon Club, and among those present were Mr. Lynn Meakins, American commercial attache, who was formerly stationed in Shanghai, and Mr. William Lee Cooper, former commercial attache.

Sir Percival, after emphasizing and condemning America's failure to recognize her change since 1914 from a debtor to a creditor nation, declared that the only solution of her present problems was to rid herself of the favourable balance of trade by forcibly restricting certain exports.

Regarding his first point, Sir Percival said: "While we were fighting the World War, the United States sent us food and munitions. She also stepped into all of our foreign markets controlling virtually the whole export market of the world, which fell like a ripe plum into the laps of American industrialists."

He maintained that America should put her house in order and should increase her own domestic demand which was largely curtailed by immigration quotas.

**Tariff Barriers Must Go**

The United States did not quite realize the aggregate of her transactions, Sir Percival asserted. There were no possible means of America being paid for exports in goods unless tariff barriers were broken down.

"How long will it take her paternal government to put a check to the ultimate drift of exporters towards bankruptcy, by curtailing or prohibiting exports?" he demanded. Certain essential American exports, such as wheat, tobacco and cotton, must continue and essential exports and imports balanced.

The United States, however, insisted on continuing to sell goods to keep what, Sir Percival said, was very wrongly called a favourable trade balance.

"The 'New Deal' may be in a position to curtail American exports, and the President, in his wisdom, may say 'Export cotton, wheat and tobacco, but do not export motor-cars.'"

Sir Percival then pointed out that another great change in America had been that from a labour saving nation she had become a labour user. "The whole of American energy must now be devoted to the problem of using labour instead of saving it," he declared.

Sir Percival Lea Perry is the author of "American Invasion," "International Trade Balance," and numerous pamphlets and papers.—Reuter.

**N.R.A. Defeated**

Denver, Aug. 9.

A decision which may possibly exert a far-reaching effect upon enforcement of National Recovery Administration codes throughout the nation was given in the Federal District Court here, to-day, when Judge J. Foster Symes denied the application of the Federal Government for an injunction restraining Mr. Ballard Gearheart, a coal mine operator, from selling coal at prices below those fixed by the National Recovery Administration.

Under-selling does not hinder inter-state commerce, Judge Symes ruled in dismissing the government's suit.—United Press.

## MALCOLM CAMPBELL TO TRY AGAIN

Daytona Beach, Aug. 10.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, the British racing motorist, to-day accepted an invitation to make an attempt on the world's land speed record here early in 1935.

The present record 272.108 miles an hour is held by Sir Malcolm, who raised the mark for the fourth time last year at Daytona Beach, that famous stretch of sand on the holiday coast of Florida which has been the cockpit of the world's land speed records for many years.

A quarter of a century ago, Mr. Henry Ford established a world's speed record there, and since then it has been regarded as the pre-eminent track by speed kings.

In his next attempt, Sir Malcolm hopes to achieve a speed of 300 miles an hour.—Reuter.

## GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL ALL PRICES

Berlin, Aug. 10.

All prices in Germany were to-day virtually placed under government control by a decree of the Ministry of Economics, which extended control to all goods and commercial enterprises.—Reuter.

## CANADIAN FORFEITS HUGE BOND

Seattle, Aug. 7.

The Federal Judge, Mr. Meterer, to-day ordered Mr. George Reifel, the Canadian who, with his father, was last month charged with having smuggled large quantities of liquor along the northwest Pacific coast, to forfeit the $100,000 bond on which he was released on July 9.

The order came as the result of of both father and son having failed to appear in court a week ago. The Government consequently asked for the forfeiture of the bond, but in the case of Mr. Henry Reifel, the father, defence was granted continuance until August 20, counsel for the defence pleading that he was too ill in Vancouver to appear.

It was also claimed that the son was at his father's bedside, but the judge described his failure to appear as wilful.

Evidence was given that two United States surgeons were refused admittance to the hospital where Mr. Henry Reifel lay ill.

Civil action was also brought by the government last month against defendants, claiming $17,250,000 for alleged evasion of customs dues and taxes.

Mr. Henry Reifel is president of the Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver, Ltd.—Reuter.

## STERILIZATION GOES ON IN REICH

Hamburg, Aug. 10.

Before June 15, 1934, the special court at Hamburg had dealt with 1,325 cases requiring or requesting sterilization, according to an official report released here yesterday. Of the total, 59 per cent. of cases had voluntarily appeared before the court.

The report stated that, by order of the court, 761 persons had subsequently undergone the sterilization operation, 265 of whom were men and 309 women.—Havas.

## HELP FOR EMPIRE STUDENTS

London, July 19.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has offered the University of London the sum of £4,500 annually for three years to assist the Institute of Education in developing its relations with students from the Dominions and the Colonies.

The sum is intended to provide fellowships for short periods to picked students from the Dominions, and to enable the Institute to invite a senior University teacher from one of the Dominions to hold for a limited period the post of Advisor to overseas students.

The Senate has accepted the offer.—Reuter.

## DAVID LIVINGSTONE MEMORIAL

London, Aug. 5.

The lament of Scottish bagpipes with the subdued roar of Devil's Cataract at Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia, in the background, was heard by listeners throughout the Empire to-day during the broadcast ceremony of the unveiling of a statue to the memory of the Scottish missionary and explorer in Africa, Dr. David Livingstone.

The ceremony took place on a spot just overlooking the famous Falls which Dr. Livingstone discovered in September, 1855, during his explorations into the interior of Africa.—Reuter.

## U.S. AIRWOMAN KILLED IN CRASH

New York, Aug. 5.

Mrs. Frances Marsalis, the aviatrix, was killed to-day in a crash at Dayton, Ohio, her parents here were notified to-night.

Mrs. Marsalis and Mrs. Thaden landed at Curtis Field, New York, on August 22, 1932, after having been aloft for 196 hours during which they set up a new women's endurance record. The previous record had been 122 hours and 52 minutes.—United Press.

## ELGAR'S LAST WORK GOES TO B.B.C.

London, Aug. 11.

The manuscript of the late Sir Edward Elgar's last work—a symphony commissioned by the British Broadcasting Corporation—was yesterday presented to the Corporation by his daughter, Mrs. Blake.

Sir Edward Elgar had only made slight progress with the work, and no attempt is to be made to put the symphony into form suitable for performance. The manuscript will be placed in the Corporation's archives.—Wireless through Reuter.

## GRUESOME EXHIBIT IN COURT

London, Aug. 10.

The case for the Crown was fully presented to-day when Jack Notyre, otherwise known as Tony Mancini, Brighton cafe waiter, made his fifth appearance in the Brighton police court which was besieged by great crowds seeking admission.

Prisoner, who was arrested on July 17, is charged with the wilful murder of Miss Violette Kaye, a dancer, whose mutilated body was found in a large trunk in a boarding house in Kemp Street, Brighton.

The Crown to-day revealed that Notyre had lived with Miss Kaye as man and wife in a flat at Park Crescent, Brighton. On May 14, Notyre told neighbours that his wife had departed with her uncle and moved to new lodgings on Kemp Street. Thereafter, the dancer was never seen alive.

At to-day's hearing, the police produced the head of a hammer which was found in a cupboard in the flat occupied by the prisoner and the slain dancer. This hammer head, according to Sir Bernard Spilbury, the pathologist, fitted the wounds in Miss Kaye's head.

Accused, who was arrested following 24 hours of intense police activity, denied his guilt when taken into custody. In a statement made to the authorities, he declared that returning one night to the flat at Park Crescent, he was unable to obtain an answer to the bell. He gained admission by climbing through a window and found Miss Kaye lying dead in bed.

Notyre said he became very frightened as he could not prove he had not killed the dancer. He went out the following day and purchased a trunk into which he placed the body of the slain girl. With the aid of a maid, who was a friend of his, he removed the trunk to the house on Kemp Street where it was found by the police.—Reuter.

## FURTHER OUTBREAK IN ALGERIA

Paris, Aug. 7.

Twenty-seven persons were killed in the Constantine riots, according to an official announcement made here to-day. Twenty-three of the dead are Jews and the others Arabs. Twenty persons were injured in the rioting, while 80 arrests were made.

It is stated that minor disorders still exist in some of the localities around Constantine where the garrison has been strongly reinforced, but the rest of Algeria is calm.

The riots are described here as being purely anti-Jewish affairs instigated by a handful of fanatics.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY

**Prince Fugger-Babenhausen**

Berlin, Aug. 5.

The senior member of the famous German House of Fugger, Prince George Fugger-Babenhausen, died to-day following a sudden attack of heart failure at Wellenberg Castle, near Augsburg, at the age of 45. Married in 1914 to Countess Elizabeth Henriette von Plessen, the dead Prince is survived by his widow and two children, Prince Friedrich Carl, and Countess Marie, the report said.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

**Gen. Kusmanek**

Vienna, Aug. 8.

Another prominent figure of the Great War passed away, when Gen. Kusmanek, heroic defender of the Przemisl fortress against the onslaught of the Russians, died here to-day. Owing to the lack of food, the general, after a period of long and heroic resistance was forced to surrender and, with his 40,000 men, were taken prisoner by the Russians. Przemisl was re-captured later by the combined efforts of German and Austro-Hungarian troops.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

**Mr. William S. Vare**

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 7.

Mr. William S. Vare, one-time "Tsar" of Philadephia and head of the strongest political machine in Pennsylvania's history, died here to-day following a long illness. Son of a farmer, Vare's first job was as cash boy in the John Wanamaker store.—United Press.

**Mr. Augustes Thomas**

New York, Aug. 12.

The death occurred here to-day, at the age of 77, of Mr. Augustus Thomas, Doyen of American playwrights. Death was due to apoplexy.—Reuter.

**Freipern Won Reischach**

Berlin, Aug. 13.

The former Lord Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies, Freiherr von Reischach, died last night after a short illness, a few days before completing his 80th birthday.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

# *FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF*

The ex-President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, will break the profound silence which he has maintained since leaving the White House with the publication of a book in September, it was revealed on Aug. 8.

• • •

Deferring its deadly purpose for years, a war-time shell, lying in a forest at Kowel, which was the centre of a good deal of fighting between Russian and Austrian troops, claimed seven schoolboys as victims on Aug. 11.

• • •

The U.S. Government has put the Pied Piper of Hamelin to shame. Officials announced that the Civil Works Administration during three months destroyed 7,500,000 rats in a campaign to control typhus in Georgia, Alabama and Texas.—United Press.

• • •

Rivalling "The Miracle," which he staged for Morris Gest in America in 1924, a great "Jewish morality play" will be produced and directed by Max Reinhardt, Austro-German theatrical director, in New York next February.

• • •

Dr. Paul Farez, famed French scientist and physician, has just discovered a remedy for jealousy which he describes as a disease like all other ordinary diseases and not, as is generally assumed, a bad feature of character which can not be healed. He undertakes to cure successfully anybody suffering from jealousy by a course of treatment with specially prepared hormones.

Taking cue from the Vatican, the "Catholic Action for Young Men" of the Philippines had started a drive against indecent books and immoral motion pictures.

• • •

A nation-wide campaign against lawyers allied with "gangsters," "racketers" and bandits is being developed by the Department of Justice, it was learned in Washington on Aug. 5.

• • •

The anti-Jewish riots in Constantine, which took a toll of 27 lives and caused enormous property damage, have died down, following the arrival of strong reinforcements of French police and troops.

• • •

The Pope warmly associated himself on Aug. 10 with the current campaign of Jews, Catholics and Protestants in the United States against immoral films. Addressing representatives of the International Federation of the Cinematograph Press, His Holiness said that it was the most solemn duty of the press to work for a cleaner film industry.

• • •

The exchange agreement between England and Germany, designed to remove the difficulties impeding trade, was signed in Berlin on Aug. 10. The agreement applies only to future debts transactions. It is learned authoritatively that the government intends to press on vigorously in order to secure settlement in regard to existing debts.—Reuter.

## FAITH OVERCOMES SNAKE BITE

Sylva, N.C., Aug. 11.

While flourishing a cobra before his congregation and declaring that the faithful could come to no harm, Mr. Albert Teester, a local preacher, was bitten twice to-day by the reptile.

He underwent all the experiences of snake-poisoning—a swollen body and a swollen tongue which nearly suffocated him—but he refused medical aid, and is now recovering.

Mr. Teester claims the fact that he is better proves that what is written in the Gospel of St. Luke, Chapter 10 Verse 19, on the exercise of faith in picking up serpents, is right.—Reuter.

## BRITONS SET UP NEW GLIDING RECORDS

London, Aug. 5.

A new British gliding record of 95 miles was established to-day by Mr. E. Collins, a member of a London gliding club, who flew from Dunstable to the coast of Norfolk.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 6.

Gliding at Thirsk, Mr. E. Wills, a Londoner, to-day attained a new British altitude record of 5,100 ft. above his start which was 600 ft. above sea level.—Reuter.

## CUNARDER FACING LAUNCH PROBLEM

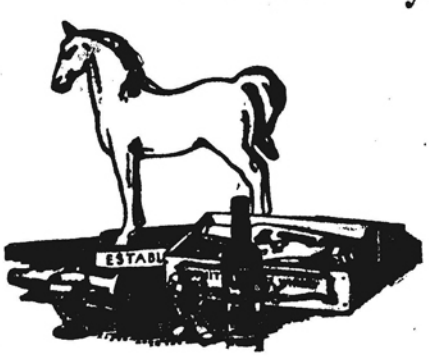
London, Aug. 11.

The launching by the Queen on September 26 of the new Cunarder number 534 in the narrow waters of the Clyde presents considerable difficulties, for which preparations are now being made.

The giant liner, which is 1018 feet long, lies in a slipway overlooking the Clyde, which at this point is only 700 feet wide. The launch, however, will carry the ship into the mouth of the river Cart, which enters the Clyde immediately opposite the building yard. The Cart has been widened and dredged in anticipation of the event.

In view of the limitations of space available, it will be necessary to check the vessel's momentum once she is fully water-borne after the launching and for this purpose massive drag chains of a total weight of nearly 1,000 tons will be attached to the sides of the vessel, asserting a gradual but progressive pull.—Wireless Through Reuter.


**White Horse Whisky**

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## FROM THE FOUR WINDS

# DIFFICULTIES OF AMERICAN RECOVERY

## General Johnson's Methods Examined: Revolt Against Indecent Films Sincere

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Washington, July 12.

One of the most significant events which has occurred since the New Deal started is the decision of General Johnson, Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, to give up his post and retire into private life. The General did not resign, as many have been demanding that he should. That would have been too much like retreating under fire. Instead he wrote a letter to the President in which he recommended that the administration of the N.R.A. should be placed in the hands of a board, or commission, and no longer left in control of one man. He further intimated in press conferences that he did not expect or wish to be a member of this new Federal Industrial Board when established.

The qualities which stood General Johnson in good stead when the N.R.A. was in its formative period, when it was necessary to educate the public, to "sell" them the idea, were, if anything, a disadvantage now that N.R.A. had reached the administrative stage. Last summer General Johnson, next to the President, was the biggest figure in the administration and for a time his organization and its work were regarded by the public as almost the entire recovery programme.

The National Industrial Recovery Administration became the National Recovery Administration and the other important recovery agencies were pushed into the background. The undue prominence which was given the N.R.A. through the general's efforts may have retarded recovery from the economic point of view, but there are few who would deny that without the moral inspiration of the general's campaign the country would not have recovered so quickly from the mood of despair into which it had been plunged by a cumulative series of economic disasters. Rough, impulsive, forceful as the west wind, General Johnson was the trumpet of the New Deal prophecy. He united the people of the country in a single purpose and effort which is without peace time precedent in the history of any country.

### Rash Promises

Some of the general's promises were a little rash. He overestimated the ability of his organization to absorb the unemployed. But the encouraging assertion that the unemployment situation could be solved was the antidote to depression which the counry required at that particular moment. His belief that all that industry needed to do to conquer unemployment was to raise wages and reduce hours was an oversimplification of the problem. The theory was that more money would thus be put into the hands of people who would spend it. Industry was being crippled by the fact that people who needed to spend money had none to spend. Get money into their hands and their demand for goods would set the factory wheels humming again.

The trouble under the old deal had been that money, instead of going into the hands of workers who would spend it and absorb the products of industry, went into the hands of the few employers and stock owners who had so much money already that they could not spend it on goods, and so reinvested it. Industry which was already too large for the demand was expanded still further by their investments and the situation made worse. Fresh sources of supply were created, when there was already too restricted a market for the existing sources.

The net result of the general's efforts was to raise prices. In some cases industry under its code of fair competition was allowed to fix prices directly or indirectly. The practice of requiring all firms in the code to "post" their prices amounted to establishing a uniform price throughout the industry, for example. The increase in prices frightened off the consumer, but the general consumer was not the only person who objected. The farmer, and the recovery agency established for his relief, the A.A.A., objected still more strongly.

### Farm Prices Manipulation

The object of the A.A.A. was to raise farm prices, which taken as a whole had been lagging behind industrial prices, until a balance had been established between the two halves of the country's economy which was approximately the same as that which had existed in the days before the war. The exact dates of the base period are given in the declaration of policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Act August, 1909, and July, 1914. It was not the average price during that period which the A.A.A. sought to achieve, but the ratio between what the farmer bought and what the farmers sold which existed then. The end could have been obtained equally well by reducing industrial prices and keeping agricultural prices stable.

Actually the A.A.A. sought to raise prices by restricting production and organizing marketing, but discovered that owing to the policy of General Johnson advances in agricultural prices were nullified by corresponding advances in industrial prices. The farmer was getting more money, but his clothing, machinery, etc., was costing him more, so that his relative position was little better.

### "Little Business" Unhappy

The next most powerful opposition to the policies of General Johnson's N.R.A. came from the little business man and his champions. The Federal Trade Commission had been established under President Wilson to protect the little man and enforce the anti-trust laws. The N.R.A. allowed the anti-trust laws to be broken and in the eyes of the small man encouraged monopolistic practices. The small man found the requirements of hours and wages more onerous than his big competitor and complained bitterly. His case was championed in Congress by Senators Nye and Borah. Clarence Darrow was made chairman of a Board of Review to look into the matter which issued a report so vigorously hostile to the N.R.A. that it destroyed its own value through its intemperate violence.

Big business itself was entirely enthusiastic. The business community felt that as far as recovery was concerned any benefits had come not from the N.R.A. but from the policy of heavy public expenditure inaugurated by the government. However, there are certain features of N.R.A. which they desire to see permanent.

### Codes Should be Kept

They agree that the codes of fair competition for each industry should be maintained, though they feel that these codes could be consolidated and simplified. They approve of the code insistance on reasonable maximum hours and minimum wages. They approve also of attempts made through codes to outlaw unfair trade practices. In a coded industry, for example, it would be impossible for one competitior to sell below cost with the express purpose of driving other competitors from the field cornering the market, and then raising his own prices as much as he desired. Complaints are still made that compliance with the codes is not enforced with sufficient vigour and this is a matter into which the N.R.A. organization are now looking. Under any permanent organization which takes the place of N.R.A. when it ends on June 16, 1935, the codes will remain.

There may be an abandonment of any attempt to codify certain small local industries and the so-called service industries, such as laundries and restaurants. The constitutionality of attempting such control is open to question in any case, for it is difficult to argue that such obviously local concerns are in any way engaged in inter-state commerce. Industry will in the future still remain under government supervision through some form of commission. Absolute self-government of industry, which some big business men have advocated, would have little chance of winning popular or Congressional support.

The administration of the codes will also have to be simplified. At present these are believed to cost between $70,000,000 at a minimum, or $140,000,000 at a maximum. "Code authorities" with salaries ranging from three to 25 thousand a year are too numerous. This sum is a heavy burden upon industrial firms which pay it in proportion to their net output, as a rule.

### Cinema Demands Attention

In addition to the state of the N.R.A. the state of the cinema occupies public attention. Hollywood is on the defensive. For some months now it has watched the swelling ranks of its foes with widening eyes. Apparently even a movie fan will turn. The banner of revolt was first raised by leaders of the Catholic Church who called upon the 20,000,000 Roman Catholics in the United States to boycott all picture houses showing "indecent" films. Hollywood at first was inclined to mock. These campaigns had been launched before and the enemy ranks had been scattered to the four winds whenever Mr. Will Hays, the Movie Czar, choose to fire a new "code of ethics" at them. It soon became evident, however, that the present revolt was more serious. The patient public, fed with trash on the comforting grounds that it was getting what it wanted, fell in behind the unfurled banners of protest. Womens' clubs, civic organizations, even the Federal government gave support. This was no petty riot by a few long faced cranks. It was real rebellion.

On the surface the complaint against the movies was one of indecency. Films had grown more and more outrageous. Attempts were made to attract audiences by hinting that they were about to see a glorified peep-show. Titles leered from the hoardings. Run through a list and note how many times "Sin," "Hell," and similar words appear. It was even held necessary to "pep up" Mr. A. A. Milne's "Dover Road" by rechristening it "Where Sinners Meet." But had it merely been a case of serving the public with food a little too raw, the success of the campaign for better movies would never have been so great. The grievance of the public goes far deeper than that. It feels that the cinema has become a definite force in moulding the culture and civilization of the country and it does not like the pattern to which Hollywood would make it conform.

An inquiry was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Education which found that:—seventy million people went to the Movies each week; the average child attended once a week; three-quarters of the pictures related to sex crime and love; the child remembered two-thirds more than the adult; the motion pictures changed the child's attitude and conceptions in a lasting manner.

There seemed to be a danger that the standards of a small community leading an unnatural, artificial existence, in a small corner of California, would be foisted upon the rest of the country through the twin agencies of the pictures themselves and their highly organized publicity—the nineteen movie magazines and the daily Hollywood columns printed in the newspapers between "Society Gossip" and "Advice to the Love Lorn." America was growing into a monstrous Hollywood, with its false standards and views of life, its luxury, its vulgarity, its waste, its sentimentality and peculiar habits of thought and action.

The public is influenced by the pattern of life shown in the films themselves but an even greater influence is exerted owing to the avidity with which the private lives of Hollywood's heroes and heroines are followed. Far more is known about their private existence than about that of the President and his wife. Thousands of boys and girls taught in School that one day they may occupy the White House as President or First Lady are far more thrilled at the thought that one day they may be like Flossie Floodlights or Marcel Torso, the $10,000 a week stars.

### Powerful Publicity

It is contrary to the laws of physics for anything to rise higher than its source, and the source of most of the information about Hollywood stars comes from the film companies' publicity sections. A new arrival from the East was met at Pasadena by a publicity director of the company which had just given her a contract, whose first thought and first question was "Have you left any love-life behind in New York?" She assures me that those were the exact words. She was next surrounded by photographers demanding loudly that she should pull up her skirts and cross her legs, their one idea of a suitable pose. Miss Margaret Sullavan complained in an article in the "New York American" that she was asked, "What do you think about love? What movie star would you rather be kissed by? Do you sleep in pyjamas, nightdress or neither?"

The be all and end all of human existence according to the movie magazines is to fall in and out of love in a constant sea-saw of recurrent emotion. "Stars in love make better pictures", asserts the July "Movie Classic." "The real reason Jean Harlow's marriage crashed," is the chief attraction offered by "Movie Mirror." The "Movie Classic" also tells "Why Jean Harlow's marriage collapsed." In fact six out of eleven featured articles in this magazine deal with the divorces or "love rifts" of famous stars. The July "Silver Screen" has an article entitled "Pairing them off," in which any couples unfortunate enough to be seen together were represented as heading for the altar. That is the kind of information which the publicity directors are convinced the public wants to have.

It is particularly unfitted for the new type of actress now entering Hollywood. The two sensations of the past year have been Miss Katharine Hepburn and Miss Margaret Sullavan, the first a member of an old New England family, the second of an old Southern family. A group of new stars have been recruited not from the Broadway choruses but from New York's finishing schools. (The "Wrong People are Crashing the Pictures," complains the July "Silver Screen"). Directors have discovered that the camera is exacting. It is not enough to "act the lady"; you have to be one.

Through their refusal to conform to the standards of the Hollywood publicity men, both Miss Hepburn and Miss Sullavan have been treated as the black sheep of the movie flock. No longer do such articles as "Hepburn is Dynamite" appear. "Movie Classic" instead, rejoicing figuratively in Miss Hepburn's recent bad luck, presents "Hepburn needed those Spankings," while Miss Margaret Sullavan is given a puff as "Hollywoods Pet Peeve" in the same magazine.

### Public Wants Met?

The old excuse is made that the public is only being given what it wants and that stars would cease to be popular if no details of their "love-life" were known. Yet Miss Hepburn and Miss Sullavan appear to thrive without it, while if further proof were required, consider the most popular screen character of today. Undoubtedly the palm must be awarded to Mickey Mouse. Yet Mickey has never "told all," no intimate details of his "love life" have been given. Nobody has ever declared "Mouse is Nitroglycerine."

The big executives have begin to realize that something must be done to meet popular criticism. In making their yearly schedule, a task performed each summer, the publishers ettics have been ransacked for stories which will satisfy the demand for "decent" films—in all senses of the word. Dickens, Galsworthy, Barrie, have been pressed into service. One company is contemplating a life of Joan of Arc; another a life of Lloyd George; The "Hells Belles, Sinners All" type of film has been banished. "Never before in the history of the industry has there been such an effort to clean house from within as now" said Mr. Adolph Zukor.

But Hollywood's publicity departments must also be drastically pruned. If the "love life" of movie stars continues to be revealed to the public Hollywood will still be a cheapening influence. Perhaps it will be realized soon that a goldfish bowl is suitable only for gold fish, and that even a movie star has the right to a private life of her own.

# COLLEGE OF HERALDS EXHIBITION

## Fine Collection Stirs Imagination: Survival of Days of Chivalry Still Useful

BY O. M. GREEN

London, July 4.

There are those who make fun of the College of Herald and its uses. Sir Pushful Mounting, having entered London with the proverbial shilling in his pocket and in due course amassed millions and a knighthood, hies him to the heralds to buy pedigree and coat of arms. Or so it is popularly supposed. And when the trade in *nouveaux riches*, is slack what have the Heralds to do but dream away their days in the last ancient house spared by the makers of Queen Victoria Street over a branch of knowledge which was out of date a hundred years ago.

Actually the Heralds have many valuable duties. They may not ride about the shires examining coats of arms and their owners' right to them, as they used to do. But there is still plenty of work for them in which to combine the functions of lawyer, expert in an exact science, arbitrator and, wherever public ceremonial is concerned, director and final authority. Also they are the guardians of the most curious, and in many ways most valuable collection of records in London.

Of these they are showing a small but very beautiful selection in the lovely panelled hall which is the Earl Marshal's Court (built in the days of Wren after the Great Fire, from which by superhuman effort the Heralds had managed to save all their precious records) to celebrate their 450th anniversary.

### Long History

No one knows exactly how heraldry began; it seems to have arisen full-fledged in the middle of the 12th century. It became necessary to appoint a body of men who should understand and decide all questions of arms, especially when they began to descend from father to son. And in the days of King Richard III (1484) the College of Heralds or Officers of Arms were created by special charter.

The head of the College is the Earl Marshal, an office hereditary to the Dukes of Norfolk. Then there are three Kings of Arms; Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy; six Heralds; Lancaster, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, Windsor and York; and four Pursuivants; Rouge Dragon, Rouge Croix, Portcullis and Bluemantle. An institution which preserves such names in this prosaic age is surely worthy of respect for that alone.

By the way, a herald was not a trumpeter. Shakespeare in a stage direction wrote: "Enter a Herald with a Trumpet" and succeeding generations have forgotten that the last word then meant trumpeter. A herald wore a tabard—that gorgeously embroidered short coat in which Tenniel clothed the White Rabbit, in "Alice in Wonderland"—but he was much too great and important a gentleman to blow bugles.

There is in the exhibition a glorious painting of two heralds of Charles I. in their tabards, by Van Dyck, which has kindly been lent by the Austrian Government. How did it come into their possession?

### Excellent Display

To appreciate the display one needs, of course, to be an expert. Like everything else the art of blazoning degenerated as time went on, but the inexpert cannot tell how. Only he admires the quaint delicately combined devices, odd little figures so wooden yet so full of life, and the gorgeous colouring which through all the centuries has remained marvellously fresh. Also one delights in the exquisite writing of the MSS, though, again, study is needed to read it. Handwriting then was an art in which the few who could practise it took a just pride.

Among the MSS. is the draft of a grant of arms and crest to Shakespeare's father. Garter, King of Arms, was accused by York Herald of having granted arms too much like those of Lord Mauley, and defended himself vigorously in another MSS. which shows that the poet's father was a man of substance and position, conveying a very different idea of Shakespeare's background from the traditional poacher and runagate.

There is an epitaph in verse, on the monument of Sir Thomas Stanley, stated by a Warwickshire contemporary to have been written by Shakespeare. But somehow it has quite a different flavour from all else one knows of him.

A drawing in pen and ink of the badges of Edward IV and Richard III attracted me, because it was done as late as the reign of James I, and already the art of "whitewashing" had begun, the draughtsman adding of Richard that "he made many good and wholesome laws, which are yet in force. He was wise and valiant."

### Tournament Roll

Of the pictorial work, the most impressive, if not the best artistically, is the Westminster Tournament Roll, depicting the jousts held by Henry VIII at Westminster in February, 1509, in honour of Queen Katherine of Aragon, an immensely long piece of vellum crowded with figures, Queen Katherine in state in the royal box, as it might be at Olympia, and King Henry on horseback tilting before her, all done in gold, silver and colours.

Another vellum roll of the Penyston family tree, dated July 10, 1564, with coats of arms wherever they intermarried with other families, is very pretty. And there is a wonderful genealogical tree, the branches all curving in and out like those of a real tree, showing the descent of Queen Elizabeth from William the Conqueror; also a drawing of Queen Elizabeth proceeding to Parliament with hundreds of tiny figures and 'the Queene's Majestie in her litter under the canapie." I think I am right in saying that carriages on wheels came in much later.

One of the later exhibitions particularly interested me, for here the link with our own times is nearer and it is possible to visualize the people of whom it tells.

### Colonial Register

In 1750 the Heralds began (but unfortunately discontinued later) a register of marriages and births for the Colonies. The page at which the book is open tells how Robert Heselrige and Sarah Walters, both originally of Braintree in Suffolk, were married in 1754 in Massachusetts by Dr. Ebenezer Miller, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (did you know it was so old? I

(Continued on page 259)

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# COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS IN AUTUMN

## Inter-Party Troubles Make Issue Uncertain: Mr. Latham Reports on Goodwill Mission

From Our Own Correspondent

Sydney, July 12.

It is now certain that the Commonwealth Elections will be held in September. Provided an arrangement can be made in respect of election boundaries, a September election would suit the people, but those that sent the Scullin party and the Langsters about their business would welcome it if the United Australia Party and the Country Party would patch up their quarrel.

Early last week it seemed that a friendly atmosphere was developing. But within a few days the secretary of one party organization had outlined "matters of grave importance" which must be dealt with in the coming session, and the other concern had issued a handbook for election speakers "based on material furnished by the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister," in which the Country Party was accused of "having scrapped its election policy on the tariff," and of having "insisted upon a determined policy of separation" from the United Australian Party. There are too many of these secretaries about, and they have too much to say.

It is considered amongst serious-minded Australians that it would be a calamity if the Labour factions were to come back with a majority, or even strong enough to force another election in 1935. At recent meetings Mr. Scullin has shown that he has learnt nothing since 1931. He still dreams of disarmament, political control of banks and fiduciary issues. If he were to go into office at the mercy of a long tail which would wag him and his followers, the result would be plain chaos. Luckily, that is a remote chance. After a stormy campaign ending indecisively, a U.A.P.-C.P. understanding would be difficult, perhaps impossible of arrangement. If Mr. Lyons, of the U.A.P., and Dr. Page, of the C.P., cannot agree, they must make way for chiefs who can. Australia is sick and tired of their squabbling.

### "Made in Japan" Car in Sydney

Considerable interest has recently been aroused by the arrival in Sydney of the first Japanese car. This arrival has provoked many rumours and it has even been suggested that shortly there might be a flood of such vehicles. It has, however, been explained by an official of the importing company, the M.B.K., that no further shipments were on the water, and that the chassis had been brought out to test the local market. No prices have yet been determined, but it is understood that the intention is to offer the car with Australian coach-work and other fittings. The "Datsun" closely resembles some of the popular types of British light cars and bears a very strong likeness to the Austin Seven.

It has been announced that during the present visit of the Governor of New South Wales (Sir Philip Game) to England, he would investigate the possibilities of the King accepting dedication in perpetuity, on behalf of the British Empire, of an acre or more of land at Chevy Chase, in New South Wales, upon which there is a notable War Memorial.

The memorial is one which symbolizes the valour and might of the British Empire. A circular feature of the memorial represents the world, while rough stones signify the severe trials endured by the British Empire before it reached its present eminence. Five pillars, each with five sides, denote each of the five Dominions, children of the Empire—India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. A three-sided obelisk represents Mother England, with Wales, Ireland and Scotland. The Mother and her five children are united in one solid block, on the top of which stand the globe or world that they helped to save from tyranny. The memorial also contains a chamber of records.

### Melbourne's Centenary

It is estimated that more than 100,000 visitors will attend the celebrations officially opening in Melbourne on October 18. The sporting and other carnivals will be on a larger scale than any previously witnessed in Australia.

The Duke of Gloucester will land in Melbourne on October 18 and the celebrations, which will virtually open that day, will continue until the middle of December. The sporting activities will include racing, lawn tennis, golf, light car racing, polo, yachting, cycling, life-saving, amateur athletics, swimming, football, billiards, bowling, baseball, women's sports, hockey, pigeon racing, and coursing. The racing clubs have increased their prize money considerably for their meetings, and it will total nearly £100,000.

The Royal Show, commencing on October 18, it is claimed, will surpass any previously held in Australia, in value of awards, number of exhibits and display of machinery. The dedication of the Shrine of Remembrance, on November 11, should be a most impressive and memorable sight. It is expected by the Centenary Council that 300,000 people from all parts of Australia and from overseas will attend the dedication, which will be performed by the Duke of Gloucester.

### Ghastly Ceremony by Aboriginals

Gruesome details of the native ceremony of "cleaning" were given recently in a Brisbane paper, when two aborigines, Wild Jimmy and Sambo, were charged that, conjointly with a number of other natives, they murdered a white man, Alec Brown, at Wairuna Station, in June.

A constable tendered a statement alleged to have been made by Wild Jimmy after his capture. The statement read:

"Sambo grabbed Alec Brown and Dave MacLean, hit him hard on back neck with tomahawk. I hit him little one with tomahawk down her (indicating loin). He lying on ground still. Jacob tied handkerchief over Brown's eyes. I got razor and put small cut in his back. I give razor to Jacob, who cut him more and take piece of steak. Jacob then say, "Who want drink of blood? All boys have drink."

Giving evidence of the arrest, the constable said that Jimmy was also alleged to have said afterwards that eleven natives had also drunk blood.

### Mr. Latham Reports on Mission

Mr. Latham has presented his report on his mission in the House of Representatives. It is to the point and should make some Australian exporters sit up. Mr. Latham affirms that there is an enormous market in the East for Australian goods, but says that it will never be won while Australian exporters persist in sending goods abroad below contract standard, unevenly graded, and packed in an inferior manner.

He quoted many striking instances of Australian trade being ruined by a few careless or dishonest exporters, and has suggested that where exporters were incapable of realizing their obligations to their country they should be excluded from the export trade. He also advocated the appointment of trade representatives in commercial centres in the East, and said that their appointment would probably be fully justified if they did nothing more than correct misstatements and prevent misunderstandings.

He had been at first surprised, next disappointed, and then almost angry, to learn that some Australian exporters persisted in sending goods abroad below the contract standard, unevenly graded, and packed in an inferior manner. He had been ashamed to hear that Australian exporters of flour to the Netherlands East Indies had reduced the weight of standard bags of flour. Some Australian exporters did not seem to know what an attractive label was. It is hoped that Mr. Latham's remarks will have some effect.

### Relations With East

Touching on Australia's relations with the East, Mr. Latham pointed out that Australia was vitally concerned in the development of the Pacific. Great harm had been done, he said, by misstatements suggesting that Australia had great, unoccupied, fertile areas that would support large populations. "I think," he said, "that we would be consulting our own interests if we speak of Australia less often in a style of a company prospectus. In these days, if we allow a false idea to be current that we could readily absorb millions of people, we are taking an entirely unnecessary risk."

Before his departure for the East, Mr. Latham allowed it to be known to confidants that he would probably decide after completion of his mission to return to practice at the Bar. Mr. Latham's decision to retire from Federal politics was announced last week by the Prime Minister. His departure from Federal politics will be a severe loss to the Parliament of Australia. To all the problems that faced Australia, Mr. Latham brought to bear a keen intellect and sound judgment. His intellectual qualities have placed him in the forefront of the great Australian statesmen. He will always be remembered for his magnificent act of self-sacrifice when, for the sake of unity, he stepped down from the leadership of the National Party and became the second-in-command of the newly-formed United Australia Party. All Australia feels that this Australian has done very good work for his country.

# CHINA RESIDENTS IN LONDON

## Mr. H. E. Arnhold Has Busy Holiday

By O. M. Green

London, July 4.

The Thatched House was comparatively empty to-day, but the suffocating heat of London was enough to drive away all not compelled to stay in this wilderness of superheated bricks and mortar. I don't know whether the thermometer reached a record, but I have seldom known anything so oppressive as Pall Mall after lunch. And I had a particularly light lunch and neither coffee nor strong drink.

Mr. A. W. Burkill was up, lunching with Mr. E. F. Mackay. He tells me he comes to London very little. He is staying at Crowthorne in Berkshire, at the hotel where Major and Mrs. Hilton-Johnson were while their house was a-building.

Mrs. Burkill has been better, and getting out for motor drives with him. Very unluckily she has just had an attack of pleurisy.

Mrs. Mackay has had a painful experience. She got a stye in her right eye, and in some manner it turned to a carbuncle. There is really nothing that hurts more and the position of the carbuncle made it all the worse. Happily the eye is quite well now.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are going to Scotland at the end of this week for ten days. A discussion ensued on the relative attractions of trains and motor-cars for travelling. We generally agreed that coming to London by motor is no catch.

I met Mr. John Waddell a few days ago. He and Mrs. Waddell have taken a furnished house at Rustington, in Sussex, and he comes to London four days a week to take a course in conducting at the Royal College of Music. He was offered a good organistship in Tyrone, recently, but decided not to break off his study at the R.C.M. before he has got all from it that he can. He looked remarkably fit and was as full of enthusiasm as ever, naturally delighted, too, that one of his sons shows a strong musical bent.

### Cheery Sherry Party

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hayim gave a sherry party at Grosvenor House last Friday, in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Li Ming and their daughter, son and nephew. I saw Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson there, and Mr. Hogg, but did not manage to speak to them in the number of guests. It was a jolly party and we all disgraced ourselves by the quantities of fishy things, savoury things and little sausages speared on toothpicks that they serve with the cocktails and sherry.

Sir Alfred and Lady Knox gave a large garden party at their beautiful house at Binfield in Berkshire. There I met Sir Peter Grain, whom I have not seen for a long time, the same as ever. As many of your readers no doubt know, he has settled at Farnham Common not far from Slough. He goes to London a good deal for Masonic work, of which he is doing a lot, plays golf frequently, and has started on the never-ending job of making a garden.

My latest report of Mr. H. G. Simms is that he is going on well, if slowly, has had no temperature for some days and gets downstairs. But he will hardly be back at the office for several weeks.

London, July 17.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold is to meet the China Committee of Members of Parliament on Thursday, July 19. I met him this afternoon, laden with bundles of correspondence, drafts, memos, bluebooks and hereditaments. He was just back from a big "business" lunch in the City and sees a string of similar engagements ahead. He said plaintively that he had come home to see Mrs. Arnhold and have a little holiday, and here was the result.

Mr. Li Ming also I met to-day. He leaves for Paris on Thursday, goes on thence to Germany, from there to Italy, sails from Italy for America on August 22, and is due back in Shanghai on October 10.

Never having been in England before, Mr. Li has enjoyed his first experiences greatly. He is much struck with the courtesy of Londoners—which is no empty compliment, they are a helpful lot. He is also tremendously impressed with our social services, the apparent absence of very poor people, the abundance of money spent on every side. He ventures to think there are rather too many theatres and cinemas. But speaking professionally, all his experiences here (and pleasure has not been unmixed with business) leave him in no doubt that London is rapidly regaining, indeed has already regained, her pre-eminence as the commercial and financial centre of the world.

I went yesterday to see Mr. H. G. Simms, who has gone into the New Lodge Clinic in Windsor Forest, not far from Winkfield, for a week's treatment. It is a large mansion, originally built by a former Belgian Minister and since his death sold to become a nursing home, with splendid grounds and all in enchanting country.

Mr. Simms is up and about, not obliged to keep his bed, and looks decidedly brighter than when I last saw him at his daughter's wedding. But he says that he is not yet up to any exertion, which makes him very breathless. He is under a specialist, who has treated himself successfully for the same asthmatic complaint.

### Asian Society Banquet

Replying for the guests at the Royal Central Asian Society banquet the other night, which was a very big affair of over 300 people, Mr. Quo Tai-chi made a very witty speech, all about nothing and thoroughly to everyone's taste. He said that a representative of China was bound to feel in a special position at the Royal Central Asian Society for "we cannot escape the fact", he said, "that, relatively to China, every other nation is more or less on the periphery."

Next day one of the gossip-writers congratulated him on firing off witticism "in polished American." Mr. Quo pointed this out to me, with a laugh, adding "And only last night Lady Allenby, whom I was sitting next, said that I did not speak with an American accent."

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clear are home from the South of France and have taken a house for the summer at Ashford, in Middlesex, where their eldest son, Erland, has been working for several months past in a big engineering firm. Their daughter and her husband, Lieut.-Commander Lenox-Conyngham, are staying with them for two or three weeks.

Being invited to speak on the Far East last Saturday evening at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, I met among the audience Mr. H. L. Beer, for many years well known up and down the China coast for his school at Weihaiwei. He tells me he has changed his name, but unfortunately I did not catch the new one.

# COLLEGE OF HERALDS EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 258)

didn't) and then the births of their three children at decorous intervals of about eighteen months.

Those who know Massachusetts now may be put to it to imagine what it was like in 1754. But the Heselriges are easily seen.

He, I feel sure, was a lawyer, with a long upper lip and no sense of humour. The two daughters took after him and probably married clergymen, sons, perhaps, or nephews of Dr. Ebenezer Miller. But the only son, always in scrapes with his grave father, favours his mother, in whom a native humour and love of fun (inherited from her father, a jovial country squire who knew every ale house for miles round Braintree) puts her in continual difficulties between the ridiculousness of Robert and the obligations of wifely duty.

It is at least to Robert's credit that he was umimpeachably upright, at a time when Massachusetts must have offered rich pickings to adroit men of law. But the long evening family prayers, and especially the luscious supplications over every peccadillo of the delinquent son must have had a lot to do with the latter's eventually running away from home, to make a fortune in New York and so obliterate his earlier transgressions under a cloak of gold.

What are the chances that, after all this flight of imagination, China will throw up a descendant of Robert and Sarah Heselrige, who will write to tell the Editor how absurdly wrong I am? It is exactly the sort of thing that would happen in China.

But the College of Heralds is a place for dreaming dreams and seeing visions.

### King Edward's Tricycle

London, July 11.

When the Prince of Wales was visiting the Humber Works at Coventry yesterday, his attention was drawn to the tricycle once owned by his grandfather, King Edward. He instantly asked to ride it, got on, and (as the papers say) "to the delight of the crowds of work-people looking on, pedalled about sixty yards up and down the works yard."

Deduce from this statement that the Prince has never learnt to ride a bicycle. I don't know why, but if you have become used to a bicycle it is absolutely impossible to ride a tricycle.

Alternatively, deduce from "the delight of the crowds of work-people" that the Prince can ride a bicycle, and that he shared the fate of all who can when mounted on a tricycle and immediately ran into the nearest wall. Of course the assembled journalists would be too polite to say so.

# *In Parenthesis*

### Complacent

"You are the loveliest thing I have seen," he breathed. "I long to hold you in my arms, to caress you, to kiss your eyes, your hair, your lips—to whisper in your ear, 'I love you'!"

"Well," replied the girl, "I suppose it can be arranged."

• • •

### A Way Out

An inquisitive old lady was always way-laying the new minister in the street to ask him questions. One day she stopped him and said: "Mr. Brown, would you please tell me the difference between a Cherubim and a Seraphim?"

The young minister thought wildly for a moment or so. Then he replied, with an inspiration: "Well, they did have a difference, I believe, but they have made it up."

• • •

### A Warm Climate

The coloured preacher was describing the "bad place" to a congregation of awed listeners.

"Friends," he said, "you've seen this here melted iron running out of a furnace, ain't you-all, white-hot, sizzling and hissing? Well—"

The preacher pointed a long, lean finger at the frightened crowd. "Well," he continued, "they use that stuff for ice cream in the place I been talking about."

• • •

### Overcome

The visitor to the crowded service at a popular church was compelled to leave early, and during the sermon endeavoured to steal quietly away. As he tiptoed down the aisle his new shoes crackled like a forest in a gale. He reached the door in a state of collapse.

"By jove!" he remarked to the verger, "I wouldn't do that again for a pound." And then his face took on a mottled tint as he realized he had left his hat in the pew.

• • •

### Boastful

A boastful American had been admitted to Heaven, and was talking of the wonders of his home country. There was nothing in the world to touch Niagara Falls, he claimed. An old man who was standing near sniggered audibly.

"Perhaps, sir," exclaimed the annoyed American, "you don't consider 8,000 cubic feet of water a second a lot of water? May I ask your name?"

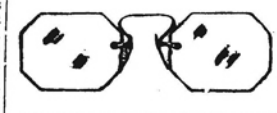
"Certainly," replied the other. "Noah!"

• • •

### Mrs Malaprop

A motorist knocked down an elderly woman. When he had helped her up, he said severely: "I consider that the fault was entirely yours for standing gaping about in the middle of the road in that manner."

The victim looked indignant. "I was not gaping about," she retorted, "I was inhaling a cab."

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# SPECIAL ARTICLES

## VIGNETTE

By Kunikos

Smith was one of those unforgettable fellows who have the gift of going one better than the best you can do and then appealing to you for support of whatever he claimed. His manner was such that you hardly ever refused, even under the most terrible provocation, and he had the knack of appearing puzzled and vexed, to say nothing of slightly hurt, by your ignorance when you ventured to disagree with him over some remark he had made. He could always make it seem that your correction—or foolish interpellation—was, of course, only minor and did not affect the gist of his story. Over the passage of years, his expression seemed to say, he might have slipped up on one or two of his details; but that might happen to any man. The point was that he had been hither and thither and seen many things that were "magnificent." What did a thousand miles or so or, for that matter, a hundred years or so, concern a few friends? And, after all, he was talking among friends. His assurance, also, was such that even when you knew definitely that he was wrong you hesitated to say so. He could prove to the satisfaction of the other passengers on the ship—a coastal vessel along the United States—that though you might have lived in the place for several years, you might quite easily be mistaken in its name. And, feeling very humiliated over it all, you held your peace until your brain could recommence functioning in its normal manner and you knew for certain that the man was lying. The reader has probably met many a person like that, but the writer has never yet encountered anyone to touch his friend Smith, whom he met last summer.

• • •

Smith is a big and boisterous person, very difficult to avoid. Within a short time of meeting him, you know that he was once a colonel in the British army. He is an American and, as he puts it, does not wish to brag about his connections with the armies of other nations. Enough said. He gives a mysterious wink or so and, being on board a ship where everything is credible, you believe that he had some important but obscure post in the Intelligence Service—and he does not disillusion you. There is one thing about a ship's passage which must strike everyone, and that is the way in which people bare their past lives. Smith is an expert in digging out the details of yours and everyone else's. Before you have known Smith a minute, you have confided that you have lived in China for a number of years and that, before getting there, you tried several others parts of the globe. That means, as it subsequently transpires, that Smith will treat you with respect. For travel is his long suit. On an American coasting vessel the majority of the passengers are making their first acquaintance with the sea, and anyone who has travelled round the world, for instance, is rather a person to be worshipped and looked up to. Smith takes the wind out of the sails of all who do happen to have travelled round the world by having travelled round the world more times than he can remember. Not only that. He has stayed in all parts of the world and knows them all intimately.

• • •

Hear him talking about Shanghai. "You from Shanghai? Boy, what a place! Bund, girls, cabarets, Bubbling Well, clubs. Do you know what's his name—with the big land company, tall, dark, Princeton man, married the daughter of a man you ought to know as well as I do. I'll think of his name in a minute. Funny! The name's slipped my memory. However....." And from this point he regards you as one who has mutual friends. "I spent a number of years on the China coast. Came to know it as I know the palm of my own hand. That run in to Shanghai from Keelung—magnificent: one of the most magnificent runs into any port in the world, I always think. Do I mean Woosung? Not a bit. Of course, it is some years since I've been there, but in my day the run in was from Keelung. You remember it. Must do; you've been there a number of years. Must know it well." And before you can contradict him, you really come to believe that there is a magnificent run in from Keelung to Shanghai, and that you are miserably ignorant in not knowing it. That is his power. In nine cases out of ten you will agree with him that the run in is magnificent, and thereafter you are used as a proof that he is right in everything he says, from East Africa to the North Pole. It is only afterwards that you sneak away and look at a map of find out where Keelung really is and learn that it is at the north end of Formosa.

• • •

Having had an experience like this you can almost enjoy sitting by and hearing an old resident of Japan routed in like manner. The victim has probably begun the conversation with something about the difficulties put in your way by the Japanese passport officials and the immigration inspectors who board vessels and see in everyone a potential spy and in the simplest and most straightforward tourist someone who has been employed by a secretly hostile government to take photographs of fortifications. "Photographs?" he exclaims as soon as he joins the party. "Photographs in Japan! Don't tell *me* anything about that sort of thing. I was in Poji for three years and during that time I saw 643 cameras confiscations from tourists. The trouble we had about it. I was connected with the consular authorities at the time. What did you say? Moji, not Poji? Well, things have changed in Japan since my time. When I was there we always called it Poji. View through the straits of Shimonoseki — magnificent! Things must have changed. All gone now I suppose. Poji, Moji, Poji, Moji. I lived there for years so I ought to know. But it may be different now." And the writer rejoiced to see that the old resident of Japan was completely defeated. He just buried his nose in his glass and muttered to himself: "Poji, Moji, Poji, Moji." From then on, of course, he was another unwilling ally of the egregious Colonel Smith.

• • •

The traveller from Japan and the one from China were thereafter accomplices in everything Smith had done, from gold prospecting in Kenya to elephant shooting in West Africa. He appealed to both in support of his most extravagant claims. This led in time to rebellion. The two got together and discussed their awful predicament. For the peace of the ship it was impossible to call the great Smith a liar. Besides, he might really have been to the places he mentioned, and just got a little mixed up after reading the papers. But a campaign was drawn up and carried out whenever the one present at a rehearsal of adventures felt sufficiently bold to butt in. I remember a crisis when the great Smith was telling a former White Russian who had done fairly well for himself in the States all about his own country. "Have I been there? I should say! That run from Omsk to Tomsk, through Tobolsk and Bolsk, rounds the Urals—full of minerals, those mountains—and back through Minsk, Chinsk, and Winsk—magnificent!" The victim of the moment, a native of the part of Russia so broadly referred to, ventured to say that he had never heard of Winsk. Smith looked puzzled and vexed. Not for a moment did he allow it to be believed that his veracity was being question. His memory *might*, of course, have gone astray. Winsk? "Of course, I'd forgotten. Many names are changed now that the Bolsheviks have come in. New names for many towns." Doubtless Winsk was called something different when his victim was there, but Winsk it undoubtedly was now. He turned to the audience. "Ever made that run, Kunikos?" he asked. Never, we were able to confess. Remembering the campaign, however, we ventured to suggest that it was not so good as the run from Benguella in Angola, Africa, through the Belgian Congo to Albertville and then across Lake Tanganyika by canoe, up to Lake Victoria Nyanza, and then through Nairobi to Mombasa by dromedary. The comparison caught him up short. He pondered with the absent vexed expression he wore when facing a problem. "No," he said. "That may be a bit better. That's magnificent, of course. But you wouldn't get the best out of it unless you took a side trip on the way and called at the Muchinga Mountains in Northern Rhodesia, would you? Pity you couldn't have got them in. Magnificent!" We gave up.

• • •

It was perhaps hard lines on Smith that there were at least two passengers on board who were unable to swallow all his stories. The rest were divided into two groups—those who looked up at him with eyes of wonder, and those who looked down on him as something of an old reprobate. He did everything in his power to encourage these latter in their opinion. It the daytime he affected a low good humour with the ladies, calling them all by their Christian names and frightening some of them out of their lives by coming up behind them and pretending to snip vital tapes and ribbons which seemed to be the only things that were keeping their dresses on. In the evening he was liberal with the gin so that he could be free with the girls. At these periods his travels grew even wider and his stories still longer. There were some who crept away from his discourses through envy and shame, being unable to get a word in edgeways with the fair sex; there were others who crept away because they had to safeguard their sanity and feared lest they, too, should begin to believe some of the adventures he described. There was the matter of his motor car. He said he had one on board and, when crossed, would threaten to have the ship turned into the nearest port to land him and his car so that he could complete his journey by road. He was taking his car to Europe. From Europe he was taking an aeroplane into the nethermost parts of jungleland—the call of the wild being too much for him and civilization stinking in his nostrils. No one dared to ask why he should take an automobile to Europe just to fly away from it in an aeroplane. His hypnotic hold over his hearers was so strong that they swallowed the car, the aeroplane, and the call of the jungle with hardly an effort.

• • •

Came New York. There the skyline can truly be termed "magnificent," but Smith gave it barely a look. His reason was that he had seen it so often that it left him cold. Who could admire the skyline of New York when he had been under the thousand-foot crags of Mosambique and had sailed through icebergs that towered every whit as high as the Empire State building? Wooloomaloo knocked Woolworth's for a row of ash cans. But unconsciously he had made one true remark. He *had* seen the skyline of New York often before. And it was revealed in this manner.. A gentleman bustled abroad to meet us. He was a high official in a great holding company and friends had written to him that we were coming. With the courtesy that is the stamp of the true American gentleman he had come to the docks to meet us. He stopped for a moment by Smith. We saw him shake hands with the Colonel and exchange a few words. But it was the Colonel who seemed impressed by this act and not the stranger. Then the stranger came over to us. After the usual preliminaries we asked him the question: "Who is that Colonel Smith?" "Colonel?" he queried. "Oh, you mean Smith. He's employed in the foreign mailing department of our downtown office. A great worker. We get letters from nearly every city in the world in that department and it is his business to sort them out and see that they get to the right department. A great worker, but he hasn't got on as he should. He seems totally lacking in imagination."

# BRITISH EMBASSY TO CHINA

## Letter of the Emperor of China to the Prince Regent: "A Curious Document" Recalled

*Taken from "The Times" of about 1816, the following comment on and translations of a letter by the Emperor of China, Kia King, dated the 21st year, 7th moon, 20th day, or, September 11, 1815, to the Prince Regent of Great Britain, makes interesting reading. Much has happened since that time and the insularity of this country has broken down considerably although the process can not yet be regarded as complete. It should be noted that the article in "The Times" was headed, "The Chinese Embassy" and has been copied exactly except that cross-heads have been inserted.*

Our readers will peruse the following curious document with some interest, more especially as it has not been published in any of the several quartos relating to the Chinese embassy lately undertaken and completed by Lord Amherst and others.

The arrogance and self-importance of the Chinese are proverbial; they think there is no such nation in the world as themselves; and, in some respects, they are right; they hold all mankind their inferiors and tributaries; in this light they view Great Britain, and consider her composition for Canton as a tribute. The Prince Regent, to whom the subsequent letter is addressed, is considered merely as a favoured dependent Sovereign, whose Envoys, have, however, been guilty of a high offence, in not knocking their heads nine times against the ground.

The subsequent is the Chinese account of the causes of the failure of the late mission to Peking; it is an original epistle in all senses of the word, and must have produced great merriment at our Court. The writer is no less than the Emperor of China, and the translation was made by Sir George Staunton, by order of the Prince Regent.

### The Letter

Letter from the Emperor of China to the Prince Regent.

"The Supreme Sovereign of the Earth, who has received it from Heaven and revolving time, issues this Imperial Mandate to the King of England, with the purport of which let him be most fully acquainted.

"Your country, O King, is situated at an immense distance beyond a vast ocean; yet you send to me, in the sincerity of your heart, an offering of devotedness, and turn with a zealous affection to the transforming influences which emanate from the middle kingdom (China).

"On a former occasion, in the fifty-eight year of Kien-lung, at a time when the reign of the exalted, the honourable, and the immaculate Emperor was approaching towards its close, you sent an Ambassador across the seas to the residence.

"At that time, your Ambassador, in approaching the throne with veneration and respect, performed the accustomed ceremony without exceeding or falling short of what is required, and duly observed all the forms with proper decorum; and was then enabled to look up, and to receive the favour and affection of the son of Heaven, to see his Majesty's celestial face, to be entertained at a grand banquet, and to have numerous and valuable presents bestowed upon him.

"In this present year, you, O King, have thought fit again to send an Ambassador to our Court, with a written representation, and with orders to present me with the productions of your country, on his being introduced to my presence.

"I, the Emperor, having reflected that you, O King, had done so in sincerity of heart, and from feelings of respect and obedience, rejoiced exceedingly, at this intelligence: I caused forthwith the former records to be examined; and I ordered the proper number of officers of State to await the arrival of your Ambassador, that, on the very day of his approach to the Palace, he might, in all due respect, behold the Imperial person, and then be entertained with a grand festival, according to all things, and with exactly the same ceremonies which were observed in the preceding reign.

### Refusal to Pay Obedience

"Your Ambassador first began to open his communications at Tientsin. I appointed great officers of State to be there, to give to him an Imperial feast and entertainment; when, behold! instead of your Ambassador returning thanks for this feast, he refused to pay obedience to the prescribed ceremonies.

"I, the Emperor, in the affair of an inferior officer of State arriving from a remote country, did not deem forms and ceremonies of any great importance; it was an affair in which some indulgence and a compassionate forbearance might be shewn to the individual; and I therefore made a special order for all my great officers of State to use gentleness and accommodating behaviour towards your Ambassador; and to inform him, on his arrival at Peking that in the fifty-eight year of Kien-lung, your Ambassador, in performing the usual ceremony, always fell upon his knees and bowed his head to the ground, according to the established forms; how, indeed, on such an occasion, could any change be allowed!

"Your Ambassador then told my great officers, face to face, that, when the proper time came, he would comply with the ceremonies, and would perform the kneeling, and prostration, and bowing of the head to the ground; and that no exceeding or falling short of the established forms should occur.

"Accordingly, my great officers, in conformity to, and in reliance on, this declaration, reported the affair to me; and I sent down my pleasure, that on the 7th day of the 7th moon, your Ambassador should be ordered to appear before the Imperial Person; that on the 8th, in the great hall of light and splendour, an entertainment should be conferred, and gifts bestowed; and again, that in the gardens of perpetual pleasure, a feast should be prepared; that, on the 9th, he should have his audience of leave; and, that on the same day it should be permitted him to ramble among the hills of ten thousand ages; that, on the 11th, at the gate of perfect concord, gifts should again be conferred, after which he should repair to the board of ceremonies, and there again be feasted; and that, on the 12th, he should be finally dispatched, and ordered to proceed on his journey. The day fixed for performing the ceremony, and the precise form to be observed, were previously communicated to your Ambassador to approach and behold the Imperial Person, he accordingly arrived at the Palace, and I, the Emperor, was just about to enter the great hall of audience.

### Sudden Illness

"Your Ambassador, all of a sudden, asserted that he was so exceedingly ill, that he could not stir a step; I thought it not impossible, and therefore ordered the two Assistant Ambassadors to enter the hall, and appear before me; but both the Assistant Ambassadors also asserted, that they too were ill. This certainly was an instance of rudeness which had never been exceeded. I did not, however, inflict severe chastisement; but I ordered them to be sent off the same day, on their return to their own country. As your Ambassador was thus prevented from beholding the Imperial presence, it was not expedient that he should send in the written representation from you, O King: it is, therefore, sent back in the same state it came, by your Ambassador.

"I, therefore, thought proper to take from among the articles of tribute only a few maps, some prints of views, and portraits; but I highly applaud your feelings of sincere devotedness for me, just the same as if I had received the whole. In return, I ordered to be given to you, O King, a Joo-ee (emblem of prosperity), a string of Imperial beads, two large silk purses, and eight small ones, as a proof of our tender and indulgent conduct in this affair.

"Your country is too remotely distant from the central and flourishing empire; so that to send an Ambassador such a distance over the waves of the sea is not a light affair. Besides, your Ambassador, it would seem, does not understand how to practise the rites and ceremonies of the central empire. The subject, indeed, involves a severe labour of the lips and the tongue, which is by no means pleasant or easy to bear.

"That you, O King, may preserve your people in peace, and be careful in giving strength to the boundary lines of your territories, that no separation of those parts which are distant from that which is near at home may take place, is what I, the Emperor, sincerely and strongly recommend.

"Finally, there will be no occasion hereafter for you to send an Ambassador from so great a distance, and to give him the trouble of passing over mountains and crossing the ocean. If you do but pour out the heart in dutiful obedience, it is by no means necessary, at any stated time, to come to the celestial presence, ere it be pronounced, that you turn towards the transforming influences which emanate from this empire.

"This Imperial Mandate is now issued that you may for ever obey it. Kia-King, 21st year, 7th moon, 20th day.—Sept. 11, 1815."

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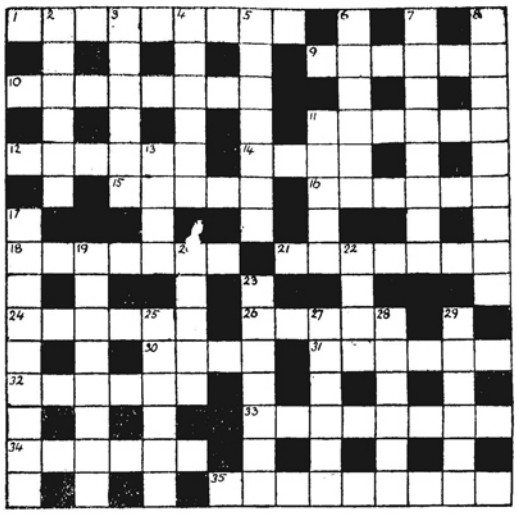
## LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

*(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")*

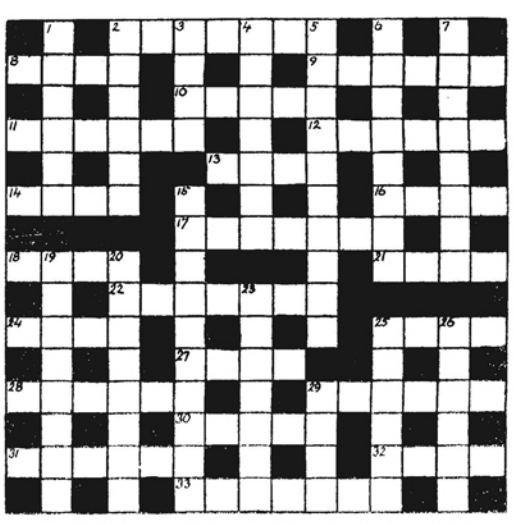


### ACROSS

1 Not a wine made from a tree but a flower
9 An Oriental criminal
10 A beautiful climbing plant
11 This man was strongly opposed to human sacrifices
12 Succession
14 A cousin of the stork
15 A descapitated hound is here an advantage
16 Slave
18 Epithet for the complicated clue
21 Bet about what is slender for a covering
24 Ordinary
26 A cleric
30 Information that comes from every quarter of the compass
31 Part of a tooth
32 Prayer
33 In a certain stretch of the sea it may be rough and is alway rude
34 A sign that may be exemplary
35 A relative that might be a valuable horse

### DOWN

2 This man would be very effeminate if curtailed
3 European country
4 Worry
5 A very great virtue is cautious about it
6 Prodigal
7 Might be a dent in the mudguard of a car but is more likely to be on a letter
8 Spur
11 This is essential to life
13 Early O.T. character
17 Blunt advice on a little matter of manners
19 A 'phone call to this American place would doubtless be a trunk one
20 Make of car
22 English river
23 Shop assistant who is not mentioned in the best service circles
25 "Temper" may prove a misleading clue
27 Famous English actor
28 Bleats (anag.)
29 Profitable result of a curdling reverse



### ACROSS

2 A substitute seems to advise a hedger
8 The airman may do this to his machine or his money
9 Half this toy might hurt baby
10 One of the U.S.A.
11 A salmon at one stage of its life
12 Almost madness
13 Part of a wireless set that would have been merely a disturbance to our ancestors
14 Control apparently not too steady
16 Past
17 Erect a stage direction perhaps
18 Apparently the sole error
21 Leather
22 Effort
24 A great help to travellers or mountaineers
25 Colour that would be "comparatively" some protection
27 Aromatic plant
28 The clergy in concrete shape
29 Little birds would fear most of this make of 'plane
30 Pigment
31 False
32 Torture
33 Lofty

### DOWN

1 A vehicle in which people were buried in former days
2 It takes art to make most of this plain food
3 Old master who seems to apostrophize one of 20 down
4 Charm
5 Dissolute
6 It takes reinforcements and food to keep up this in an army
7 Depicted in heraldic fashion
15 Flowery work by a tailor
19 Dislike indeed
20 Apparently daddy's efforts in the kitchen
23 A drug
25 A wise statement apparently oral
26 One of our Great War leaders
29 A source of power essential to life

**The solutions will be published next week**

### SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

## Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 8, 1874."

The Shantung, just arrived from the south, brings news of a startling character from Shantung Promontory. A collision has occurred between the labourers engaged in constructing the new Lighthouse at the Promontory and the natives, or rather an assault has been made by the latter upon the former. One of the men engaged in the construction of the Lighthouse was killed outright. From the facts which are given, it is supposed that an organized resistance to the completion of the new lightouse at the Promontory is being made by the natives. The Shantung was signalled as she rounded the Promontory, and took on board a letter from some of the people engaged on the works, asking for the immediate dispatch to their assistance of the Chinese revenue cutter Fei-hoo, which has been in Chefoo harbour for some days past. Further particulars are expected soon.

* * *

From Tientsin:—The Chinese officials here have been taking active measures recently to prevent a recurrence of the floods this year. They have prohibited the slaughter of cattle for beef, and interdicted all theatrical performances for the space of three days! Let us hope that this well-timed and sensible (?) action will afford us ample security from the inundation!

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS." OF AUGUST 9, 1874.

The hot close atmosphere of the last few days led people to look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the performance in the Gardens, and there was a large turnout last night, although the glass betokened the change of weather. The stifling stillness of the day was succeeded by a brisk cool breeze, which encouraged promenading. The programme contained a number of new selections, which may account for the fact that the performance was not as a whole equal to some recent ones.

The screw steamer Yengpau (No. 12 of the Foochow fleet of war-vessels) a transport of 800 tons and 150 horse-power, commanded by Captain Aft, came into port yesterday, and took up an anchorage below the shipping, to wait orders. The Yengpau is the third troopship that has arrived within the past fortnight, and is the handsomest vessel of the three. She is, we believe, bound for the Yangtze ports. Like the two that preceded her, she has had temporary galleys constructed, in which are fixed five large rice-steamers, capable of cooking for 500 or 600 soldiers. In connection with the present rendezvous of Chinese troopships in the Yangtze waters, we may mention a rumour which is afloat, to the effect that orders have been issued to the officials of the C. M. S. N. Co. to have their vessels ready to act on Government orders.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 10, 1874.

We hear that the "Takee" property, on which the present General Hospital stands, has been bought by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The price is reported as $190,000 and the brokerage on the transaction is said to have been something handsome. Apropos of the sale, we hear also that the lot of land immediately beyond the S.S.N. lower wharf, Hongkew, is likely to be the site of the new hospital.

* * *

The new four per cent. Loan of 2½ millions of rupees has been quite as successful, for the public interests, as was expected. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Bank of Bengal, besides the Mysore Treasury, have practically carried off the loan, and will be able to rule the market for a time. However good for the Treasury, the average rate, which must be nearly 103, is prohibitory to permanent investors. It remains to be seen if, indirectly, the German Government has thus got rid of any more of its demonetized silver We now enter on a woeful period of exchange, till trade revives at the end of the year. Ibid.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 11, 1874.

Although infinitely less a nuisance in themselves than the native Chinese wheelbarrows, the jinrickshaws of the Settlements are becoming very troublesome both to foot passengers and the drivers of vehicles. We do not wish to protest against the jinrickshaw itself, which has supplied a want long felt in Shanghai, nor do we wish to limit to any inconvenient extent the number of licences to be granted. Indeed, in the latter point the Councils will best be guided by circumstances The regulations with regard to the vehicles were, however, not sufficiently well drawn up, nor are they put in practice in a proper manner. We believe the Municipal Council is now in receipt of a considerable income from these vehicles, yet we do not notice much attempt at regulating their eccentric ways, many of them are notoriously unfit to ply for hire. It might fairly be expected that before a licence is issued, the vehicle should be examined to see that it is reasonably fit for service. Again, some attention should be given to its cleanliness, and the Council should have power to impound all vehicles contravening those conditions.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS." OF AUGUST 13, 1874.

A meeting of subscribers to the Shanghai Library was held yesterday evening, to consider the report of the Committee appointed to solicit pecuniary aid from the Recreation Fund. The report stated that the Trustees of the Recreation Fund could not grant the required assistance, and resolutions were, therefore, passed to the effect that, unless a large number of subscribers were obtained, or subscription raised in some other way, the Library must cease to exist and the books be sold. The Rev. Canon Butcher and Dr. Macgowan, however, took a more hopeful view of the matter, and believed this long-established institution to be capable of complete resuscitation and enhanced utility. The residents generally are to be canvassed in that hope.

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FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 14, 1874.

The upper part of the P. & O. flagstaff having been lowered yesterday, in order to have the whole repainted and overhauled, the crow's nest was brought to the ground. We believe the present step was contemplated at the time the family of crows elected to build their airy habitation in this conspicuous and peculiar position, but was deferred, out of consideration to their feelings, until they had brought up their interesting brood.

* * *

We believe it is a fact that the Japanese have been large buyers lately of charts of the Yangtze and the coast waters of China. The Chinese, on the other hand, have been restricting their inquiries to charts of Formosa.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

August 6—This business of keeping fit is not as easy as it sounds and I must relate a recent experience as a warning to others similarly placed. Finding myself about half a stone overweight I calculated that if I could take off a little over two pounds during each of three successive week-ends I should be exactly right, thus defeating the arch-enemy Avoirdupois before returning to Shanghai. On Saturday morning I pocketed sandwiches and a lamentably small flask of cold tea and proceeded to walk....and walk...up hill and down dale, through rut and furrow, red mud, yellow mud, black mud, sandy beaches and rocky gorges: crops of peanuts with their little yellow flowers, stately maize, drooping millet and waving rye, carpets of sweet-potato and melon vines, tall kaoliang and stumpy bean-stalks, all swept past me as I covered the earth with swinging strides....and sweated until my eyes were dimmed with the steam of it. "Mad dogs and Englishmen walk in the midday sun." I crooned gently to myself as some slight comfort, until as the sun went down I reached my home minus the sandwiches and contents of the flask (that miserable little flask!) having covered some twenty-odd miles. Then I realized that I had acquired the greatest thirst man had ever known, and after polishing off two pots of tea, realized that something stronger was called for: we had run out of pints so quarts had to suffice: then Harry K....and Bill M....came in to "view the corpse" as they put it, and while they told me how fit I looked we emptied a few more bottles. Next day I repeated the dose and walked about 25 miles perspiring so freely that I thought I could hear the dry corpuscles rattling in my arid veins and arteries. That night the thirst was worse than ever, so Bill and Harry came in again to help me drown it: they called for a *deoch-an-dorhuis* and then one for the road ....and so to bed feeling fitter than any insect that ever jumped. Next morning I rushed to the weighing machine full of health and optimism ....*only to find that I had put on two pounds.* Never again! In future I shall get fit in a motor car.

* * *

August 8—Sitting on a grassy hillside among waving pines and wild flowers my ears are assailed by the piercing stridulations of the Grasshoppers: and as I watch these strange creatures playing their simple tunes for the edification of their lady friends, I am reminded of a morning in Shanghai when I entered the office lift to find its walls plastered with great green grasshoppers: and how, when I asked the lift-boy if he could see them, too, he gave a startled cry, stopped the lift between floors and began cramming them back into a tin (of which the lid had come open) explaining meantime that he was taking them home for his dinner. For the Chinese fry these grasshoppers in oil and consider them a great delicacy. There are several kinds of these insects and, watch them how carefully you will, it is almost impossible to see how they produce their strident note: a slight quivering of the body, wings or legs is all that is to be seen: so we must accept the explanations of those who use microscopes, that some rub the base of one wing over the other and that others (the "short-horns") have a bow on the hind leg which fiddles on the edge of the wing-case. The Locusts, Crickets and Grasshoppers are all closely related, and that clumsy looking brown beast which crashes into our windows at night (and which we call a "carpenter") is merely a molecricket, armed with burrowing paws in front to enable it to lay its eggs in underground caverns. All the grasshoppers are known to science as "saltatoria" because of the great long legs which enable them to leap so nimbly: and not only do they use these legs for hopping, and in some cases for playing the fiddle, but believe it or not, their hearing organs are placed either at the base of the hind leg or under the knee of the front leg: and so it is said that in some forms of cricket the leg theory has been much overdone. A poor jest but mine own.

* * *

August 11—It often occurs to me that many of our old nursery rhymes must have put a lot of wrong ideas into young people's heads: take, for example, "Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of water." Does it not appear much more likely that Jack (and/or) Jill would have gone *down* a hill to get water, particularly as the illustration always depicts a well with slung buckets and not a pool by a mountain spring? Such thoughts came vividly to my mind as, after climbing a dry and rocky mountain, I found among the topmost slabs of granite two or three pools of clear water: Jack and Jill could hardly have filled their pail from any of them, yet one, sheltered from the sun by an overhanging rock, had apparently accumulated during the last few rainy months until it amounted to several square feet of clear rainwater. And nature, always on the lookout for an opportunity, had not failed to use this water for the creation of life: part of it was covered with green duck-weed (utterly out of place on a mountain-top) while three water-boatmen competed in their everlasting regatta with jerky strokes of their own sculls: and, strangest of all, scores or hundreds of small frogs, recently emerged from the tadpole stage, were hopping round the edge of the pool or starting their migration to the lower levels more natural to frogs. Astounding state of affairs! The duck-weed and the eggs of the water-boatmen could easily have been carried to the pool on the legs of a bird; but for so many frogs such an explanation can hardly fit. I usually try to write my diary entries so as to explain those little things which interest me, but in this case I must finish up with a query. Can it be possible there is a frog which, like the lamented Duke of York, marches its ten thousand men (in embryo) up a high, high hill merely for the pleasure of marching them down again? Perhaps some lineal descendant of Jack (or Jill) will supply the answer.

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# THE BOOK PAGE

## A BRILLIANT SURVEY

THE CHINESE RENAISSANCE.—By Hu Shih. The University of Chicago Press. U.S.$1.50.

With the same ease and clarity which have distinguished some of his other expositions of modern China, Dr. Hu Shih, who needs no introduction, presents in this volume a picture of his country as it is to-day, with a background of historical sequence leading up to the present situation that should banish many of the cobwebs which obscure the minds of those who, like the reviewer, have been long enough at close quarters with the Chinese renaissance to have suffered its excrescences to hide from view some of its real merits. The University of Chicago may count itself fortunate in having secured the services of so competent a lecturer in the foundation established by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell as an aid to mutual understanding among the peoples of the world. Dr. Hu Shih fulfils a difficult position admirably, as this book, a reproduction of his lectures, amply testifies. Its optimism is the optimism of a reasonable patriot who is not blind to his country's failings. No one can accuse Dr. Hu Shih of having taken no more than an arm-chair critic's part in the renaissance he describes. His relation of it, therefore, bears the stamp of one who knows yet is unwilling to exaggerate the possible historical importance of what he relates.

The book consists of six lectures delivered in July, 1933, and it carries the renaissance no further. As their title indicates, they deal only with one side of China's awakening. Politics, industrialization, and the numerous other features of the rapid changes going on, are only incidental. None of these aspects of the changes can be appreciated, however, without a knowledge of the cultural heritage and the cultural revolution at the back of them.

In the first lecture Dr. Hu deals with types of cultural response. He gives a very informative analysis of the ways in which China and Japan have reacted to what is commonly known as the "impact of the west." He shows that the westernization of Japan was from the top downwards, owing to the fact that Japan had a traditional ruling class that perceived the necessity for adapting her ancient civilization to the needs of the new world. China, he shows, had her ruling class—a corrupt, effete mandarinate subservient to the imperial throne and without heroic traditions akin to those of the west or Japan. He argues from the premises so sketchily outlined here that the cultural response of Japan was one of "centralized control," while that of China was one of "diffused penetration and permeation."

The second lecture recounts in succession China's resistance, enthusiastic appreciation, then subtle doubt, and, finally, changes in her conception of western civilization. Bigotry prompted first exclusion. As reformers became familiar with the methods of the west, especially in the administration of justice, there was sounded a chorus of praise. Britain above all others came in for the admiration of these early reformers, and one wonders whether Dr. Hu Shih may not have overestimated the reaction against their advocacy in view of the high praise given to the British judicial system by Mr. Tan Cheng, now in Great Britain. It is above dispute, however, that the war caused a deep-seated change in the cultured Chinese's view of western civilization and his perhaps too enthusiastic admiration of its scientific achievements. It is less unassailable that this was a purely Chinese reaction; the same revulsion against the western civilization which had "imperialized" the world had been known in the west for many years before the Chinese reformers began to qualify their eulogies, and some believe that in this, as in their admiration, they were no more than following in the footsteps of thinkers far more familiar with the fluctuating situation than they themselves.

Lecture number three recounts the Chinese renaissance. Dr. Hu has already dealt with this subject in other works and this lecture will be largely a repetition for those who have read what he has had to say there. The next lecture, however, contributes a great deal that is new. Dr. Hu questions the whole argument built up in favour of Chinese culture against the rest of the world by the simple means of a chronological table. He shows that when Ku Yen-wu (noted for his researches into ancient Chinese pronunciations) was establishing a scientific tradition of research in China, Galileo had invented his telescope and Kepler was publishing his revolutionary studies of the planet Mars and his new laws of the movements of the planets. To quote:

"When Ku Yen-wu worked on his philological studies and reconstructed his archaic pronunciations, Harvey had published his great work on the circulation of the blood and Galileo his two great works on astronomy and the new science. Eleven years before Yen Jo-chu began his critical study of the "Book of History," Torricelli had completed his great experiment on the pressure of air. Shortly after, Boyle announced the results of his experiments in chemistry, and formulated the law which bears his name. The year before Ku Yen-wu had completed his epoch-making "Five Books" on philological studies, Newton had worked out his calculus and his analysis of white light. In 1680 Ku wrote his preface to the final texts of his philological works in 1687, Newton published the "Principia."

The difference is amazing, but on closer inspection proves to be one of direction more than method. Dr. Hu shows that very similar means were adopted by the schools of Chinese historical and philological investigators—the insistence upon concrete proof—that were used by their brother scientists on the other side of the world. From this he deduces that the scientific tradition of the west should not be difficult of assimilation in the east, and he may prove to be right in every respect.

The last two lectures are on "Religion in Chinese Life" and "Disintegration and Readjustment." Both contain material that Dr. Hu has already very largely presented elsewhere, but here the material is in summarized form. There may be a tendency to fear that Dr. Hu is a little too optimistic; but his optimism is based upon grounds he gives to his readers and with which everyone will have sympathy.—D.H.

## END OF THE JOURNEY

CORPORAL TUNE.—By L. A. G. Strong. Gollancz, London. 7/6.

This is not the story of a lusty non-commissioned officer or of an old veteran of ancient wars—either of which it might well be, judged by its title. The latter has its genesis in a line from Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy": "Corporal tunes pacify our incorporeal soul." The "corporal tune" of the story is the tune which life plays for Ignatius Farrelly, the last month of whose existence makes up Mr. Strong's tale. Farrelly is an author, but recently come to recognition, whose brillant young wife has died in childbirth a year before. The reader is more or less pitchforked into his life, and picks up by clue and suggestion what is necessary to give him the key to the characters. The result is a peculiar illusion of having met and greatly liked Ignatius who is so obviously dying and whose desire for actual reunion with Stella, his wife, takes all the distaste away from the anticipation of death, and this in spite of his sudden realization that her baby boy, Michael, is not his child. Ignatius has his own idea of values—it is minds that marry, not bodies, and Stella and he are not the less to each other through her mere physical stepping aside. The story opens on the last few days of Farrelly's holiday in a divine little cottage on the West Coast of Scotland looking out on the Isles. Mr. Strong has the most glorious gift of description of places and people—not tedious or long drawn-out, but suddenly bringing to one's ears and nose the very smell of the sea, the scent of the heather and the pines and the hot rocks, the sound and sight of the waves and the rain when it comes, together with a lasting knowledge of Moira and Nelly, Farrelly's sisters, and the baby that isn't his. And then Ignatius journeys back to London, to doctors, a nursing home and death—and there is the same exquisite sureness of delineation of it all, with its corollary of humour. With the exception that in death Ignatius just fails to give the impression of actuality—the very obvious reason, of course, being that no one has come back from death to tell Mr. Strong just what it was like.—G. C.

## AN AMERICAN ABROAD

A LONG EUROPEAN JAUNT With Illustrations.—By Karl Long, Stockwell, London. 3/-.

Between April 14 and May 24, 1933, an American tourist named Mr. Karl Long "covered" Europe and he now submits his story to a world which, we imagine, will be more concerned in the mystery of how such stories see the light of day than in Mr. Long's travels. However, the author travelled first-class on the Europe, returned on the first trip of the Washington, had the services of guides, private Rolls-Royces, etc., so one may be forgiven for suggesting that Mr. Long did not write the book in an attempt to recoup himself for his European expenditure. If he did, he may manage to secure what he laid out on tips. Mr. Long visited as many places as he possibly could in the time at his disposal: whether he saw much or not is another question.—J.W.F.

## A BRILLIANT CRITICISM

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.—By John Livingston Lowes. Oxford University Press, London. 8/6.

Professor Lowes' book is written primarily for the lover of Chaucer who is not a specialist. To the latter much of the background given in the first three chapters will be familiar, but no one could fail to enjoy the chapters on the works, especially the last two on "Troilus" and the Tales.

Professor Lowes has the faculty of inspiring the most casual listener or reader with his own enthusiasm, and his tremendous learning, far from making him heavy reading, adds the fascination of unexpected and unusual information to what he has to say. He even manages to infuse a certain amount of life into his account of the tedious French romances, although he confesses that he himself only found courage to plough through their tens of thousands of verses because he was searching for something ulterior.

Knowledge of the four early dream poems is necessary to understand Chaucer's development, but it will not be easy for everyone to share Professor Lowes' enthusiasm for them. It is inevitable that in a work of somewhat limited scope, no mention should be made of the lovely shorter lyrics, but there are many people who find them far more delightful than the longer dream-poems.

The author follows the trend of contemporary criticism in emphasizing the remarkably "modern" aspects of "Troilus." In many ways it is a forecast of the 19th century French novel, especially in the treatment of Criseyde and in the remarkable character of Pandare, a creation of Chaucer's own, which owes practically nothing to Boccaccio's Pandaro, one of the three main protagonists in the "Filostrato," from which poem Chaucer imitated his own. The manner in which Pandare contrives the softening of Criseyde's heart towards Troilus is an especially subtle piece of characterization, and the intervention of Destiny in the shape of a thunderstorm, bringing about her final surrender, is more reminiscent of Flaubert than of the 14th century.

The chapter on the "Canterbury Tales" is the best in the book, and one of the finest pieces of Chaucer criticism which I have ever read. Professor Lowes' scholarship never deserts him, but it is subordinated here to his sheer enjoyment and appreciation of these delightful stories. He points out the consistency with which Chaucer has drawn the characters in the Prologue and the interludes between the Tales, and fitted to each one an appropriate story, and shows how effectively he has used the traditional "There was once upon a time" method, plunging one into the middle of a situation, of starting his tales.

It has always been difficult to confess to an appreciation of some of Chaucer's stories without incurring the wrath of pedants and prudes. But as Chaucer put some of his most vivid and entertaining characterization and most of his best humour into the most scurrilous of his tales and episodes, this delicacy has put a false note into much otherwise sound criticism. It is refreshing, therefore, to see that Professor Lowes' sense of propriety has not been allowed to subordinate his critical faculties, and that he writes:

> The Miller's and Reeves' Tales, save in their endings, together with the Friar in the Somnour's Tale, the Wife of Bath, the Pardoner, Harry Bailey and Madame Pertelote are perhaps Chaucer's greatest creations in the "Canterbury Tales."

Professor Lowes has written a book of general appreciation of Chaucer in an ideal fashion, based upon solid scholarship and learning, which have been subordinated to their proper place as indispensable aids, but aids only, to an untramelled understanding of and delight in his work.—NADYS.

## A GLOWING EXPOSITION

LOVE THE LAW OF LIFE.—By Toyohiko Kagawa, Translated by J. Fullerton Gressitt. With a Foreword by Rufus M. Jones, LL.D., LITT.D. Student Christian Movement Press, London. 3/6.

In this fresh volume from his fertile mind, Mr. Kagawa is in an impassioned mood. He looks around the world of to-day, fighting, snarling, at odds with everything and is sad. And then he looks to love, the true love of God, and seeks it deep within himself. From this impassioned plea Mr. Kagawa takes the reader into a deep philosophical research of life. Physical love, sexual and marital love, self-love, every conceivable form of love is dissected and viewed in the light of his own convictions of the true love of Christianity. He takes the reader through the views of many European philosophers, either agreeing or arguing with them as he himself believes. It is a splendid work and is a glowing exposition of his programme of the application of Christian love to all human relationships.—W.L.B.

## WORLD LEGENDS

ROMANCE IN ICELAND.—By Margaret Schlauch. Allan & Unwin, London. 8/6.

The magnificent novels of Scandinavian writers such as Selma Lagerlof, Knut Hamsun, Jan Bojer and Sigrid Undset have interested many people in the early cultures and peoples of northern Europe. For those with such an interest the American Scandinavian Foundation has published books of history, biography, literature and literary criticism, which present material in English otherwise not available to the English reader. To their books on literary criticism, this new publication by Margaret Schlauch has been added.

The field of comparative literature has a practically untouched area in the Icelandic romantic sagas of the middle ages. To take even one of the stories and study all its variants is to realize as never before how freely narrative fiction passes over the face of the globe and how slight is the barrier offered by foreign languages when people wish to pass on a good tale. Miss Schlauch's study is but a beginning of the work on these sagas which have scarcely been classified as yet. An enormous mass of material, presenting innumerable interesting problems for students of comparative literature as well as for editors, is available in the Scandinavian libraries.

Iceland, remote as it seems, nevertheless has been part of the world of European culture and has felt strongly the currents of influence from the south. During the period of Viking expansion, most of Europe could be regarded as the natural province of any traveller of Scandinavian blood. What with Danish settlements in northern Britain, the Norman conquerors of Normandy, Sicily and England itself, the Scandinavian colony in Byzantium and settlements through all Russia—from the Gulf of Finland to the Caspian Sea, the Scandinavian traveller could freely speak his own language. We know from many sources that a large number of Icelanders did travel over land and sea, and carried home with them much treasure both ponderable and imponderable.

Miss Schlauch has traced the course of the many weird tales brought by these far-travelling Icelanders to their audiences at home thirsting for tidings of the outside world. There were romantic tales of chivalry from France and England, voluptuous and fantastical oriental romances, bits of Celtic fairy lore, marvellous accounts of Byzantium and India, waifs and strays of classical tradition. All these were intermingled in the most audacious manner with native lore about trolls and giants and witches to form what the Icelanders with fine irony called *lygisogur*, "lying sagas."

Christianity and the Latin alphabet came together to the far north from Rome. Therefore even the earliest of the native literature was written down under the auspices of the new religion. To be sure, the Christianity of Icelandic authors did not prevent them from retaining a keen interest in the deeds and pagan beliefs of their unregenerate ancestors. Equivalents of the old gods and heroes appear in various forms in the romantic or lying sagas.

One of the most interesting cases of oriental indebtedness is found in a legend dating from about 1200, "Barlaams saga ok Josaphats." This Icelandic adaptation is the story of Buddha's protected childhood and youth, exempt from knowledge of pain and disease, and serves as a preface to a conversion to Christianity.

Josaphat is the son of Avennir, heathen king of India. At the boy's birth astrologers foretell that he will become a Christian. To prevent this, the king has a rich hall prepared for his son to live in, and commands his servants

> That they should reveal nought to his son which had to do with distress or sorrow in this life, nor with death or age or any kind of illness or poverty, or anything which might diminish his joy and delight....And whenever a servant of this house fell ill or died, the king bade them place another in his stead, so that his spirit might not be saddened.

These sagas give an insight into the cultural influences which were brought to bear in the middle ages on this remote but highly civilized island. There is evident much wandering and adventure on the part of a restless people, far-flung trade and a lively interest in other peoples. The technical problems involved have not been touched in this review—but enough has been said to show the rich material which awaits the medievalist.—F.M.R.

## COMPLETE MYSTERY

THE CHINESE ORANGE MYSTERY.—By Ellery Queen, Gollancz, London. 7/6.

"The fact that there was no necktie on the man's body or on the scene of the crime"—with these words Ellery Queen, the detective, told his audience of the clue which had enabled him to identify not who but what the victim of a dastardly murder was. In some detective stories the supposed victim is the murderer, in some the supposed murderer turns out to be the victim, in some the victim proves to be neither himself nor the murderer; it is, however, comparatively seldom that until practically the last page the personality as well as the identity of the corpse is completely wrapped in mystery; this nevertheless is the case in the Chinese Orange Mystery. I may go so far as to say that the title of the book has nothing to do with fruit—the motive of the murder round which the plot is woven is a Chinese postage stamp of fabulous value, upon the proceeds of which the murderer hoped to marry his "best girl." The murderer who, as usual, eventually emerges as the most unlikely person, amongst all the characters, to have committed the crime is so "low-down" in his methods of escaping detection that he puts a nasty one across all the investigators right at the beginning by undressing the corpse and redressing it with the clothes put on all the wrong way round; the reason for this and its success in baffling the super-detective Ellery Queen occupy some 275 pages of the book. The title page bears the words "A problem in deduction," a very true description, and the deductive methods of Ellery Queen make very interesting reading.—R.F.C.M.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

GOODBYE RUSSIA.—Capt. E. P. Cameron. Hodder & Stoughton

FICTION

THE FREE FISHERS.—J. Buchan. Hodder & Stoughton

DAVID AND DESTINY.—I. Hay. Hodder & Stoughton

THE PORTCULLIS ROOM.—V. Williams. Hodder & Stoughton

DEATH IN HIGH SOCIETY.—I. Holden. Kegan Paul

GONE RUSTIC.—C. Roberts. Hodder & Stoughton

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# THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

Typhoon weather—and with it the breeze that soothes dispositions ruffled by prolonged hot weather and discomfort—has made the past week one of happy memory this season. Wherever one wandered Tuesday and Wednesday, the sun-weary would glance gratefully at grey skies remarking the relief from a glaring sun, and the hitherto unappreciated joy of watching silver spears of rain stab futile shafts against shining pavements. Nothing has cheered Shanghai half so much as the sight of rain and the feel of wind blowing in, strong and fresh, from the typhoon terror passing far out at sea.

Some there may have been who fumed while they were delayed in ships which would not sail to dare the lashings of a typhoon. Even those, one suspects, were more willing to lose time in port than to try to keep a steady footing in seas that were running a race with the wind. At any rate, Shanghai is cooler—though its social activities remain at low ebb. Now and again word seeps down from Weihaiwei, Peitaiho, Chefoo, and Peking, of weather that is a distinct improvement on the summer's record here, but for the most part, Shanghai continues its round of intimate gatherings, "not worth mentioning, really," insist the hostesses—and informality is still the rule.

## Renewing Friendships

One of the most delightful visitors to arrive in Shanghai recently was Mrs. Clayton Sedgewick Cooper, the former Mrs. John Goodnow, who is in town for the first time in 27 years. One of the founders of the American Women's Club, and author of seven books, Mrs. Cooper has become prominent internationally for her insight into the psychology of peoples East of Suez. Not that her efforts have been confined to that field alone, for she has likewise written "Drusilla With A Million" which was filmed and registered a huge success. However, Mrs. Cooper has been constantly busy, following a programme which gave her and her noted husband two years at home, and one year of travel. Mr. Cooper, whose residence is the Players' Club in New York at the moment, is best known for his popular surveys of countries and his analysis of personalities, such as "Man of Egypt," "Man of Italy," and "Modernizing the Orient."

Utterly amazed at the changes which have overtaken Shanghai since she lived here as the wife of the American Consul, Mrs. Cooper recalls incidents that throw an entertaining light into the not all dim past. For instance there is her amusing account of one of the guests Mr. Goodnow and she had the pleasure of entertaining. Mr. Dan Moore decided to visit Shanghai, and brought along with him, his very good friend, Mr. William Pinkerton. In due course, the news of the impending call of the master-detective leaked out. Mr. Goodnow discovered the visit one of keen interest in unsuspected sources. Confidential chats became a new fashion at the American Consulate, where many a visitor, after looking about warily, leaned close to Mr. Goodnow and whispered, "Just between the two of us, who is he after?" The honest assurance that Mr. Pinkerton was arriving in Shanghai merely on a holiday was unconvincing, apparently, for Mrs. Cooper confided. "By the time William Pinkerton did arrive, there was such an exodus in progress as you never would believe. Those who could left hastily before he arrived—the rest took the first boat out in any direction. There was more unexpected business, and more ill-health that I would have believed possible!" But, of course, smiled the inimitable raconteur, "that was about 30 years ago—and times have changed, I expect, especially in that regard!" Remarked on old Shanghailander thoughtfully, "I wonder,—now, I wonder!"—but, of course, you know, it never can be decided like that again!"

## On Home Leave Soon

When the ss. Johanna Justensen warped alongside her dock on Thursday, she brought back to Shanghai the Cathedral Boy Scouts who have been enjoying their annual camping trip in Peitaiho. With them was Mr. N. K. Castles who will leave very shortly for abroad on his home leave.

## Moonlit Setting

The French cruiser Primaguet was the scene of a very delightful party last Friday night. The Navy, ever resourceful, surpassed itself this time and the ship looked like a faëry barque. Myriads of flags decorated the decks, sofas and easy charis in pairs were arranged in just the right spots, the orchestra played soft music and the reflection of the moon rippled on the water.

Miss Gerda Fahlsing, who will be married to-day at the German Church was a charming guest of honour at Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Schmidt's garden party yesterday afternoon. A large number of Shanghai's German community were present. In the evening Mrs. Howard Singer entertained for her at 415 Great Western Road, where Miss Fahlsing has been a guest for the past few weeks.

FLORAL DESIGNS

continue to be properly favoured by the fashionable demoiselle. Organdie, pleated cleverly, forms the collar and cuffs of an otherwise undistinguished model, while the hat, repeating the idea in an original fashion, presents possibilities not to be overlooked.

## Japanese Garden Party

The threat of a typhoon in the offing merely added charm to the cinema garden party held last Tuesday night at 128 Seymour Road by Mr. I. Ishii, Japanese-Consul Gereral, and Mrs. Ishii, and Mr. T. Kawai, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, and Mrs. Kawai. With the rush of cooling winds, several guests imagined that the storm was nearer than proved the case, especially as typhoon signals were hoisted just shortly before the party was due to begin. However, despite the ominous red light swung above the Bund, about 350 guests enjoyed the rare treat of a cinema show beneath the stars. There were pictures of Nikko and Kyoto, and of a half dozen colourful Japanese festivals, wisely preserved in all of their picturesqueness for modern travellers to enjoy. A fire works display, nicely arranged as a culminating feature, concluded an evening that coaxed dozens of officials and their ladies forth despite wind, and the foreboding shadow of weather.

To date it was the largest party featured on Shanghai's abbreviated social calendar this week. Surely a glance at the official invitation list, and a stroll through the spacious grounds, indicated it was throughly international for, in addition to the officials present, many noted figures in the Settlement were glimpsed, lingering about the refreshment table during the intermission.

# THE GARDEN

*Strawberry runners which were selected for next year's fruit plants and which were planted out a few weeks ago need a good deal of attention during hot, dry weather A good watering daily and some liquid manure now and again are required to keep them in good condition. Arsenate of lead sprayed on once or twice a week will kill insect and other pests that attack the young plants.*

## Annual Swimming Fete

However brief the schedule of adult entertainment may be, the immediate future for the very youngest smart set in the American community is distinctly bright. The annual swimming fete for children of those holding membership in the Columbia Country Club has been announced for the 19th, with the result that anticipation is running high, for the affair, annual in the archives of the Club, has become a distinct event for the young people.

## Off for Japan

After being twice delayed, the ss. Fusihimi Maru finally pulled away from her pier at seven o'clock last Wednesday morning, carrying on board Mrs. Arthur de C. Sowerby bound for Japan on what will combine the pleasures of a family reunion with those of a holiday. Mrs. Sowerby will meet her two sisters, Miss Nina Moise, for the past year a director on the Paramount staff in Hollywood, Cal., and Mrs. Neal T. Childs of Altherton, Cal., on their arrived from the States next week. After travelling about Japan for a fortnight or so, Mrs. Sowerby will return to Shanghai the first of September with her sisters who plan to spend several weeks here before embarking for their return to America.

## For Mr. and Mrs. Haynes

Mr. and Mrs John Douglas Haynes have formed a popular *raison d'être* for entertaining in the American community during the past week and they have certainly been feted by their many friends who are sorry to relinquish them to Tientsin when they leave on Wednesday next On Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn gave a dinner for fourteen at their home and took the party to dance at the Cathay Hotel afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were the guests of honour, others in the party being Mr. and Mrs. Park Bryan, Miss and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. C. D. Culbertson, Miss Henningsen and Messrs. Fistere, Fox, Moore, and Knipschildt.

On Tuesday several of Mrs. Haynes' women friends gave a large surprise shower for her at the American Women's Club, about fifty being present for tea. The hostesses on this occasion were Mrs. D. N. Carpenter, Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mrs. W. L. McCann, Mrs. James Holgrook, Mrs. Julian Briggs, Mrs. F. B. Munn, Mrs. L. F. Bright, and Miss Ruth Ritz. The joint gifts for the bride were dinner, luncheon and tea sets in fine ecru linen with Venetian lace inserts.

Mrs. P. W. Bradford was hostess at a bridge tiffin for Mrs. Haynes which prolonged itself into a tea as well, to say nothing about the long, cold drinks which concluded the jolly gathering. The guests on this occasion were Mesdames E Foster, C. H. Raven, Jr., Clayton L. Seitz, E. A. Meyerink, A. E. Schumacher, Julian Briggs, T. B. Brown, Jr., C. H. Sprague, and the Misses Ellen Louise and Joan Lockhart, Miss Elizabeth Barton, Miss Marie Brown and Miss Ellen Louise Schmid.

On Thursday Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn entertained Mrs. Haynes to tiffin, the guests being Mesdames J. Briggs, D. N. Carpenter, T. B. Brown, Jr., C. H. Raven, Jr., C. Seitz, and the Misses Joan and Lee Lockhart, Miss Ritz, Miss Marie Brown and Miss Ellen Louise Schmid. And thus runs the social calendar with other entertainments arranged for the Haynes before they leave. And speaking of leaving, Saturday will see many Shanghai people leaving for Tsingtao, amongest them Mr. and Mrs. Meyerink and Mr. Pinckard and Mr. Culbertson whose wives have preceded them.

# A Mayfair Notebook

## THE IMPORTANCE OF "REMNANTS": GLASS LAMPS WHICH GLEAM LIKE JEWELS

By Philine

London, July 13.

However busy our hostesses and debutantes may be at this point in the London Season, few of them will not spare a few hours during the next ten days or so to visit the summer sales. July sales at the great London stores are always of tremendous importance to the modern housewife and her family, but they have never been more important than they are this summer.

Not only are there countless numbers of attractive and novel household goods to purchase at reasonable prices, but fashion's latest whim, laying stress as it does on dainty and yet practical dress accessories, on contrasting materials in all manner of dress ensembles, provides excellent opportunities for those many who need them, of bringing out-of-date clothes right up-to-date.

The owner of the flattened purse, this month, realizes that she need not shun the sales. She can and will visit the remnant counters of her favourite West-End shops. For remnants have, suddenly, leaped into popularity. Here, among other equally fascinating oddments, a beautiful piece of gayly patterned cashmere may catch the eye of a lucky bargain-hunter. A season or two ago she would have passed this over, fearful lest, succumbing to temptation and having made the purchase, she find it quite useless so far as her wardrobe is concerned.

But, to-day, she will buy the piece of cashmere and know that out of it she can make, for instance, a charming short bolero, with, perhaps, four large button holes down the front. Through these holes she can lace the ends of a plain scarf of white muslin. Doubtless she will, then, determine to make a blouse of the same muslin, with huge bishop sleeves, and insert a strip of the cashmere into the fulness above the tight wrist bands.

## Russian Sleeves

Our next shopper possesses an informal frock which she would like to make more "dressy" for special occasions. It is already trimmed with fancy buttons around short sleeves, and all she has to do is to utilize these buttons for fastening on full sleeves of muslin, like those attractive Russian blouses beautifully embroidered.

It is, of course, to the remnant counter that she turns for ideas, as does another who is hunting for a piece of material for one of those pretty little waistcoats which can be pulled over the head and tied around the waist. A yard of striped taffeta would be useful for this article. The taffeta could be cut on the cross and joined with a seam at the centre, back and front, so that the stripes form themselves into Vs. The front would do well to be made to reach the waist and cut with sides long enough to knot at the back. A tiny pleated frill at the waist, neck and arm holes would greatly improve this waistcoat's appearance.

## Bottle Lamps

There was a time when the stand of an electric table-lamp was an affair of wood or metal. But, now, we press into service for table lamps all kinds of glass jars and bottles and fill them with coloured waters, so that they take on the gleam of the topaz, the sapphire or any other precious stone.

It is an easy matter to get an electrician to fit the rim of any glass container with a metal grip and fix the bulb-holder and the length of flex. Then, we are left the interesting job of deciding what coloured liquid shall be put into our lamp. We may want it to gleam like a fire opal. If so, all we need do is to pour into the container a solution of potassium bichromate, using distilled instead of the ordinary tap water to get a perfect clarity. A weak solution of the same will, of course, produce a paler shade of orange.

For a richer colour we might decide upon amethyst, which, by the way, displays its beauty equally well by day or artificial light. In this case, permanganate of potash will create the desired solution. A preparation of chlorophyll, the colouring matter of leaves and grasses, must be introduced if a clear and definite green is wanted. While, from copper sulphate, can be obtained a range of greeny-blues and blues, from a mere cloudy blue opalescence to a brilliant sapphire. Wonderful effects can be got by experimenting with such chemicals. But it must be seen to that the solution be not fully saturated lest sediment mar the effect.

## Planning Baby's Bedroom

"It doesn't matter what colours you choose for the children's night nursery so long as the scheme is cheerful and harmonious." This was the careless advise of a friend to a young mother. The fact is that we are all so keen on cheerfulness and harmony in matters of house decoration, nowadays, that we are apt to forget that colour schemes suggestive of these qualities are not always appropriate. A combination of scarlet and cream, for instance, is likely to discourage the right mood for sleep. They should only be used with restraint in this room, for touches of brightness here and there.

Restful shades are those to be considered when planning a child's bedroom and the best of these colours are light tones of blue and green, which are extremely effective when combined with yellow, orange and silver.

In the modern town flat, where every available inch of room is precious, the children's sleeping quarters have to be decorated and arranged with great care. First there is this question of restful colours to produce a soothing atmosphere, even in the heart of noisy London. Then, comes the question of eliminating, by decorations and furnishings, any suggestion of cramped space.

## A Seascape Room

A successful treatment of a small apartment of this kind is to paint the walls in a medium tone of blue to suggest skyey distances. The deep blue ceiling can be studded with silver stars and the simplicity of the blue walls broken here and there by paintings of seagulls in flight, penguins. and an old-world merchantman in full sail. A fawn carpet, flush with the walls to prevent draughts, could suggest the bed of the sea.

In a room such as this, which I have often visited, space has been economized by means of built-in furniture, an unusual feature being the raised twin beds of the bunk type. They are fitted along a wall, one of either side of the children's dressing table. Each bed is approached by a flight of three steps and this makes it easy for the little ones to climb in and out without mishap.

Wide, high windows are hung with American cloth curtains in deep shades of blue and are bound in a complementary shade of orange. This orange is repeated in the stair rods which keep the carpet in position on the stairs leading up to the beds.

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### INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe.....Athos II, left Marseilles July 13, due S'hai Aug. 15
From U.S.A....Pres. Taft, left Los Angeles July 21st, due S'hai Aug. 17

### OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe.....Ranpura, lvs. Shanghai Aug. 21, London Sept. 22
For U.S.A...Pres. Grant, lvs. S'hai Aug. 20, U.S. Sept. 4, L'don Sept. 13

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

**Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.**

## EUROPE, etc.

**From OSLO**

Shantung — Sept. 23

**From GENOA**

Meerkerk Aug. 2 Sept. 6
Siam Aug. 1 Sept. 11
Peru — Oct. 8

**From GDYNIA**

C. of Lille July 14 Sept. 2
Atreus Aug. 4 Sept. 21

**From HAMBURG**

Touraine — Aug. 18
Coblenz Aug. 4 Sept. 25
Kulmerland — Oct. 1

**From ANTWERP**

Min — Aug. 27
Canton June 30 Aug. 27
Zuiderkerk July 24 Aug. 13
Siklang — Sept. 30

**From ROTTERDAM**

Meerkerk July 26 Sept. 6
Isar July 26 Sept. 10
Ermland Aug. 3 Sept. 21

**From LIVERPOOL**

Philoctetes July 7 Aug. 17
Hector July 14 Aug. 21
Lycaon July 21 Sept. 1
Menesthcus July 28 Sept. 4
Diomed Aug. 4 Sept. 14
Aeneas Aug. 11 Sept. 22

**From LONDON**

Hakozaki M. July 13 Aug. 20
Benmohr July 7 Aug. 22
Pem'shire July 14 Aug. 25
Mantua July 20 Aug. 26
Terukuni M. July 27 Aug. 31
Glenlifer July 28 Sept. 6
Bangalore July 28 Sept. 8
Henrinnes July 21 Sept. 9
Rawalpindi Aug. 3 Sept. 9
Hakusan M. Aug. 10 Sept. 17
Bencleuch Aug. 4 Sept. 19

**From MARSEILLES**

Athos II July 13 Aug. 15
Aramis July 27 Aug. 27
A. Lebon Aug. 10 Sept. 12

**From TRIESTE**

Cl. Camus July 29 Sept. 16

**From PORT SAID**

Delhi July 23 Aug. 25
Fulda July 27 Aug. 27
Burgenland Aug. 3 Sept. 3
C. Rosso Aug. 15 Sept. 4

**From CALCUTTA**

Sirdhana Aug. 3 Aug. 27

**From PENANG**

Benwyvis Aug. 4 Aug. 20

**From SINGAPORE**

Moncalieri Aug. 7 Aug. 19
Bochum Aug. 10 Aug. 21

**From MELBOURNE**

Nankin Aug. 1 Sept. 6

**From N. E. INDIES**

Tjisalak Aug. 9 Sept. 3

## AMERICA AND JAPAN

**From NEW YORK**

Stl. Navigator — Aug. 16
Maron June 25 Aug. 20
Silverwalnut — Aug. 21
Anna Mskr. July 10 Aug. 24
Greystoke July 17 Aug. 30
Siamese Pr. — Sept. 4
P. Harrison July 26 Sept. 10
P. Pierce Aug. 2 Sept. 13
Phemius July 25 Sept. 14
Silverteak — Sept. 18
P. Hayes Aug. 9 Sept. 24
GertudeMsk. Aug. 9 Sept. 26
Chinese Pr. — Oct. 30

**From SAN FRANCISCO**

Asama M. Aug. 2 Aug. 21

**From SEATTLE**

P. McKinley Aug. 4 Aug. 21
Tyndareus Aug. 4 Sept. 3

**From LOS ANGELES**

P. Taft July 21 Aug. 17
P. Adams July 30 Aug. 27

**From PORTLAND**

G. Pershing July 24 Aug. 18
G. Sherman Aug. 14 Sept. 3

**From CANADA**

E. Russia Aug. 11 Aug. 26

**From YOKOHAMA**

Ranpura Aug. 14 Aug. 18

**From NAGASAKI**

Shanghai M. Aug. 19 Aug. 20
Nagasaki M. Aug. 22 Aug. 23
Shanghai M. Aug. 26 Aug. 27
Nagasaki M. Aug. 29 Aug. 30

## PASSENGER LISTS

### INWARD

**Per str. Tsinan, Aug. 7. From Hongkong.**—Mr. G. R. Ellis. **From Amoy.** Mr. and Mrs. B. Krogseth, Dr. P. S. Tang, Mr. Wang Chang Huen, Mr. Goehe, Mstr. J. Voskeiel.

**Per R.D.S. President Grant, Aug. 7. From Seattle, etc.** Mrs. P. N. Bush, Mr. M. S. Kapadia, Dr. Howard A. Drum, Mr. W. Haeusing, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Kapadia, Mrs. H. R. Merritt, Mr. R. M. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Parikh, Mr. Milton, C. Prout, Mr. M. L. Sajder, Mr. O. H. Shepherd, Mr. Dunichand Sitram, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Sullivan, Miss Helena Vytlacil, Mr. John E. Benham, Mr. York Chang, Miss Celia M. Cowan, Mr. J. Y. Futtal, Miss Ovidia Hansing, Miss R. Kapadia, Mstr. Chas F. Miller, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. T. H. P. Sailer, Mr. D. N. Sethi, Mrs. O. H. Shepherd, Mr. A. Snooy, Capt. M. J. Vanden Hoek, Miss Marie Brethorst, Mr. C. W. Chien, Mr. T. N. Dasadia, Mr. M. Goldenberg, Mr. H. Gomes, Dr. A. A. Lempart, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. P. Lovette, Mr. Herman Naf, Lt. and Mrs. Earl K. Olsen, U.S.N., Miss P. Parikh, Miss B. J. Shah, Mr. Carl Shreve, Miss Ingeborg B. Stolee, Mr. C. P. Vyas, Mr. N. de Zeeuw.

**Per E. & A. S. Tanda, Aug. 9. From Sydney.** Mr. H. T. Kitte, Mr. A. W. L. Oliver, Mr. A. H. Callaway, Rev. and Mrs. M. Hutten, Miss F. Hutten, Mr. J. L. Andersen, Mr. F. A. Smith, Mr. P. E. Wellington, Mr. S. E. Barnes, Miss D. Lum, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lui. **From Rabaul.** Mr. W. B. Hall, Mr. P. D. Mencur. **From Manila.** Miss C. H. Gemez. **From Hobart.** Mrs. B. E. Duncan, Miss E. J. Duncan. **From Townsville.** Mr. Leong Leck. **From Prisbane.** Mr. R. J. Newman. **From Hongkong.** Mr. King, Mr. Chu Kwok Kaan, Mr. Chang Chun, Mr. Arthur Tye, Mrs. B. F. T. Pon, Mr. Li Man Ying, Mr. Fung Hin Tuig.

**Per str. Sunning, Aug. 9. From Hongkong.** Mr. F. Schrieber.

**Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, Aug. 10. From Japan.** Mr. Liem King Hok, Mr. and Mrs. L. King Hay, Mstr. L. Hien, Mr. Lauw King Yang, Miss H. Zimmerman, Mrs. K. MacDonald, Mr. V. Wooley, Miss E. Hooper, Mr. W. Moore, Miss A. Brooke, Mr. J. Lee, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. J. Smith, Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. J. Duncan, Mrs. J. Duncan, Mr. P. McNeil, Miss M. Stewart, Mr. C. Jansen, Mr. R. C. Martin, Miss S. W. Marvin, Mrs. F. Ramplin, Miss D. Ramplin, Mstr. D. Ramplin, Mr. R. J. McNicol, Mrs. E. Watson, Mrs. E. McLean, Mr. R. V. Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Mstr. R. Meyer, Mrs. N. Burns, Miss P. Moss, Miss E. Akerman, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Bryson, Miss Waddilove, Mr. K. Modra, Mrs. C. Knierim, Mr. and Mrs. Bohler, Mr. F. Petzschke, Mr. W. Bartel, Mr. F. Hasenohil, Mr. H. F. van Eck, Mrs. Van Eck, Miss G. van Eck, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. van den Berg, Miss van den Veen, Mr. F. Thurnheer, Mr. W. Rohd.

**Per P. & O. S. Corfu, Aug. 11. From London.** Mr. A. F. Barrett, Miss B. E. Blewett, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bayne, Mr. C. H. Cockran, Miss M. B. Finch, Miss V. M. Lamb, Mrs. A. W. Sawyer, Mr. G. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldhill. **From Marseilles.** Miss C. Hotchkiss, Mr. H. R. Edmonds, Mr. Lee Ah Ni, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wallwork, Mr. M. G. Brash, Mr. L. P. Kwok. **From Port Said.** Mr. E. Marks, Miss A. Sciama. **From Bombay.** Capt. J. Manby, Mr. L. I. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Lt. P. S. Cunningham, Capt. M. Duncan, Miss J. Eason, Mr. R. W. Jackson-Stuart, Miss J. W. Laurie, Capt. M. M. Mansfield, Lt. A. H. Shakeshaft, Miss I. M. Sims, Lt. R. Thornton, Lt. J. S. Wise. **From Singapore.** Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Chan, Mrs. R. W. Hadley, Miss J. Norelius, Miss I. Watt, Major and Mrs. E. B. Elkington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Withnell. **From Hongkong.** Mrs. A. L. Landsbert, Mr. M. H. Tang, Mrs. A. E. Thompson, Mrs. Barrett, Col. S. Boyd, D.S.O., Misses Boyd, Miss Roberts.

### OUTWARD

**Per SS. General Lee, Aug. 7.—For Kobe.**—Mr. A. Bland-Calder, Miss Helen Ryan, Mrs. M. Mojzesik, Mr. C. L. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Seng, Mr. K. Kishinchand, Mr. R. Watumal.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. A. A. G. Da Silva and Miss Doris Meyer.—**For San Francisco, Cal.**—Mrs. D. Smith, Miss Ruth Smith, Mr. Edward Smith, Miss Marjorie Guss, Mr. S. Dodd, Miss Frances Milnes, Miss Alma Schocks, Miss E. Wulff, Miss Ramona Wulff, Miss Ruth Dodds, Miss Esther Siebe, Miss Mildred Dailey, Miss Eunice Tuttle, Mrs. W. S. Bower, Miss Dorothy Bower, Mrs. M. Preston, Mr. D. L. Stuart, Mr. Geo M. Wright, Mrs. Bertha Collins, Miss C. Collins, Mr. T. G. Henderson, Mr. J. V. Martin, Miss Beulah Blair, Miss Claire Pille, Miss N. Scott, Miss W. Marsh, Miss Ruth Yost, Miss N. H. Mohr, Miss L. MacDowell, Miss O. C. Cramer, Miss A. L. Cramer, Mr. H. Harris, Miss A. Mijares, Mrs. J. C. Cookingham, Major M. G. Olympia, Lieut. F. Luna, Lieut. H. V. Cunanan and Dr. E. S. D. Merchant.—**For Portland, Ore.**—Miss Marjorie Leslie, Mrs. Nell B. Rothenhoefer, Miss Jean Rothenhoefer, Miss Nell Rothenhoefer, Mrs. E. M. Burtt, Mrs. G. P. Leonard and Mstr. L. Leonard.

**Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Aug. 7.—For Japan Ports.**—Mr. Schwartz, Miss L. Sobel, Miss F. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Inch, Miss A. Inch, Mr. L. C. Blanks, Mr. G. F. Bume, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, Miss Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Killery, Mrs. D. J. Blair, Miss S. Futtleman, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Page, Miss Munro, Miss C. M. Trowell, Miss E. Holder, Miss E. Klussmann, Mrs. J. V. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hare, Mrs. F. P. Brown, Mrs. G. Bernis, Mrs. B. H. Smith, Miss L. Yors, Mr. and Mrs. Burton-Sayer, Miss B. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kelen, Prof. Dr. and Mrs. Carl Lauer, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. D. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Johansen, Mr. B. A. Vouich, Mr. V. Songaillo, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brook, Miss Dawdell, Dr. A. Virnish, Mr. J. P. Frank, Mr. E. N. Shendrikoff, Mr. R. G. Somervell, Capt. H. G. Reed, Capt. W. R. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Allan, Mr. C. J. Frose, Mstr. Aitchison, Mr. G. Stevensen, Miss A. Fogal, Miss S. W. Gray, Miss G. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Suhoff, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Roe, Mrs. J. M. E. Lopes, Mrs. H. G. Ozario, Miss J. Baptista, Mr. G. Vajda, Mr. K. Flamne, Mr. E. E. Hudson, Mr. C. J. H. Spragett, Mr. J. S. Kress, Mr. S. Fargo, Mr. A. Rosenbaum, Mr. R. Klingnberg, Miss Dunstan, Miss G. Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Deas, Mr. W. C. Blabon, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. C. McCahey, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Mr. J. J. Gaffney, Mr. S. J. Berins, Mr. W. Nuller, Mr. E. D'Hooghe, Mr. J. W. Gibb, Mr. T. Palos, Mr. E. J. Palmer.

**P. & O. S. Carthage, Aug. 7.—For London, etc.**—Mr. M. H. Ahmed, Mstr. J. Black, Miss G. Black, Mrs. F. Braddon, Mrs. C. Briggs, Mrs. Christian, Mr. P. W. Clayton, Mr. J. E. S. Crawford, Pte. J. C. Davies, Mr. De Wildt, Mr. P. Doulatram, Lt. J. H. Eaden, R.N., Lt. A. S. Ellis, Major H. E. Eve, Miss L. Ferrier, Pte. T. Fletcher, Major and Mrs. D. D. Gracey, Lt. F. M. Griffiths, R.N., Mrs. M. B. Griffith, Mr. W. K. Hainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hall, Miss Allison Heniker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hirst, Mr. J. Hirst, Mrs. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Jap Gim Tjong, Mr. D. K. Khetani, Mrs. Lancaster, Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Learner, Mr. J. Learner, Miss E. Learner, Pte. B. Lewis, R.A.M.C., Mr. W. P. Lei, Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. G. Lloyd, Mr. Loh Kye Choon, Mr. A. C. Lofts, Miss Lu, Mr. David Lu, Mr. D. K. Mackay, Mr. A. G. S. Mahomed, Miss D. Martin, Mrs. Mason, Mr. L. Mathurdas, Mrs. J. McCammon, Misses McCammon, Mr. S. R. Mogra, Mr. Niblett, Mrs. P. O. Olesen, Miss M. Olesen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pepatarsakoy, Rev. H. H. Pommerenke, Mr. P. Posayanondra, Mr. D. Posayanondra, Mr. P. Prida, Mr. L. B. Rajanyona, Lt. Comdr. A. G. Rodger, R.N., Mrs. Rodger, Mr. C. S. Speyer, Rev. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Miss M., A. and E. Stewart, Mr. E. J. Tebbitt, Mstrs Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Van der Wal, Mr. L. P. Vasandani, Mr. P. P. Vasandani, Mr. F. P. Vasuma, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Villington-Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Williams, Mr. H. W. Wilman, Mr. Richard Wang, Mr. Woo Yu Den, Miss V. L. Wright, Mr. Yap Yew Yeong.

**Per R.D.S. President Grant, Aug. 8.—For Hongkong.**—Mr. S. J. Fong, Mr. A. M. Soares, Miss Yao Wen Yen, Dr. K. F. Woo, Mr. F. T. Liang, Mr. S. T. Zee, Mr. M. H. Chan, Mrs. Y. M. Kum, Mrs. C. N. Yeung, Miss S. K. Yeung, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Feng, Mr. Y. Y. Wong, Mr. S. Chang, Mr. Lui Man Shing, Miss C. W. Waung, Mr. J. C. Fong, Miss Betty Chang, Mr. K. S. Sit, Mrs. P. F. Wu, Mr. L. C. Wilcox, Mr. H. L. Lee, Mr. Y. M. Kum, Mr. C. N. Yeung, Mstr. C. H. Yeun, Miss S. C. Yeung, Mstr. Feng, Miss Feng, Mr. T. Y. Wen, Mr. S. C. Ma, Mr. Liang Tim, Miss F. C. Chun.—**For Manila.**—Mr. James R. Hughes, Mrs. Roy Pfaff, Mr. S. N. Burger, Mrs. M. Korostortz, Mr. J. M. Alindada, Miss S. Alindada, Mr. Herbert A. Magruson, Mr. D. H. Bellamore, Mr. T. T. Evangelister, Mrs. Hilligard Pierson, Mrs. J. M. Alindada, Mrs. C. M. Reynolds.

**Per M.M.S. D'Artagnan, Aug. 11.—For Marseilles.**—Pres. and Mrs. Toussaint, Mr. Toussaint, Mr. Simottel, Mr. and Mrs. Chazelles and Miss Chazelles, Count and Countess de Chevigne, Mr. F. Lerosey, Mr. Koenne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mondolini, Mr. Richet, Mr. Ravart, Mr. Perard, Mr. Mazeas, Mr. L. Clarice, Mr. R. Lasserre, Mr. A. Gintila, Mr. P. R. Latzis, Messrs. Desmaret, Tonal, Safouret, Guyader, Bouillon, Lorinquer, Mr. P. Servoir, Mr. J. Grolas, Mr. F. Duff, Mr. A. Beovardi, Mr. G. Charmond, Mr. J. Caseaux, Mr. A. Dupont, Mr. P. Eschlimann, Mr. P. Gadet, Mr. A. Laveyssiere, Mr. J. Cario, Mr. P. Le Ruyet, Mr. J. Quemener, Mr. J. Le Noxaie, Mr. Kermaidic, Mr. L. Perignon, Mr. L. Ducoix, Mr. R. Dethan, Mr. R. Bourriaud, Mr. A. Boulet, Mr. Y. Guerin, Mr. W. Millet, Mr. L. Cherquitte, Mr. F. Bideau, Mr. A. Taberier, Mr. A. Mangel, Mr. J. Lagrue, Mr. R. Pradelle, Mr. M. Lin, Mr. R. Faucon, Mr. J. Le Quay, Mr. A. Langlet, Mr. T. Mariani, Mr. A. Sabouret, Mr. L. Gaston, Mr. A. Gandillet, Mr. J. Defossez, Mr. L. Bouhier, Mr. A. Dischant, Mr. Alfred Schaefer, Mr. D. N. Motzartoff.—**For Port-Said.**—Miss A. V. Brillet.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. N. P. Tebneff.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. Martin Charles, Mrs. and Miss Grigorieff, Mr. F. Horlacher.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. E. W. A. Clements, Mr. P. Ruhfus, Mr. A. M. Diniz, Miss M. F. Diniz, Mrs. N. Christiansen, Miss F. Sheridan, Mr. Wong To On, Mr. Y. C. Liang, Mr. C. T. Wong, Mr. Yau Seto, Mr. K. Y. Ying, Mrs. A. G. Pereira, Mr. Tchang Hoan, Miss Koo Pei Lan, Mr. S. K. Ma, Mr. P. S. Chow, Mr. Ho Han, Mr. Chua Hang Nguyen, Miss Bogdatsky, Mr. W. C. Lee, Mr. T. S. Chang, Mr. Lin, Mr. Z. T. Ou, Mr. C. N. Lai, Mr. S. C. Lai, Mr. Weaver S. Hsu, Mr. T. C. Wong, Mrs. C. P. Lee, Mr. Yip May, Mr. T. F. Kao, Mr. L. W. Hsia, Mr. J. P. Yue, Mr. W. F. Soo, Mr. Ta Trong Loan, Mr. Nguyen Duc Si, Mr. Fok Pa Keung, Mr. Lee King Chee, Mr. Chow Chin Shu, Mr. Ho Yan Chu, Mr. Pang Pui Kwong, Mr. Wong Tu Kwan, Mr. Chow Hang Cho, Mr. Zao Sing, Mr. T. Y. Soo.

## BIRTHS

BARTON.—On August 7, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. BARTON, a son.

CALCINA.—On Saturday, August 4, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. G. CALCINA, a daughter.

HOSSENLOPP.—On August 14, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. R. HOSSENLOPP, a son.

NEWMAN.—On August 8, 1934, at Wuhu General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. F. NEWMAN, a daughter.

NORTON.—On August 7, 1934, at the Tsingtao Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. NORTON, a son.

TAYLOR.—On August 9, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Hedley Taylor, a son, DONALD HEDLEY.

VARNDELL.—On August 11, 1934, at the Sino-Foreign Clinic, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE VARNDELL, a daughter.

WEGENER.—On August 14, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. O. WEGENER, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE

BROWN—ADAM.—On July 12, 1934, at Walton-on-Thames, England, CHARLES NELSON BROWN, of Shanghai, to DAPHNE ELIZABETH ADAM, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

## ENGAGEMENT

CHURCHILL—GRACEY.—The engagement is announced between Miss DOROTHY L. GRACEY, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. S. P. Gracey, of Hankow, and Mr. GEOFFREY A. CHURCHILL, son of Mrs. J. H. R. Hance and the late Dr. Churchill, of Swatow.

## DEATHS

BURTON.—Suddenly at Shanghai, on August 13, 1934, DONALD BURTON, aged 29 years.

DE LAY.—On Monday, August 13, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, CHARLES DE LAY, aged 62 years.

GAUTIER.—On June 30, 1934, near Valence, France, as the result of a motor accident, DENISE (née Oneille), wife of M. Jules Gautier, of Shanghai, at the age of 48.

INGENOHL.—On July 19, 1934, in Belgium, CARL INGENOHL, aged 85 years.

MEIN AUSTIN.—On August 12, 1934, at Shanghai, REGINALD MEIN AUSTIN, aged 46, Director of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

NERO.—On August 5, 1934, at the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital, NORVILLE W. NERO, aged 25 years, of the Concordia Seminary of Hankow.

ROZOFF.—On August 9, 1934, at Dairen, Th. M. ROZOFF, aged 47 years, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai. By cable.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, August 7, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, EILEEN ANNIE WALLACE, aged 39 years, dearly beloved wife of Mr. G. Wallace.

## SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

| Day of Month | Barometer 9 A.M. | Barometer Att'ed Therm | Wind Direction a. m. | Wind (1-12) | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet | Thermometer in Shade Max. | Thermometer in Shade Min. | Weather Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 3 | 29.93 | 84.0 | S by E | 2 | 86.4 | 78.8 | 99.0 | 77.9 | B. |
| " 4 | 29.91 | 84.0 | S by W | 1 | 87.1 | 79.5 | 100.4 | 75.4 | B. |
| " 5 | 29.87 | 84.4 | S | 1 | 88.9 | 79.5 | 102.2 | 76.3 | B. |
| " 6 | 29.89 | 84.6 | E S E | 1 | 86.0 | 79.5 | 99.5 | 75.0 | B. |
| " 7 | 29.86 | 84.2 | E N E | 2 | 85.3 | 78.4 | 94.5 | 75.0 | C. |
| " 8 | 29.57 | 83.5 | N by W | 4 | 76.8 | 76.1 | 81.7 | 76.3 | O. Q. R. |
| " 9 | 29.78 | 82.2 | W | 3 | 82.4 | 77.4 | 94.8 | 75.9 | C. |

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

## SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

| Date | Minimum Temperature 1934 | Minimum Temperature 1933 | Maximum Temperature 1934 | Maximum Temperature 1933 | Rainfall 1934 | Rainfall 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 3 | 79.0 F. | 79.0 F. | 96.8 F. | 91.0 F. | Nil | 0.05-in. |
| " 4 | 78.5 | 77.5 | 98.0 | 91.5 | Nil | Trace |
| " 5 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 98.2 | 98.0 | Nil | Nil |
| " 6 | 78.5 | 83.0 | 95.5 | 94.5 | Nil | Nil |
| " 7 | 79.0 | 80.5 | 92.0 | 96.0 | Nil | 0.25 |
| " 8 | 77.5 | 81.0 | 89.0 | 89.5 | 0.59-in. | Nil |
| " 9 | 77.5 | 81.0 | 94.0 | 90.0 | Nil | Nil |

## IN MEMORIAM

BURNS.—In loving memory of EVELYN, who died August 9, 1933. Mummy and Daddy.

FULLER.—In memory of Captain DUNSTAN FULLER, M.C., 11th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action near Ypres on August 10, 1917. Born in Shanghai, November 24, 1896.

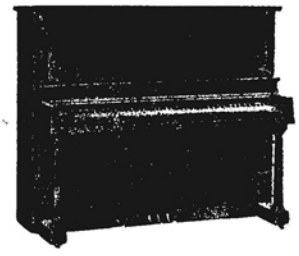
HARVEY.—In memory of OLIVE, who passed away on August 14, 1933. "Gone but not forgotten."

McLORN.—In affectionate memory of GEORGE McLORN who died August 8, 1933.

PEARSON.—In loving memory of our dear Mother, SUSAN PEARSON, who passed away on August 10, 1932.

PEPPERCORN.—In loving memory of BARBARA, who passed away on August 8, 1930.

REES.—In loving memory of JACK (Taff), who was lost in the wreck of the ss. Kwongsang on August 10, 1931.

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